REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH BURMA

DURING 1879-80.

I 157

IN THREE PARTS:

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„ II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.
„ III.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.

RANGOON:

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Moung-daw	Akyab ...	75	...	...	75	2	
Akyab	Pabroo ...	49	...	..	49	2	
Pabroo	Roo ...	68 50	..	...	68 50	2	
Roo	Toungoop ...	8	...	...	84	2	
Total ...	Total ..	306·50	...	...	306 50	..	
British Burma Division.							
Toungoop	Prome ...	89·10	0 01	...	89 11	2	
Prome . ..	Linga	49 86	...	...	49 86	1 & 2	
Linga (Yoonzake Junction) ...	Thayet-myo ...	6·76	0·19	...	6 95	1	Cable lengthened.
Prome ..	Rangoon ...	162·28	0·02	...	162 30	5 & 6	Line lengthened at new stations.
Rangoon (Kemmendine do) ...	Elephant Point ...	30·98	0 01	...	30 99	2	Cable lengthened.
Rangoon (Hlangaw do) ...	Shway-gyin ..	96·12	.	..	96 12	1 & 2	
Shway-gyin ...	Toungoo .	84 62	...	...	84·62	1	
Shway-gyin (Thayetmyo do) ...	Moulmein ...	107·46	...	0·38	107 08	1	Cable shortened
Moulmein ..	Amherst ...	55·00	...	..	55 00	1	
Prome (Poung-deh do) ...	Myan-oung ...	23 25	0 08	...	23·33	1	Cable lengthened.
Myan-oung ...	Henzada ...	72·20	...	...	72·20	1 & 2	
Henzada (Myo-gwin do) ..	Bassein ...	89·75	0 16	...	89·91	1	Branch into Town of Nga-thaing-gyoung.
Bassein ...	Diamond Island ...	77·38		...	77·38	1	
Rangoon Government Telegraph Office	Phayre street and Duneedaw Railway station ...	1·54	...	...	1·54	1	
Leading into Railway Station between Rangoon and Prome	...	0·52	0·12	...	0·64	4	Branches into new stations.
Rented lines in Rangoon and Bassein ...	. ...	11·38	2 78	...	14·16	18	Additional wires rented in Rangoon.
Total miles of Line ...	.....	958·20	3·37	0·38	961·19	..	
Grand Total. ...	.....	1·264·70	3 37	0·38	1267·69	...	

* About—Exact boundary line not known.

Statement of Telegraph Offices in the province of British Burma for the year 1879-80.

At what place.	Offices. When opened, if opened during the year.	When closed, if closed during the year.	No. of messages despatched during the year.	No. of offices opened at end of year.	Class of office.	Reasons for which opened or closed and any local circumstances requiring notice.
Arakan Division.						
Moungdaw	...	...	373	5	...	
Akyab	..	..	8,787		..	
Pabroo	.	...	75		.	
Roo	...		91		..	
Toungoop	.	...	189			
Total ..	..	...	9,515	5	...	
British Burma Division.						
Rangoon	.	.	54,557	Fourteen.	1st	
Elephant Point . ..	...	.	399		1st	
Pegu	...		539		3rd	
Moulmein	.	...	10,988		2nd	
Shway-gyin		...	1,214		2nd	
Toungoo	..	..	3,812		3rd	
Amherst	..	.	4		3rd	
Prome	...	...	801		1st	
Thayet-myo	..	...	6,302		2nd	
Linga	..	...	2,082		2nd	
Bassein	..	...	4,897		2nd	
Myan-oung		..	70		3rd	
Henzada	...	...	2,060		3rd	
Nga-thaing-gyoung	...	4th March 1880.	403		3rd	Temporarily closed owing to the desertion of the clerk in charge.
Diamond Island	...	...	710		2nd	
Total .	...	...	91,933	14	...	
Grand Total .	...	...	101,448	19	..	

APPENDIX TO PART III.

RETURNS OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

(Referred to in paragraph 276, page 75 of Part II.)

3.—*Return of Vaccine Operations in the Province of British Burma during the year 1879-80.*

Division.	District.	Number of operators.	Persons Treated.			Cost of operations during the year.	Total number of successful operations recorded to date.	Remarks.
			Successful.	Unsuccessful, including unknown.	Total.			
						Rs.		
Arakan ...	Akyab ...	2	911	340	1,251	350	911	The cost of each successful case was annas five and pies ten.
	Kyouk-pyoo ...	1	640	173	619	60	646	
	Hill Tracts of Northern Arakan	1	93	117	210	138	93	
	Sandoway	1	3,707	2,374	6,081	160	3,067	
	Total	5	5,357	3,004	8,361	708	5,357	
Pegu ...	Rangoon Town ...	7	7,097	1,768	8,865	4,893	7,097	
	Hanthawaddy ...							
	Bassein ...	3	1,938	522	2,460	870	1,938	
	Thone-gwa ...	2	3,524	390	3,914	664	3,524	
	Tharrawaddy ...	1	1,242	634	1,876	109	1,242	
	Henzada ...	2	8,562	1,247	9,809	697	8,562	
	Prome ...	4	2,391	3,277	5,668	1,183	2,391	
	Thayet-myo ...	1	1,127	362	1,489	319	1,127	
	Total	20	25,881	8,200	34,081	8,935	25,881	
Tenasserim ...	Moulmein ...	7	2,353	3,664	6,017	2,509	2,353	
	Amherst ...							
	Shway-gyin ...	2	1,662	256	1,918	678	1,662	
	Toungoo ...	2	1,507	...	1,507	611	1,507	
	Mergui ...	1	777	207	984	220	777	
	Tavoy ...	2	1,082	223	1,305	229	1,082	
	Total	14	7,381	4,350	11,731	4,247	7,381	
	Grand Total.	39	38,619	15,554	54,173	13,890	38,619	

Irrespective of the above, there were 244 vaccinations in the Army, of which 139 were successful.

British Burma for the year 1879-80—(continued).

DIVISION.

From Tavoy District.						From Mergui District.		From Toungoo District.			
Myit-ta route to Siam		*Poung-jelk route to Siam.*		*Amya route to Siam.*		*Tenasserim route to Siam.*		*Nga-kyaw, Bawgalay, Laylee and Nga Moung routes to N. Shan States.*		*Sittang route to Upper Burma.*	
Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	500	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	55,130	..	1,89,070
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	..	...	3,186
...	...	...	...	.	...	..	.	...	...	...	...
.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	M. 6 0	341	M. 12 15	536
M 5 2	17,270	...	...	...	..	...	..	„ 17 20	200	„ 188 5	2,132
470 Ticals.											
...	1,80,320	...	...	..	.	..	.	..	.	..	..
..	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	..		M. 60 1	1,610
...	..	.	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	.	..
	.	...	...	..	..	...	..	..		..	..
..	..	.	...	...	.	.	...		...	..	...
.	...	...	.	..	...					.	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	M. 3,672 29	54,653	M. 7,795 33	57,096
.	...	.	...	..	..	.	.	.	..	„ 109 27	1,056
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	„ 954 13	3,288	„ 9,390 15	21,598
...	.	.	...	..	..	...	...				
.	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	.	.
...	...	..	..	...	.	..	...	...	...		
..	...	..	..	...	.	.	.	..	...	.	..
...	...	..	.	...	...	.	...	.	.	.	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..		
...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	.	..	.	.
...	...	...	..	..	..	..	.				
...	..	.	...	...	...	..	.	...	.	.	..
...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	.
M 4 0	900	.	...	...	...	.	..	M. 11 1	5,400	M 14 8	6,696
..	...	..	.	...	.	...	.	„ 22 9	44,804	„ 24 1	44,717
...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	.	..	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	..	.
No. 5											
4 Ticals	1,880	..	...	...	.	...	...		...	.	...
...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...		...	M 2 25	36
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 87 28	300
..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	.	M 246 32	2,810
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	..	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	.
..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3,780	..	4,453
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	..	5,548
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,911	..	12,218
...	2,00,870	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,75,634	...	3,52,989

1 Tical 180 Grains Troy.

2.—*Export Statement of the Inland Trade of*

No.	Articles.	TENASSERIM DIVISION—concluded. Total Exports from Tenasserim Division. Weight.	Value.	Total Exports to Upper Burma. Weight.	Value.	Total Exports to Siam. Weight.	Value.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A.		Rs. A. P.
	Brought forward ..	...	3,14,480 2 0	...	68,10,809 4	..	20,508 10 0
XX.	Liquors	...	3,188 0 0	.	32,226 8		..
XXI.	Mats	...	.	.	16,610 12	...	...
XXII.	Metals and manufactures of Metals—						
	1 Brass and copper ...	M 82 1	7,209 8 6	M 2,141 12	71,071 8	M 30 3	3,743 0 6
	2 Iron ...	,, 25.5 97	4,111 2 0	,, 16,310 32	1,25,893 7	,, 2 1	713 8 0
	3 Other metals	,, 6 24 / 470 Ticals	27,710 0 0	,, 771 9	1,79,048 3	,, 5 4	21,390 0 0
	4 Specie . .	...	8,10,121 8 0	.	21,77,215 12	...	4,96,586 0 0
XXIII.	Oils—						
	1 Petroleum . . .	M 65 30	1,668 0 0	,, 60 1	1,610 0	M 1 29	28 0 0
	2 Other sorts.	,, 91 11	1,673 0 0	,, 6,134 25	65,006 2	,, 5 26	103 0 0
XXIV.	Opium . .		...	. .	...	..	.
XXV.	Paints and Colours—						
	1 Orpiment ..			.	2,200 0		.
XXVI.	Provisions—						
	1 Ghee			M 148 30	9,102 8		
	2 Ngapee	M 12,184 12	1,19,105 0 0	,, 528,034 18	20,66,403 6	M 57 6	231 0 0
	3 Other kinds .	...	2,656 0 0	,, 19,208 7	2,40,210 6	..	1,365 0 0
XXVII.	Salt	,, 12,242 3	20,762 14 0	,, 559,791 21	4,42,118 15	,, 13 10	23 0 0
XXVIII.	Saltpetre, &c.—						
	1 Saltpetre	...	...	...	..	...	...
	2 Other saline substances . .		..	...		..	...
XXIX.	Seeds—						
	1 Oil seeds	.	.	.	..		.
	a. Linseed	..	.	..	...	.	..
	b. Mustard and rape. . ..	...	.	.		...	..
	c. Teel or gingelly		.	M 4,926 2	25,554 0	.	..
	d. Other oil seeds ..		.	...	...	..	..
	2 Other seeds—						
	a. Indigo seed .	..	...	...	...	...	...
	b. Tea seed	..	..	..	..	...	...
	c. Other kinds . .	.	...	..	..	.	..
XXX.	Silk—						
	1 Raw	M 36 7	15,816 0 0	M 2,562 36	6,60,069 4	M 7 38	3,780 0 0
	2 Manufactured	{ M 137 15 / Y ...	1,89,544 10 0	,, 1,911 5 / Y 2,198,004	21,71,058 5	,, 51 15	50,823 2 0
XXXI.	Spices—	M 1 28	142 0 0	M 1,029 34	34,040 12	,, 0 16	115 0 0
XXXII.	Stone and Marble—						
	1 Jade	...	2,615 0 0	...	..	No. 20	2,615 0 0
	2 Other kinds	No. 144 4 Ticals	30,710 0 0	...	...	,, 141 4 Tickles	30,710 0 0
XXXIII.	Sugar—						
	1 Refined	M 13 10	211 0 0	M 9,094 8	1,09,923 6	M 0 26	10 0 0
	2 Unrefined	,, 109 14	450 0 0	,, 91 31	338 6	...	...
XXXIV.	Tea—						
	1 Indian	M 0 8	13 0 0	,, 25 30	880 14	.	.
	2 Foreign		...	...	...	...	...
XXXV.	Tobacco	..	2,892 8 0	M 2,208 36	22,433 13	...	9 8 0
XXXVI.	Wood—						
	1 Timber .. .	...	...	...	..	...	..
	2 Firewood	...	...	..	...	...	...
XXXVII.	Wool—						
	1 Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Manufactured (piece-goods) ...	{ M 116 5 / Y ...	24,059 10 0	M 2,582 3 / Y 357,576	5,97,812 6	M 27 31 M G	9,502 2 0
	3 Shawls	M 3 17	709 8 0	...	...	,, 3 17	709 8 0
XXXVIII.	All other Articles of Merchandise—						
	1 Unmanufactured	...	5,884 0 0	...	5,550 0	...	...
	2 Manufactured	...	44,141 0 0	...	13,31,057 12	...	11,893 0 0
	Total	...	16,30,629 6 0	...	1,75,13,681 9	...	6,63,862 6 6

British Burma for the year 1879-80—(concluded).

Total Exports to Zimmay.		Total Exports to N. Shan States.		Total Exports to S. Shan States.		Total Exports to Karennee.		Grand Total of Exports from British Burma.	
Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. A.		Rs. A. P.
...	2,432	...	55,110	...	2,118	.	36,173 8		69,15,219 6 0
...	...	.	.	..	..			...	32,226 8 0
...	...	..	...	.	.	...	.		16,610 12 0
M 3 22	286	M 6 0	314	M 7 8	576	M 22 33	1,814 8	M 2,210 38	77,835 0 6
...		„ 17 20	200	„ 3 32	76	„ 44 19	1,022 10	„ 16,378 34	1,27,905 9 0
M 1 0	4,230	..	...	„ 0 20	2,120	...		„ ..	2,06,788 3 0
...	...		...	...	...		3,13,838 8	.	29,87,670 4 0
M 4 0	30			...	..		.	M 65 30	1,668 0 0
...	.			.	.	M 88 25	1,570 0	M 6,228 36	67,279 2 0
...	..	..	.	...		..	..	..	...
...		...	...	..	...	...	..		2,200 0 0
...	.				..	...	...	M 118 30	6,102 8 0
..	...	M 3,672 29	54,653	M 68 17	299	M 590 7	235 0	„ 532,423 37	21,28,722 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	.	„ 65 3	4,659 0	„ ..	2,11,810 6 0
...	...	„ 954 13	3,288	„ 131 17	199	„ 1752 28	7,136 0	„ 562,643 9	4,50,288 13 0
...	.	...	.		..	..	.		...
.	..	..	..	.	..	...	.		.
...	..		...	..			..	.	
...	...	...	..	.	..	.	...		
..	..	.		..	.	...	.	M 4,926 2	25,554 0 0
..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..
..	...		..	...	..	...			.
...	...		...	...	.	...	..		
..	...		..	...	...	..	..	..	...
...	...	..		.	...		..		..
...	.	M 14 1	5,400	..	...		.	M 2,584 35	9,78,249 4 0
M 8 32	9,444	„ 22 9	44,804	M 39 0	810	M 29 39	38,916 8	Y 2,024 19	23,15,885 15 0
...	...	...	...	...		..	..	.	...
...	...	...	..		..	„ 1 12	27 0	„ 1,031 22	34,182 12 0
...	..	...	..		...	..	.		2,615 0 0
...	..	..	...		...	..	...	No. 144 4 Ticals	30,710 0 0
...	..	..	...	...	...	M 9 30	159 0	M 9,104 33	1,10,098 6 0
...	...	...	...	..	...	„ 21 26	150 0	„ 113 17	488 6 0
...	...	...	...	..	...	M 0 8	73 0	M 25 38	893 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 0 28	73 0 0
...	...	...	...	..	...	„ 0 28	73 0	..	22,516 5 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	
M 70 20	3,846	..	3,780	...	157	M 17 34	2,312 8	M 2,678 8	6,17,419 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 3 17	709 8 0
...	...	...	115	...	221	...	...	...	5,892 0 0
...	439	...	7,911	...	539	..	11,211 0	..	13,62,980 12 0
...	20,707	..	1,75,634	...	7,115	..	4,19,322 0		1,88,00,621 15 6

K.—COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

1.—*Coinage.*

Bullion and silver coins imported during the year.						Coined during the year.										Sovereigns imported during the year.	Estimated value of coin in circulation.					
Gold.		*Silver.*		*Copper.*													*Gold.*		*Silver.*		*Copper.*	
By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold Mohurs.	Rupees.	Half-rupees.	Quarter rupees.	4th rupee.	Double pice.	Single pice.	Smaller coin.	Total value.			Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
									Nil.													

2.—*Paper Currency.*

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year No. and value.			Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	Notes in circulation at the end of the year No. and value.			Reserve at the end of the Year.							
								Coin.			*Bullion.*			*Securities.*	
Small notes under 50 Rs.	Notes of 50 Rs. and under 500 Rs.	Large notes of 500 Rs. and upwards.			Small notes under 50 Rs.	Notes of 50 Rs. and under 500 Rs.	Large notes of 500 Rs. and upwards.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Securities, class of securities being stated	
							Nil.								

L.—Charitable Institutions.

Charitable Institutions in the Province of British Burma for the year 1879.

Class and object of institution.	Number of institution.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income				Number of institutions which afford relief.			In what shape relief is given.
				Paid by Government.	From endowment. In land.	From endowment. In money.	Subscription and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
				Rs.			Rs. A. P.				
Government institution											Relief is given in the shape of medicines, medical attendance, accommodation, and food. Relief is given in the shape of accommodation, food, clothing, medicines, and medical attendance.
Dispensaries	26	109 21	101,637	96,330-14-3*	...	...	12,540 12 3	...	...	26	
Lunatic Asylum— ...	1	200·42	253	17,263-15-4	...	...	424 8 0†	1	...	.	

* Includes contributions from Local or other Funds and Interest on Investments.
† Contributed by friends of patients.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of persons according to Religious denominations in the Province of British Burma in the year 1879-80.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denominations.	Number of persons. A Natives.	Number of persons. B Others.	Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or building designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Church of England	6,699	32,151	5	9	26,304	
Church of Scotland			1	1	...	
Protestant Dissenters			209	212	...	
Roman Catholic			42	133	6,536	
Greek Church	..	...	...	...	...	
Armenian	...	562	1	1	...	
Syaran	...	...	..	...	...	
Jews	..	162	1	1	...	
Parsees	...	92	..	1	...	
Hindoos	...	48,134	...	...	...	
Mahomedans	...	105,737	...	...	...	
Buddhist and Jains	2,910,254	...	...	...	...	
Sikh	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sects	...	50,376	...	...	...	
Total ...	2,916,953	237,517	...	...	...	...

B.—Education.

General Form No. 1.—*Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars for the official year 1879-80.*

Area and population of the province.					Colleges, schools, and scholars	University education.	Secondary education.		Primary education.	Special or technical education.						Percentage of schools and scholars to population.			
Number of districts.	Number of divisions.	Total area.	Cultivated area.	Total population.		Colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools	Primary schools.	Schools of art.	Medical schools.	Engineering schools.	Normal schools.	Industrial schools.	Other schools.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11*a*	11*b*	11*c*	11 *d*	11*e*	11*f*	12	13	14	15
					Institutions . For males		4	24	3,107			3	1	.		·00	·00	·10	
					Institutions . For females	...	.	6	14		.	.	..		.	.	·00	·00	
		S. miles.	S. miles.		Total .		4	30	3,121		..	3	1	..	.	·00	·00	·10	
19	3	67,220	5333·95	3,154,470	Scholars . Males ...		51	1,067	78,047	..	.	82	41	..	..	·00	·03	2·47	
					Scholars . Females ...	...	..	179	887	.	..	.	..	..	..	...	·01	·03	
					Total ...	...	51	1,266	78,934	...	..	82	41	..	...	·00	·04	2·50	

B.—Education.

General Form 2.—*Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars for the official year 1879-80.*

Class of institution.	Government institutions.							Aided institutions.							Unaided institutions under regular inspection.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning			Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning			Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.
					English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.					English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
University Education.																		
Arts colleges—																		
English																		
Oriental																		
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—																		
Law																		
Medicine																		
Engineering																		
Secondary Education.																		
High and middle schools—																		
For boys ... English	14	413	375	310	413	288	407	14	725	697	642	552	108	885				
For boys ... Vernacular																		
„ girls .. English								6	179	175	164	161		51				
„ girls .. Vernacular																		
Primary education—																		
For boys . English	24	1,352	1,256	904	1,118	777	1,292	13	1,849	1,825	1,541	1,657	69	1,940				
For boys . Vernacular	6	288	234	240		127	248	714	27,383	27,409	27,319		27,013	27,613	2,350	47,175	47,175	47,175
„ girls .. English								14	887	809	673	407	30	407				
„ girls .. Vernacular																		
Schools for special or technical training—																		
Schools of art																		
Medical schools																		
Engineering schools	3	82	75	49														
Normal schools for masters	1	41	27	21	10	41	41											
Ditto for mistresses																		
Industrial schools																		
Others																		
Total	48	2,176	2,027	1,644	1,541	1,233	2,028	761	31,023	30,914	30,339	2,777	27,220	30,956	2,350	47,175	47,175	47,175

clix.

B.—Education.

General Form 2.—*Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars for the official year 1879-80*—(concluded).

Class of institution.	Unaided institutions under regular Inspection—(*concld.*) Number of scholars on 31st March learning			Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March learning			Classification according to race of the scholars on 31st March.						Remarks.	
	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.			English	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Burmese.	Karens.	Chinese.	Natives of India.	Others.		
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28a	28b	28c	28d	28e	28f	29	
University Education.																
Arts colleges—																
English	..	...	...	.	.	.	..	...	...	..	..	...		...		
Oriental	...	...	...	.	.	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	.	..		
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—																
Law	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		..	..	...		...	...		
Medicine	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..		..	..		
Engineering	...	..	...	.	...	..	..	.		...	...	..		..		
Secondary Education.															Boys.	Girls.
High and middle schools—																
For boys ... { English	..	...	...	28	1,138	965	396	1,292	176	471	329	72	50	40	1,039	99
{ Vernacular	...	..	...	...	...	.	.	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	...	...
„ girls ... { English	...	..	.	6	179	161	...	51	109	50	18	1	1	...	.	179
{ Vernacular	...	..	.	..	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	..	.	...	...	.
Primary education—																
For boys ... { English	...	...	...	37	3,291	2,775	846	3,232	365	1,573	500	312	330	121	2,983	218
{ Vernacular	...	47,175	47,175	3,070	74,846	..	74,315	75,076	...	74,510	315	9	12	.	71,322	3,524
„ girls ... { English	...	...	...	14	887	407	30	467	377	345	60	59	37	9	121	766
{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..		
Schools for special or technical training—																
Schools of art	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	.	.	...	..	.		...		
Medical schools	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	..	.	.	..	.	...	...		
Engineering schools	..	...	..	3	88	...	..	...	2	54	25	...	1	...	The statistics of attendance were included in those given under the head of "High and middle schools."	
Normal schools for masters	...	...	...	1	41	10	41	41	..	15	25	...	...	1	41	
Ditto for mistresses ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		
Industrial schools	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	..	...	...	...		
Total ...	...	47,175	47,175	3,159	80,374	4,318	75,628	80,159	1,029	77,018	1,272	453	431	171	Boys 75,588 Girls 4,786	

B.—

GENERAL FORM No. 3.—*Return of Expenditure on Educational*

CLASS OF INSTITUTION	EXPENDI										
	Government institutions.							*Aided insti*			
	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.											
Arts colleges—											
English											
Oriental											
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—											
Law											
Medicine											
Engineering											
SECONDARY EDUCATION.											
High and middle schools—											
For boys { English	42,035	2,031	...	8,545	8,881	27	61,519	8,451	...	681	6,918
For boys { Vernacular											
„ girls { English	...	...		...	...	..	...	2,612		..	5,628
„ girls { Vernacular											
PRIMARY EDUCATION.											
Primary schools—											
For boys { English	20,022	11,136	...	13,063	6,707	31	60,861	14,116	50	243	14,261
For boys { Vernacular	..	2,612	..	719	1,775	...	5,106	1,100	16,228	...	265
„ girls { English	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	7,422	...	1,000	11,874
„ girls { Vernacular											
Schools for special or technical training—											
Schools of art											
Medical schools											
Engineering schools	4,161	...	...	173	...	...	4,334	..	...	..	...
Normal schools for masters	3,115	...	...	...	...	...	3,115	...	...	...	...
Normal schools for mistresses											
Industrial schools											
Others											
Board of Examiners	...		...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prizes and rewards		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships { Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships { Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Endowments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Book department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pali literature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	70,283	15,781	...	22,500	17,363	58	1,26,035	33,734	16,278	1,924	38,946

EDUCATION.

Establishments for the official year 1879-80.

TURE.											AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.				
tutions.			Unaided institutions under regular inspection.								Government institutions.		Aided institutions.		Unaided institutions
Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Endowments.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total Government expenditure.	Total expenditure from other sources.	Grand total of expenditure.	Percentage on total expenditure.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.
3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
...	17,386	33,439	...	...	..	...	61,401	33,557	94,958	23·16	198 4 10	170 12 9	52 1 4	13 2 8	
...	4,206	12,476	...	...	...	...	2,642	9,834	12,476	3·04	... ..	. ...	76 1 2	16 1 9	
...	24,307	52,977	...	...	...	...	61,933	51,905	1,13,838	27·76	61 3 8	48 0 11	34 6 1	9 3 1	
8,189	1,135	27,217	...	..	...	...	20,904	2,419	32,323	7·88	21 4 5	18 4 5	0 15 11	0 11 11	
...	16,381	36,680	...	...	...	...	7,422	29,258	36,680	8·94	.. ...	. . .	51 8 0	11 0 5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,161	173	4,334	1 06	88 7 2	84 11 8			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,115	...	3,115	0 76	148 5 4	118 5 4			
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	1,600	0·39					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,251	...	21,251	5·18					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,355	...	35,355	8·62					
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,740	...	1,740	0·43					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,660	...	3,660	0·89					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,200	1,854	22,054	5·38					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,045	...	18,045	4·4					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,141	...	2,141	0·5					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,494	...	6,494	1 59					
8,189	63,718	1,62,789	...	...	...	...	2,81,007	1,29,000	4,10,007	100·00					

B.—Education.

General Form No. 4.—*Return showing the result of prescribed Examinations during the official year 1879-80.*

Nature of Examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.			Number of examinees.				Number passed.				Percentage of passed scholars, or total number on rolls at beginning of the year.	
	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Arts colleges—													
Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Bachelor of Arts	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
First Arts	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
Colleges for professional training—													
Law. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
Law. Bachelor of Law	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Law. Licentiate of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine. M. D.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Medicine. B. M.	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine. First B. M.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Medicine. L. M. S.	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Medicine. First L. M. S.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. M. C. E.	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools— Matriculation	...	...	..	1	...	1	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	7	46·67	...
Standard equivalent to matriculation ... Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Standard equivalent to matriculation ... Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle School examination ... ... Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle School examination ... ... Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary school examination ... Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary school examination ... Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary School examination ... Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary School examination ... Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—*Scientific and Literary Societies for 1879-80.*

Names.	Objects.	Income from 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs							
Rangoon Literary Society ...	Literary culture.	*Nil.*	.	4,500	4,500	180	.	...	180	Not registered.	1857	
Young men's Institute	Mental culture.	300	...	661	961	39	...	..	39	Do.	1877	

2.—*The Press.*

1	2	3	4		Remarks.
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Akyab ...	"Arakan News"	La-paw-too ...	"Arakan News" ...	... ...	Weekly 150 copies.
Rangoon...	"American Mission"	C. Bennett (Superintendent) ...	... ...	Morning Star ...	Monthly 900 do.
				Burman Messenger	Ditto 400 do.
					Weekly.
Ditto ...	"Christian Ark and Tower"	R. O. Edge ...	"The Eurasian" ...	Present Truth ...	Monthly 130 do.
Ditto ...	"Albion" ...	Ditto ...	"Rangoon Chinta mony"	.. ..	Bi-weekly 250 do.
Ditto ...	"Central Jail" ..	F. H. Dobson (Superintendent)	"B. B. Vernacular Gazette"	.....	Bi-monthly 264 do.
Ditto ..	"Burmah Herald"	Moung Po O ..	"Burmah Herald" ...	. . .	Bi-weekly 260 do.
Ditto ...	"British Burma News"	H. Afoke ...	"British Burma News"	. ....	Weekly. 350 do.
Ditto ...	"Whittam" ...	S. J. Seth ...	.....	.....	Only job work executed.
Ditto ...	"Rangoon Times" ..	Ditto ...	"Rangoon Times"	...	Daily 300 copies.
Ditto ...	"Government" ...	J. F. Regan (Superintendent)	"British Burma Gazette"	. . .	Weekly 420 do.
			Import and Export list	. . .	Daily. 39 do.
				Quarterly Civil List ..	Quarterly 300 do.
Ditto ...	"Telegraph" ...	T. C. Hill (Superintendent)	"Telegraph Gazette"	..	Twice a day.
Ditto ...	"Rangoon Gazette"	J. A. Hannay ...	"Rangoon Gazette"...	... ..	Daily 500 do.
Ditto ...	"British Burma Advertiser"	Ditto ..	"British Burma Advertiser"	. ...	Daily 500 do.
Ditto ...	"Gnathamaney" ...	J. M. H. Mascallamaney	.....	.. ..	Only job work executed.
Ditto ...	"Bengalee Printing"	Shaikh Abbas ...	.....	.....	Ditto.
Bassein ...	"St. Peter's Institute"	Reverend F. D'Cruz (Superintendent)	"Bassein Weekly Advertiser"	.....	. ....
Moulmein	"Advertiser" ...	Estate of T. C. Whittam	"Moulmein Advertiser"	.....	Bi-weekly 300 copies.
			"Mercantile Gazette"	.....	4 times a week 200 do.
			Shipping List ..	.....	Fortnightly 50 copies.
Ditto ...	"Friend of Moulmein"	Moung So ...	"Friend of Moulmein"	.....	Weekly 150 do.
Ditto ...	"Tenasserim" ...	Moung Ba Goon ...	"Tenasserim News"	.. ...	Ditto 120 do.
Toungoo...	"Camboza" ...	Moung Shway Poo ...	.....	.....	.....

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

1.—Return showing Marriages, Births, and Deaths among the population of any places or in any cases in respect for which particulars may have been ascertained, and the average age at which Deaths occurred, in the Province of British Burma for the year 1879.

	District.	Population.	Number of marriages during the year.	Number of births during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Average age at time of death.
Arakan	Akyab	285,324	..	7,667	5,600	
	Akyab Town	20,292	..	370	635	
	Kyouk-pyoo	116,000	..	3,500	2,957	
	Sandoway	56,342	....	2,044	1,037	
	Total, Arakan	507,958	....	13,581	10,229	
Pegu	Hanthawaddy	305,549	...	5,276	4,121	
	Rangoon Town	95,179	..	1,190	2,914	
	Tharrawaddy	240,915	.....	3,901	2,222	
	Thone-gwa	201,153	....	3,540	2,600	
	Yandoon Town	10,720	..	210	272	
	Pan-ta-naw do.	6,186	..	216	191	
	Bassein	297,857	..	4,786	3,039	
	Bassein Town	21,335	..	661	542	
	Henzada	261,303	....	8,580	2,056	
	Henzada Town	16,996	....	80	110	
	Zaloon do.	4,637	....	100	117	
	Kyun-gyin do.	8,581	....	167	117	
	Myan-oung	5,683	....	151	100	
	Prome	240,798	.....	5,706	3,630	
	Prome Town	27,320	.....	611	900	
	Shway-doung Town	13,248	.....	435	357	
	Poung-deh do.	5,132	.....	131	120	
	Thayet-myo	139,650	.....	4,711	2,646	
	Thayet-myo Town	9,450	.....	229	410	
	Allan-myo do.	6,841	.....	61	117	
	Total, Pegu	1,921,553	....	35,778	26,658	
Tenasserim	Amherst	245,765	.....	5,089	2,478	
	Moulmein Town	57,882	.....	792	754	
	Tavoy do.	14,823	.....	400	216	
	Tavoy	67,757	....	1,612	790	
	Mergui Town	10,934	.....	368	242	
	Mergui	43,405	.....	722	701	
	Shway-gyin	136,355	.....	2,506	926	
	Shway-gyin Town	6,802	.....	331	239	
	Toungoo	83,433	.....	2,091	1,101	
	Toungoo Town	12,460	.....	347	280	
	Total, Tenasserim	679,715	.....	14,342	8,736	
	Grand Total	3,109,226	.....	63,701	45,618	

N. B.—The greatest mortality was between the ages of 1 and 5 years, and the lowest between the ages of 50 and 60 years.

Exclusive of Salween and Hill Tracts of Northern Arakan.

2.—*Statement showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the Dispensaries of British Burma during the year 1879.*

1		2	3																	
			DISEASES.																	
			General Diseases.												Local diseases.					
			Order A.—Febrile zymotic diseases.				*Order B.—Constitutional diseases.*													
Division.	Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Small-pox.	Malarious fever, ague and remittent.	Cholera.	Other diseases of this order.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Other diseases of this order	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the external ear.	Goitre.	Respiratory affections.	Heart disease.	
Arakan	1	Akyab	..	852	1	8	14	139	1	29	5	8	26	121	24	15	...	96	4	
	2	Kyouk-pyoo	3	802	.	1	25	3	.	.	...	24	2	5	10	9	..	11	1	
	3	Sandoway ..	...	370	...	...	34	2					1	5	1	.	..	131	...	
	4	Paluk-wa ..	...	728	...	7	99	24	3	10	.	5	41	6	79	16	...	241	2	
		Total ...	3	1,772	1	11	225	168	4	39	5	37	70	137	94	40	..	499	7	
Pegu	5	Rangoon ..	97	3,244	64	159	1,370	549	54	211	1	99	265	283	129	138	3	713	85	
	6	Pegu	4	320	1	12	154	88	4	73	2	3	1	12	81	40	...	74	...	
	7	Ma-co-bin		160	3	3	140	60		1			1	10	104	18	...	131	1	
	8	Bassein		987	3	7	310	107	7	73	2	8	4	176	86	41	...	250	..	
	9	Nga-thaing-gyoung ..	2	237	...		13	13	.	21					25		2	.	9	
	10	Tharrawaddy	7	502		11	119	93			1	4	9	56	64	20	3	99	3	
	11	Poung-deh	2	353	4	1	34	9	10	26	1	4	4	1	142	5	..	68	2	
	12	Prome		1,128	3		170	101	5	3	6		11	80	141	18	1	97	..	
	13	Shway-doung		280	3	4	19	35	2		3		2	50	32	19	.	91	...	
	14	Thayet-myo	25	655	3		188	50	3	.	.	2	4	3	152	51	.	103	...	
	15	Myan-oung	1	375	1	18	58	15	16	8	6	8	8	14	76	29	35	87	5	
	16	Min-gyee ..	...	128		9	9	23	..	1		1	.	7	42	22	23	70	..	
	17	Henzada		690	1	1	206	150	.				10	.	151	35	17	126	...	
	18	Yandoon ..	3	328	9	5	142	34	4		8		2	142	224	13	8	59	1	
	19	Pan-ta-naw ..	3	305	14		55	65	1	31	2		6	4	82	44	8	91	1	
		Total ...	145	9,031	109	240	3,175	1,604	106	388	55	124	343	827	1,587	492	100	2,089	107	
Tennasserim	20	Moulmein ...	3	1,347	4	..	393	425	26	142	13	24	25	184	116	96	...	404	26	
	21	Mergui ..	...	677	7	6	160	11	4	17	1	3	5	14	75	75	2	262	3	
	22	Tavoy	..	882	2	28	140	23	13	13	.		3	16	344	143	..	328	3	
	23	Pa-poon ..	...	268	...	...	11	10	.	.			4		3	2	...	16	..	
	24	Tha-tone	...	116	...	...	72	33	3	52	1	1	1	7	44	16	...	40	...	
	25	Toungoo	...	2,545	1	18	286	105	15		1	3	25	33	1,567	160	20	...	..	
	26	Shway-gyin ...	13	2,206	...	241	262	54	4	69	7	2	16	15	368	120	18	908	4	
		Total	16	8,031	14	293	1,257	661	65	320	23	33	79	268	2,537	612	40	1,958	36	
		Grand Total ...	164	19,804	124	534	4,655	2,298	175	747	83	190	492	1,232	4,219	1,144	140	4,546	150	

2.—Statement showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated, &c.—(concluded).

1		2	3															4	5	
			DISEASES—(concluded).																OPERATIONS.	
			LOCAL DISEASES—(concluded).																	
DIVISION.	Number.	NAME OF DISPENSARY.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Worms.	Liver diseases.	Spleen disease.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscesses, boils, and whitlows.	Skin diseases.	Ulcers.	Labour, premature, natural, and difficult.	Other local diseases.	Debility and old age.	Poisons and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each dispensary.	Major.	Minor.	
ARAKAN	1	Akyab ...	151	36	34	11	129	81	47	461	225	..	278	3	14	208	2,563	20	81	
	2	Kyouk-pyeo ..	23	15	2	.	23	10	39	34	65	.	136	21	.	43	860	2	21	
	3	Sandoway ...	44	53	480	1	1	8	61	146	42	..	315	28	1	34	1,758	...	62	
	4	Paluk-wa ..	88	73	15	6	47	13	69	115	130	3	202	10	5	62	2,069	..	42	
		Total ...	306	177	531	18	197	112	216	756	462	3	931	62	20	347	7,250	22	206	
PEGU	5	Rangoon ...	928	632	685	155	170	359	538	665	1,298	22	2,766	371	137	2,344	18,567	42	495	
	6	Pegu ...	35	57	33	16	37	55	82	187	172	.	379	17	12	185	2,099	...	.	
	7	Ma-oo-bin ...	47	53	163	13	6	60	48	108	159	3	416	40	28	163	1,936	1	41	
	8	Bassein ...	137	201	596	6	52	46	218	369	481	..	1,227	39	34	465	5,990	3	251	
	9	Naga-thaing-gyoung ...	74	123	121	28	17	7	109	56	102	...	.	.	150	.	1,159	...	..	
	10	Tharrawuddy ..	96	62	82	3	13	60	75	168	136	..	549	51	2	61	2,369	...	55	
	11	Poung-deh ..	20	59	38	11	40	16	21	30	125	3	164	15	2	174	1,393	...	7	
	12	Prome ...	109	129	278	7	29	86	100	111	295	.	577	66	14	216	4,058	2	10	
	13	Shway-doung ..	15	23	29	...	6	17	49	56	93	.	221	29	11	112	1,193	...	...	
	14	Thayet-myo ...	43	58	228	1	5	45	101	132	449	..	413	20	19	153	2,483	2	118	
	15	Myanoung ...	106	72	149	21	29	34	86	12	168	1	395	20	12	93	1,957	...	...	
	16	Min-gyee ...	15	8	88	3	20	16	25	51	125	.	315	8	5	83	1,097	...	30	
	17	Henzada ...	52	38	618	1	.	50	168	344	341	...	1,050	74	...	238	4,280	2	142	
	18	Yandoon ...	50	48	454	...	6	34	51	150	165	1	105	26	4	141	2,017	...	54	
	19	Pan-ta-naw ..	21	33	264	27	15	12	39	133	64	3	224	98	10	132	1,997	...	2	
		Total ...	1,748	1,396	3,826	292	474	897	1,721	2,772	4,083	33	8,801	874	440	4,560	58,197	52	1,305	
TENASSERIM	20	Moulmein ...	108	176	697	35	75	140	179	283	855	...	1,920	13	7	700	8,301	3	19	
	21	Mergui ...	39	144	1,228	9	58	47	135	112	282	8	784	132	2	145	4,415	5	31	
	22	Tavoy ...	63	91	1,275	10	18	26	112	155	601	...	821	182	1	204	5,486	...	..	
	23	Pa-poon ..	20	14	30	5	38	6	16	26	25	...	51	11	...	3	582	...	...	
	24	Tha-tone ...	38	11	225	2	9	17	52	172	171	...	332	5	...	45	1,439	...	4	
	25	Toungoo ...	275	369	638	...	42	134	178	277	1,144	...	2,916	109	...	385	11,246	2	...	
	26	Shway-gyin ...	184	377	1,214	11	26	65	306	290	615	15	1,630	434	1	456	9,611	...	131	
		Total ...	727	1,182	5,307	72	266	435	978	1,315	3,693	23	8,454	466	11	1,938	41,190	10	285	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,781	2,955	9,664	382	937	1,444	2,915	4,043	8,238	59	18,186	1,422	471	6,845	1,01,637	84	1,696	

PART I.

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH BURMA, 1879-80.

INTRODUCTION.

SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S ADMINISTRATION, 1879-80.

Area and population.

A DESCRIPTION of the physical features of the province, and of the form of administration, with information on other subjects which are not of a variable nature, was given in the Administration Report for 1872-73, and is not reproduced in the present report. It may be noted, however, that the result of careful enquiries which were instituted during the past year shows that the area of British Burma may be approximately stated as 87,220 square miles, an area somewhat smaller than that recorded in previous years. The population is reported to have increased from 3,088,902 to 3,154,470. Except for certain remote tracts, the figures upon which this estimate is based may be accepted as fairly correct.

Form of Administration.

2. The Chief Commissionership was held throughout the year by Mr. C. U. Aitchison, C.S., C.S.I. Besides the division of the Rangoon district into the districts of Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy, and of the Amherst district into the districts of Moulmein town and Amherst, there were no changes in the form of administration.

Political.

3. Although the state of the relations between the British Government and the Court of Ava occasioned anxious interest during a considerable part of the year, the political history of the period under review is almost entirely barren of incident. The excitement caused by the massacres which occurred at the close of the previous year continued unabated during the early months of 1879-80. After the lamented death of Mr. Shaw in June, Colonel Browne, Commissioner of Pegu, was temporarily deputed to duty at Mandalay, and held the post of Resident till the end of August, when he was withdrawn, Mr. St. Barbe, C.S., remaining in charge as Political Agent. In October, Mr. St. Barbe, and the other Residency officers were withdrawn from the Burmese capital; and the British Government has since been unrepresented at the Court of Ava. An embassy from Mandalay arrived at Thayet-myo at the end of October, but returned soon after the close of the year. In Karennee, the only incidents which demand notice are the death of the chief Koonsha, and the occurrence of slight disturbances among the Shan States in the eastern part of the country. The Administration of the Arakan Hill Tracts was carried on with considerable success. No raids were committed by trans-frontier tribes, and order was maintained within British territory. Towards the close of the year, the Chief Commissioner in person held a durbar at Palukwa, which was attended by many influential chiefs. The statistics furnished by the Superintendent of the Hill Tribes are of the usual kind, and present no points of special interest.

Survey and settlement.

4. Survey and settlement operations were in active progress during the past year, and the results recorded are such as to justify the expectation of complete success from the working of the new department. Demarcation preliminary to survey and assess-

ment was carried on in three districts, and an area of over 5,000 square miles was demarcated. Two survey parties also were engaged, one in Hanthawaddy, and the other in Bassein. The actual settlement was carried on at the same time in these districts. In spite of the inevitable difficulties incident upon the commencement of these operations in a province where survey and settlement, on scientific principles, are comparatively unknown, and notwithstanding the special disadvantages caused by the nature of the country, very considerable progress was made. Nearly a thousand square miles of cultivated land were cadastrally surveyed at a cost of a little over 9*d.* an acre; and about half this area was brought under regular settlement. The immediate increase of revenue anticipated amounts to £10,000.

Legislation.

5. The legislation of the year which especially affected British Burma was of more than ordinary importance. Acts were passed for vesting the administration of the port of Rangoon in the hands of Commissioners, for re-organizing the rural police of the province, and for providing the means necessary to effectually carry on the survey and settlement operations to which reference has just been made. Four Bills providing for other provincial requirements, the most important of which is the Burma Forest Bill, are still before the Government of India.

Administration of criminal law.

Police.

6. The history of the administration of the criminal law falls naturally under three heads, Police, Criminal Justice, and Prisons. Serious offences were fewer than in previous years; and the decrease occurred principally under the head of serious crimes against property, for the number of which this province formerly gained an unenviable notoriety. Cases of violent crime against the person, the prevalence of which among the Burmese has been the subject of frequent comment, do not show such a decrease as might be expected from a vigorous administration of the law. The number of murders, of cases of grievous hurt, and of hurt by dangerous weapons, show however a small decrease. The energies of the police were successfully devoted to the detection of dacoities and robberies; but the detection of serious crimes against the person, and of minor crimes against property, was comparatively unsatisfactory. The number of persons prosecuted for vagrancy and bad livelihood decreased by nearly 200. It is certain that a good many bad characters have recently found their way into jail for long terms of years; and as the decreased activity in prosecutions for bad livelihood has been accompanied by a decrease in general crime, the reduction in the number of these prosecutions can hardly be cause for regret. The strength of the police force was increased by 321 men, and the pay of the lower grades was raised. The effect of the increase of pay in improving the *morale* of the force could not be expected to be immediately apparent. It may be noted however that, though the proportion of dismissals was somewhat higher, the proportion of departmental punishments was lower than in the preceding year. The cost of the maintenance of the force was £165,837, the increase over the cost in the previous year being chiefly due to the advance in pay.

Criminal justice.

7. In close connection with the work of the police is the administration of justice by the Criminal Courts. The number of cases reported in the province fell from 27,564 in

1878 to 25,370 in the year of report. The actual number of persons put on trial and of persons convicted also decreased; but the proportion of convictions to persons brought to trial was higher than in the previous year. The work of the Special Court was considerably lighter than in 1878, but about the same as in 1877. In the Recorder's Court there were fewer original cases than in the preceding year; but the business disposed of by the Judicial Commissioner was more than doubled, the work of his Court as a Court of appeal and revision being particularly heavy. The statistics of appeals from the decisions of Subordinate Magistrates, and of the revision of their proceedings by the Judicial Commissioner, afford satisfactory indications that justice is more carefully administered in these Courts than has hitherto been the case. This result is in a great measure due to the pains taken by the Judicial Commissioner in reviewing the proceedings of Native Magistrates and in explaining the law to the presiding officers of the lower Courts. As regards the punishments awarded by the various tribunals, it is noteworthy that, while crime is decreasing, the proportion of heavy sentences is somewhat higher than in previous years. More extended use has also been made of the punishment of whipping. The average amount of fine still continues high; but the proportion realized, nearly 75 per cent., shows that, as a rule, heavy fines are not wantonly imposed upon people unable to pay them. There is still room for improvement in the award of compensation out of the proceeds of fines. On the whole, it may be remarked that although in no one point has any striking result been attained, there has been satisfactory general progress in the administration of criminal justice.

Jails.

8. The number of convicts in the jails of the province was, at the beginning of the year, 4,459; at the close, 4,412. There were received into the various prisons 7,222 convicts, as compared with 7,696 in 1878. The daily average, 4,335, was less than in the previous year. The measures taken in the early part of the period under review for reducing the number of juvenile prisoners were not so immediately successful as might be wished. There was, however, a perceptible decrease in the proportion of youthful offenders as compared with the whole number of convicts. The percentage of habitual criminals fell from 18·43 to 14·33, a result which is ascribable partly to the more careful definition of the term, partly to the growing reluctance among prisoners to acknowledge previous convictions. At the same time, it may be doubted whether the instructions issued for the purpose of securing the identification of old offenders have been strictly observed. Only four prisoners escaped during the year. The conduct of prisoners was, generally, better than in previous years; and the ratio of punishments to the daily average jail population fell from 115·53 in 1878 to 81·08 in the year of report. As usual corporal punishments were most commonly used, a circumstance which is ascribed to the want of means of carrying out other modes of correction. Efforts are now being made to provide punishments which shall be at once deterrent and practicable, and to limit the use of the cane to really serious offences against discipline. The education of convicts is a subject which received special attention. The system which was finally adopted came into force too late in the year to afford means of estimating its success at present. The financial results of the year were satisfactory. The cost of maintenance of the jails decreased by a little over eight per cent., and the average cost of each convict by about 1·5 per cent. The principle of subordinat-

ing the interests of manufactures to the preservation of discipline and of the penal character of the punishment inflicted was steadily kept in view; but at the same time the real profit on manufactures was more than doubled in the year of report. The best results were obtained at Moulmein, which is one of the most efficiently conducted jails in the province.

There was no continuous overcrowding at any jail, except Shway-gyin; and the health of prisoners was much better than in either of the two preceding years. The number of deaths was little more than half of the number in 1878; and the percentage of deaths to daily average strength was remarkably low. The only instance of an epidemic in a jail was the appearance of small-pox at Thayet-myo. Special attention has been directed to the sanitary condition of the several prisons; and there is every reason to believe that the improvement in the health of the occupants during the past year is not merely accidental and spasmodic. Such of the recommendations of the Prisons Conference as received the approval of the Government of India were considered individually during the year, and the majority of the measures suggested which had not been previously introduced into the province were adopted.

Civil justice.

9. Regarding the administration of justice by the Civil Courts, it may be noticed that there was an apparent decrease in the business performed during the year. This was almost entirely due to the falling-off in the number of suits filed in the Court of Small Causes at Rangoon. The work of the Superior Courts was considerably heavier than in 1878. The nature of the litigation does not greatly vary from year to year. The total value of all suits increased by £60,000; the average value of each was somewhat higher than in 1878; but the proportion of petty suits remained the same. Excluding the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, the proportion of contested cases was higher than in the preceding year. The proportion of cases decided *ex-parte* in the Courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner, that is, in the Mofussil Courts, was not above the average. The business of the Courts was performed with creditable despatch; and though the average duration of contested cases was somewhat longer than in the previous year, this may be attributed, not to delay in the disposal of work, but to greater accuracy in the calculation of the time occupied by each suit. Applications for the execution of decrees were fewer in number, but more successful than in 1878. The result of the appeals presented against the decisions of the Subordinate Courts is not materially different from that of previous years, and calls for no special mention.

Registration.

10. Experience having shown that the uses of the Registration Department were but imperfectly understood and appreciated, and that the existing procedure was inconveniently complicated, efforts were made during the year under review to devise means for introducing a knowledge of the advantages of the registration of documents, and for affording to the people increased facilities for availing themselves of these advantages. To this end, the departmental rules were carefully and thoroughly revised, and, as far as the law permits, the procedure was simplified. It was further determined to appoint Burmese officers as Sub-Registrars, and to allow endorsements, which have hitherto been made only in English, to be made, for

the future, either in that language or in Burmese. The effect of these measures was not felt during the year under review. There was a slight and apparently normal increase in the number of registrations, and, as in previous years, more than half the registration work of the province was transacted at the commercial centres, Rangoon, Moulmein, and Akyab. The value of the property affected by the documents registered decreased to a small extent. The decrease occurred in the value of moveable property, and was entirely due to accidental causes. Both the receipts and the expenditure of the department showed a slight increase.

Municipalities.

11. The administration of the seven municipal towns of the province was fairly satisfactory during the year. The income exhibited a steady increase, which was common to all the municipalities, and which resulted, not from the imposition of any new taxes, but from the normal progress in the prosperity of the municipal towns. In most of the municipalities there was an increase of expenditure corresponding to the increase of income. The subjects of greatest interest in connection with the administration of the municipalities are improvements in the water-supply, in the drainage, and in conservancy. It is satisfactory to be able to record that these points received careful attention during the past year. Particular interest was shown in the question of the water-supply of the larger towns, and steps have been taken which cannot fail to prove extremely beneficial. At Rangoon, the arrangements for supplying one part of the town with pure water were completed; and improvement in the sanitary condition of the quarter to which the supply was extended was at once apparent. Less actual progress was made with respect to drainage and conservancy; but these matters were not neglected, and there is every prospect that measures of improvement will be introduced at no distant date. The health of the municipal towns was, with few exceptions, singularly good; small-pox prevailed in an epidemic form at Prome and Rangoon; but cholera did not at any time appear to an alarming extent, a circumstance which to some extent may be ascribed to the measures already taken to improve the sanitary conditions of these towns.

Military.

12. Considerable additions were made to the military force of the province during the past year, the total number of officers and men on the effective list being increased by 3,326. The garrison at Rangoon, Thayet-myo, and Toungoo was strengthened; and in addition to the usual detachments stationed at Moulmein and Shway-gyin, troops were temporarily quartered at Bassein, Prome, and Thamboola. The military charges amounted to £381,559.

Marine.

13. The I. G. S. *Irrawaddy* remained in the province throughout the year. The I. G. S. *Enterprise* was also attached to the province; and the I. G. S. *Celerity* for a short time, while the *Enterprise* was undergoing repairs. Two ships of war were stationed at Rangoon for the greater portion of the same period.

Agricultural.

14. The various branches of the subjects of production and distribution now demand notice. Although trade is increasing with almost unexampled rapidity, British Burma continues to be primarily an agricultural country, and, as far as can be foreseen, it is upon agriculture that the prosperity of the people and the wealth of the province must always depend. The estimated area under cultivation is 3,257,903 acres, or

6·10 per cent. more than in the previous year; and large tracts of culturable land are available to supply the needs of the increasing population. A generally favourable season and an increased demand stimulated the cultivation of the staple product, rice, to a considerable degree. The rice harvest was in many places above the average; and the range of prices was somewhat higher than in 1878-79. The rainfall during the past year was heavier than usual in most parts of the country, and in some districts the crops were seriously injured by floods. Besides rice, the other principal products of the country are cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, and oil-seeds. Many places which are unsuitable for the growth of rice are peculiarly fitted for the cultivation of these miscellaneous products. Of the cotton, a considerable portion is exported, and the rest used for local consumption. Tobacco grows well in the northern parts of Arakan, and, if properly cured, might become a valuable item in the commerce of the country. The success of agricultural operations is largely affected by the condition of the cattle employed by the cultivators. In the past year, two out of the three divisions of the province were entirely free from epidemics of cattle-disease; but some districts of Pegu suffered severely. The extension of a knowledge of veterinary medicine, through the agency of the pupils of the veterinary class, can scarcely fail to have a beneficial influence in checking the spread of disease and alleviating the virulence of its outbreaks. It may be hoped, also, that in the course of time enlightened self-interest will induce the people to devote more attention to the proper care of their cattle. Experiments were made in various kinds of cultivation, but with only moderate success. At Myouk-toung, the Government farm proved a failure, and was closed towards the end of the year. The only successful results were attained at Toungoo in the cultivation of cinchona, coffee, and tea. It appears probable that potatoes may also be grown in that part of the country. Experimental cultivation may be encouraged to some extent by means of agricultural shows. In connection with the subject of experimental agriculture may be noticed the kindred subject of experimental horticulture. In the Government gardens and in the gardens of the Agri-Horticultural Society, at Rangoon, some attempts were made to introduce exotic plants. The most promising trials were those made with Liberian coffee and with the mahogany tree.

Forests.

15. The working of the Forest Department may be briefly noticed in this place. Much time was devoted to the work of forest demarcation; and 202 square miles were added to the area included in State reserves. At the end of 1878-79 the reserved area was 1,272 square miles, exclusive of 170 square miles within which toungya cultivation is temporarily allowed. Proposals for reserving a large extent of forest were under consideration in the latter part of the year, and it is estimated that the work of selecting and demarcating reserves which remains to be done will occupy the attention of the department and of Demarcation Officers for some years to come. The protection of reserved forests from fire was effected with success over a greater area and at a considerably smaller cost than in previous years. Natural causes contributed to this result. Only six fires of any consequence were reported, and the damage done was comparatively insignificant. Some addition has been made to the area of toungyas in which teak planting is carried on, and the experiment has been attended with marked success. Steps were taken to protect the existing teak plantations at Kyet-pyoo-gan and Magayee; but as other means

[redacted] the growth of teak have been found more suitable, these plantations will not be extended. Girdling operations were resumed during the year, and [redacted] trees, principally in unreserved forests, were marked for felling. The experimental cultivation of exotics has been carried on with varying success. We have some hope of being able to succeed with the *Ficus elastica* and other caoutchouc-yielding trees and with vanilla. The prospects of success with cinchona are improving; and the introduction of mahogany may possibly be effected, if the experiment can be made under more favourable conditions than in the year under review. The coffee and tea gardens were damaged by the attacks of insects; but it may be hoped that the ill-effects are merely temporary.

The yield of timber of all descriptions shows a serious falling-off as compared even with the poor returns for the preceding year. The resumption of girdling operations will probably, in the course of a year or two, restore the outturn to its former proportions. Satisfactory results may also be anticipated from the greater attention which it is proposed to bestow on valuable timber other than teak. The decrease in both the import and the export of timber was far greater than the decrease in 1878-79; and there is reason to suppose that the supplies from beyond the frontier are failing. In the latter part of the year, there were signs of a revival in the export trade. The gross receipts of the department were £4,268 more than in the previous year; and the expenditure exceeded that of 1878-79 by £3,509. There was thus a net increase in the revenue of £754. Measures were taken during the year to bring the valuable forests of Arakan under the control of the department, but little progress can be made in this direction until the forest law of the province is definitely settled.

Mines and quarries.

16. The only point of importance to be noted on the subject of the mineral resources of the country is the continuance of the operations for the discovery of petroleum wells. Prospecting was carried on by the Borongo Company with an energy and perseverance which deserve success. The example set by this company and by other European prospectors has led Arakanese oil-workers to employ improved appli[redacted]es and to raise more oil than they ever did before. During the seven months ending in October 1880, 23,000 gallons of oil were exported from Kyouk-pyoo. The local earth-oil is used in its crude state for domestic purposes all over Arakan; it finds a ready sale at Chittagong, Rangoon, and Calcutta; and the crude oil can be safely carried and stored, as its flashing point has been found to be 143° Fahrenheit. The tin mines in Mergui were worked during the year in the usual desultory manner.

Manufactures.

17. The subject of manufactures calls for no comment in this summary.

Commercial and maritime.

18. Under the head of trade and navigation, it may be observed that there was a slight decrease in the number of ships visiting and leaving the province for trading purposes, but a very large increase in the tonnage of the shipping at the several ports. Steam traffic through the Suez canal continues to increase with the rising trade of the province. The year was somewhat disastrous for merchant shipping. No less than eleven complete wrecks were reported, and one British ship left port and has not since been heard of. Various minor casualties also occurred in the harbours and off the coasts of Burma. The Pilot Service was, on the whole,

efficiently worked; and few instances of misconduct or negligence came to light. There was no change in the constitution of the service during the year under review. The port funds are all in a solvent condition. The decrease in their receipts and expenditure is explained by the separation of the pilot fund from the port fund at Rangoon. But for this, there would have been a considerable increase in the receipts owing to the increased tonnage of the shipping. The number of light-houses on the coasts of the province remained the same as in the previous year. Arrangements were made for their frequent inspection; and the health of the light-keepers was generally good, except on board the light-vessel *Colombo*. The total cost of maintenance of the light-houses increased from £7,942 in 1878-79 to £8,843 in the year of report.

Trade, sea-borne,

19. The next subject which demands attention is the nature and value of the trade of the province during the past year. In spite of the apprehensions of political disturbances, and notwithstanding the general depression which prevailed in the commercial world, the sea-borne trade in the year under review shows an increase which, though less than the increase of some former years, is still a satisfactory sign of the advancing prosperity of the country. The total value of this branch of the trade amounted to £17,096,029, or £330,205 in excess of the total value in 1878-79. Private trade inproved to the extent of over half a million sterling; but the decrease in the value of Government transactions reduced the excess to the sum above-mentioned. It must be noted however that, as regards private trade in merchandise, the increase was small, the greater part of the excess over the value in the previous year being due to more extended transactions in specie. The export trade beyond the sea shows a very marked improvement; but in the coasting trade the increase in the imports was small, and there was a serious decrease of over £350,000 in the value of the exports. This is accounted for by the diminished shipments of teak and unhusked rice. The falling-off in the latter article was due to the diminished demand from Madras and other parts of India. In the foreign trade the most noticeable fluctuations are the decrease in the importation of cotton twist and yarn, silk piece-goods, spices, and tobacco, and the large increase in the importation of mineral oils. In the export trade, there was an increase in rice, cotton, caoutchouc, and cutch, which continue to be the staple articles of country produce for export, and a decrease, as in the case of the coasting trade, under the heads of unhusked rice and teak. Rice, husked and unhusked, formed no less than 69 per cent. of the whole of the private exports. The proportions of the trade carried on at each of the eight ports of the province did not differ materially from the proportions of previous years, Rangoon taking considerably more than all the other ports combined. The returns show a decrease in the transactions with the United Kingdom; but this decrease is merely nominal. A remarkable feature in the commercial records of the year is the large increase in the number of steamers as compared with sailing vessels, and in the amount of the tonnage in proportion to the total number of ships. The value of the goods passed through the Rangoon Custom-house for Upper Burma increased by more than £150,000; and, so far, the inland trade to the kingdom of Ava has continued to increase without any very definite settlement of our political relations with that country. The gross value of the inland trade,

and inland.

however, shows a decrease of £198,884, or nearly five per cent., as compared with the value in the previous year. The decrease in the value of the trade was chiefly due to the abundance of the rice harvest in Upper Burma, which diminished the amount of the exports from this province, and to the decreasing production of timber beyond our frontier. The anxiety as to the state of relations with Upper Burma had some effect on the trade, but the successive panics lasted a short time only. The falling-off is more apparent under the head of imports than under that of exports. Of the whole inland trade, 84 per cent. is carried on by the great trade route of the Irrawaddy river and six per cent. by the Sittang river, leaving only 10 per cent. to be distributed among the six recognized land routes. The greater portion of the trade is carried on with Upper Burma, which supplies 91 per cent. of the imports and takes 93 per cent. of the exports. The fluctuations in the value of the principal articles of trade may be briefly noticed. As regards imports, raw cotton increased in value from £83,125 to £118,826, cutch from £51,221 to £93,089, and unrefined sugar from £129,355 to £138,477; while the value of cattle decreased from £243,934 to £216,144; of cotton piece-goods from £53,170 to £44,769; of gram and pulse, from £103,809 to £86,463; of manufactured silk from £166,604 to £110,333; and of timber from £220,014 to £109,192. With respect to exports, the value of cotton piece-goods increased from £189,809 to £244,974; of metals from £28,283 to £41,253; of ngapee from £178,922 to £212,872; of salt from £38,138 to £45,029; of manufactured silk from £173,618 to £231,588; and of woollen goods from £40,956 to £61,742; while the value of cotton twist and yarn decreased from £196,224 to £182,728; of fruits from £103,040 to £85,780; of unhusked rice from £183,864 to £108,163; of husked rice from £185,265 to £29,282; and of raw silk from £109,240 to £97,825. Absolute reliance cannot be placed upon the statistics of inland trade, but the returns are becoming yearly more trustworthy.

Public works.

20. The expenditure during the past year on public works amounted to £214,402, the principal items being £48,202 on communications, £41,462 on civil buildings, £33,521 on railways, and £27,512 on military works. The arrival of reinforcements to the garrison of the province necessitated the construction of temporary quarters for troops at Rangoon, Thayet-myo, and other stations. The battery at Monkey point and the fort at Thayet-myo may also be mentioned among military works of the past year. The necessity for improving the communications of the country was brought prominently to the notice of the local Government; and a very considerable length of road was put in hand during the year. The working of the Irrawaddy Valley State Railway was highly successful. The expenses were largely reduced; there was a corresponding increase in the gross income of the line; and during the calendar year 1880, that is within four years of the opening of the line, the net earnings of the railway will reach 4·8 per cent. on its total capital cost. The railway to Toungoo will be begun during the present dry season. Considerable expenditure was incurred in repairing and maintaining the Irrawaddy embankments; and careful enquiries are now being made in order to ascertain their precise effect upon the adjacent lands. Miscellaneous public works call for no detailed notice in this place. They consist for the most part of bazaars and town roads. Much remains to be done for the improvement of

the thoroughfares in the rural districts; and the attention of Civil and Public Works Officers has been directed to this subject.

Telegraphs.

21. The working of the Telegraph Department during the year presents but few points of interest. The distribution of the system between the Arakan and British Burma divisions remained unchanged. None of the projects for new lines which were mentioned in the last Administration Report were put into execution; but steps were taken to ascertain the cost and utility of the extension of telegraphic communication to Kyouk-pyoo and Yandoon; and the construction of the line to Bangkok is to be at once undertaken. In the British Burma division, the working of the department appears to have been satisfactory. The number of interruptions was small, and the traffic increased somewhat.

Post office.

22. The postal arrangements of the province were efficiently managed during the year. The number of offices remained unchanged; but the head office at Mandalay was closed, and a sub-office opened on the mail steamers visiting the town. Postal communication was thus maintained without interruption; but, as might be expected, the amount of correspondence passing through the office decreased. Some minor changes were made in the mail services to the ports of Arakan; but, with this exception, the arrangements for the conveyance of mails by sea were unaltered. The Irrawaddy mail services were satisfactorily carried out by the steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company. Towards the close of the year communication was opened out by the company between Bassein and the important inland town of Henzada; while Thayet-myo was connected with the railway at Prome by a daily steamer service. The amount of postal business continued to increase, and additional labour was thrown on post office officials by the transfer from the treasury of the work of the Money Order Department.

Revenue administration.

23. The important subject of the revenue administration of the province is the next point which demands notice. The record of this branch of the administration is one of the most satisfactory chapters in the history of British Burma during the past year. There are trustworthy indications that the country has made real progress; that its advancing prosperity is not spasmodic, but continuous; and that the condition of the people is improving proportionately to the increase of the revenue realized by the Government. The net revenue under all heads amounted to £2,100,142, or 11·75 per cent. more than in the previous year. The chief sources of income are land revenue, customs, capitation tax, excise, and fishery revenue. More than half the gross revenue is made up of the receipts from land and customs; and these two items of revenue contributed no less than 75 per cent. to the total increase over the previous year. The area of land under assessment increased by 6·96 per cent. and the revenue demand upon land by no less than 20·12 per cent. Some portion of the increase in the revenue is due to the summary enhancement of the rates of assessment in certain districts of Pegu. The principal increase in assessed area occurred in land under rice cultivation, the favourable nature of the season and the continuously advancing demand for rice for export contributing to extend the area devoted to the growth of this product. Remissions of land revenue were nearly four times as large as in the previous year, owing to the

British Burma for the year 1879-80—(continued).

DIVISION—concluded.

DISTRICT.

Poukkaing route from Upper Burma.		*Ywatoung route from Upper Burma.*		*Allanmyo route from Upper Burma.*		*Allanmyo Custom-house river trade from Upper Burma*		*Total imports into Pegu from Upper Burma.*	
Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Rs. A. 11,097 6		Rs. A. 15,012 12		Rs. A. 389,860 15		Rs. A. 10,95,102 11		Rs. A. 46,39,382 7
						M 862 12	4,871 0	M 862 12	4,871 0
M 10 10	60 0					,, 1,117 23	10,812 6	,, 1,127 33	10,872 6
	165 0						1,08,712 8		1,08,916 0
							50,85,087 4		0,85,087 4
M 8 22	50 0					M 108,511 12	6,14,183 8	,, 1,08,539 34	6,14,533 8
,, 6 35	127 0	M 27 14	365 0	M 494 38	8,012 5	M 50,825 12	8,81,022 3	,, 51,354 19	8,89,527 8
				M 8 22	100 0	M 122 4	5,422 8	,, 130 26	5,522 8
M 6 17	45 0					M 25 2	1,129 0	25 2	1,129 0
				M 57 8	248 8	M 3,790 18	20,043 4	,, 6 17	45 0
								,, 3,847 26	20,291 12
M 355 16	1,709 8	211 29	883 8	M 4,934 10	19,446 11	M 28,033 6	1,14,211 6	,, 34,115 26	1,78,510 1
M 13	2,832 0					M 3 15	1,818 0	M 3 15	1,818 0
Yds. 1,608						,, 682 31	10 01,606 3	,, 685 21	10,05,210 3
						Yds. 1,072,810		Yds. 1,075,192	
						M 71 9	485 8	M 71 9	485 8
							2,39,300 0		2,39,300 0
							8,318 15		8,318 15
M 6 17	37 8			M 39 11	69 8	M 261,233 10	13,73,818 13	M 2,61,333 38	13,74,315 13
M 4 11	120 0					M 11,830 10	2,47,161 4	M 11,831 21	2,47,584 4
						,, 5,962 39	25,262 6	,, 5,965 39	25,272 6
							95,756 6	,, 1,10,186 4	95,801 6
							130 8		130 8
	5,938 0		20 12		456 9		15,12,555 0		15,19,175 15
	21,791 6		16,313		4,18,174 8		1,54,47,413 12		1,60,36,161 4

1.—*Import Statement of the Inland Trade of*

INTO TENASSERIM

INTO AMHERST DISTRICT.

No.	ARTICLES.	*Hlaingbweh route from Zimmay.* Weight.	*Hlaingbweh route from Zimmay.* Value.	*Kawkarit route from Siam.* Weight.	*Kawkarit route from Siam.* Value.	*Meetan route from S. Shan States.* Weight.	*Meetan route from S. Shan States.* Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	.....	16,654	.....	3,07,202	.....	18,678
XX.	Liquor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXI.	Mats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXII.	Metals and manufactures of—						
	1 Brass and copper ...	M 3 39	327	.....	.....	M 0 12	24
	2 Iron ...	„ 57 10	2,290	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3 Other metals ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135
	4 Specie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXIII.	Oils—						
	1 Petroleum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXIV.	Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXV.	Paints and Colours—						
	1 Orpiment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Other kinds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXVI.	Provisions—						
	1 Ghee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Ngapee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3 Other kinds	.....	.....	M 15 38	95	.....	.....
XXVII.	Salt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXVIII.	Saltpetre, &c.—						
	1 Saltpetre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Other saline substances ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXIX.	Seeds—						
	1 Oil seeds—						
	a. Linseed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	b. Mustard and rape ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	c. Teel or gingelly ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	d. Other oil seeds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Other seeds—						
	a. Indigo seed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	b. Ton seed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	c. Other kinds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXX.	Silk—						
	1 Raw	.....	.....	M 136 18	22,831	.....	.....
	2 Manufactured ...	M 17 11	14,380	„ 1 2	826	M 0 10	212
XXXI.	Spices	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXXII.	Stone and Marble—						
	1 Jade-stones	.....	.....	.....	.....	No. 800	1,500
	2 Other kinds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXXIII.	Sugar—						
	1 Refined	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Unrefined	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXXIV.	Tea—						
	1 Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXXV.	Tobacco	.....	.....	.....	.....	M 10 20	120
XXXVI.	Wood—						
	1 Timber	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	[illegible]ewood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXXVII.	Wool—						
	1 Raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Manufactured (piece-goods) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3 Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXXVIII.	All other Articles of Merchandize—						
	1 Unmanufactured	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Manufactured	.....	1,287	.....	5,028	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....	34,938	.....	3,35,962	.....	20,669

British Burma for the year 1879-80—(continued).

DIVISION—continued.

INTO SALWEEN DISTRICT.

Dargwin route from Siam.		*Kyouk-hnyat route from E. Karennee.*		*Kollido route from W. Karennee.*		*Loomatee route from Western Karennee.*	
Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	1,28,029 8	. ...	55,442 4	. ...	475	. .	4,196
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M 1 5	455 8	M 0 35	200 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 29 9	1,560 8	„ 15 23	418 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	31,541 0	.....	.....	.....	764
.....	24,229 12	.....	.....	.....	1,100	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	M 40 14	831 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M 1 12	30 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 16 35	200 0	M 146 13	1,395 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M 18 29	22,014 0	M 0 6	100 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	M 0 7	4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,250 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	M 64 33	387 8	M 10 35	225	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M 18 37	414 0	M 206 10	4,225 12	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	M 215 5	2,473 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10,547 0	.....	4,547 12	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	1,89,730 4	.....	1,01,566 2	.....	1,800	.....	4,979

1.—*Import Statement of the Inland Trade of*

INTO TENASSERIM

INTO TAVOY DISTRICT.

No	ARTICLES.	*Myit-ta route from Siam*		*Poung-yeik route from Siam.*		*Amya route from Siam.*	
		Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward	..	..	..	..	...	...
XX.	Liquors	.	...	..	...	...	...
XXI.	Mats	...	...	...	..	...	...
XXII.	Metals and manufactures of—						
	1 Brass and copper	..	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Iron	..	...	...	..	...	...
	3 Other metals ...	...	..	..	..	...	...
	4 Specie	...	..	...	..	...	.
XXIII.	Oils—						
	1 Petroleum...	..		...	...	...	..
	2 Other sorts .	.		...	...	..	...
XXIV.	Opium	...	..	...	...	..	...
XXV.	Paints and Colours—						
	1 Orpiment	..		...	...	...	...
	2 Other kinds	..	...	...	...	...	...
XXVI.	Provisions—						
	1 Ghee	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Ngapee	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Other kinds . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXVII.	Salt	...	...		...	...	...
				...	...		
XXVIII.	Saltpetre, &c.—						
	1 Saltpetre	...	..	...	...	...	...
	2 Other saline substances .	..	...	...	..	...	...
XXIX.	Seeds—						
	1 Oil seeds—						
	a Linseed	.	.	...	...	..	...
	b Mustard and rape ..	..	..	.	...	...	...
	c Teel or gingelly	..	..	...	...	...	...
	d Other oil seeds	...		..	..		...
	2 Other seeds—						
	a. Indigo seed	...	...		...	...	...
	b. Tea seed	...	..	...	...	...	...
	c. Other kinds	..	...	.	...	...	...
XXX.	Silk—						
	1 Raw	M 41 0	8,000	...	...	...	..
	2 Manufactured	..	..	...	...	...	...
XXXI.	Spices	..	..	...	...	...	..
XXXII	Stone and Marble—						
	1 Jade	..		...	...	.	..
	2 Other kinds	M 4 32	263,310	...	...	...	...
XXXIII.	Sugar—						
	1 Refined	...	..	...	...	...	...
	2 Unrefined	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXIV.	Tea—						
	1 Indian	...	...	..	...	...	...
	2 Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXV.	Tobacco	.	.	...	...	...	...
XXXVI.	Wood—						
	1 Timber	...	...	...	...	...	..
	2 Firewood	.	...	...	...	...	..
XXXVII.	Wool—						
	1 Raw	...	..	...	...	...	...
	2 Manufactured (piece-goods)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Shawls	...	..	..	...	...	...
XXXVIII.	All other Articles of Merchandise—						
	1 Unmanufactured ...	..	...	..	...	...	..
	2 Manufactured	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	.	2,71,310	..	...	...	...

British Burma for the year 1879-80—(continued).

DIVISION—continued.

Into Mergui District.		Into Toungoo District.				Total Imports into Tenasserim Division.	
Tenasserim route from Siam.		*Nga-kyaw, Bawgalay, Laylee, and Nga Moung routes from North Shan States.*		*Sittang route from Upper Burma.*			
Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	..		6,21,725	..	8,69,280	.	20,21,681 12
..	...	..	..	.	..	..	..
...		...	292	..	.		292 0
..		M 7 10	1,305	M 16 20	737	M 30 1	3,048 8
.	...	„ 243 12	6,705	„ 36 32	635	„ 381 36	11,608 8
..	.		...		.	...	32,440 0
...	..	..	..			..	25,329 12
..		..		M 72 31	612	M 72 31	612 0
...			...	.		„ 49 14	831 6
..	.		..				..
...		.					..
	..	..		...		.	..
...				...	..	M 112	30 8
.	.						
...		M 1,935 20	13,828 e	M 3,715 5	39,461	„ 5,859 31	54,979 0
.	.	.	..	..		.	
.		.	.	...	.	.	.
..	..	..	.				
.	...		...	..	.	...	.
.	...		..		.		.
...		M 34 8	195	M 2,715 31	14,465	M 2,749 39	14,660 0
..	..	..	.	.	.	..	..
..	...	...		..			..
...	.	.	.	.		.	
	.	M 7 0	30			M 7 0	30 0
						.	
...		M 20 0	495	..		M 178 7	31,326 0
...	...	13 11	29,480	M 4 4	7,760	„ 54 33	74,792 0
...	...		..		.	M 0 7	4 0
...	..		..	M 1 12	120	...	3,870 0
...	..	..	1,700	..	...	.	2,65,010 0
...	...	..	..	.		.	.
.		.	...	..	..	M 75 28	612 8
...			..			.	
..	..	M 449 39	11,400	M 65 31	1,379	M 830 37	17,418 12
...	...	„ 223 28	1,587	„ 179 13	1,185	„ 628 26	5,365 0
...	.	...	...	„ 715,700 0	9,96,120	„ 715,700 0	9,96,120 0
...	..	...				..	
..		.		.	.	...	.
...				..	..	.	
..	...	.	.	..	..		
...		...	.	..	...		.
.		..	11,508	.	8,831	.	20,339 0
.			90,775 f	...	34,251	...	1,46,454 12
...	.	.	7,91,025		19,74,856	.	37,26,855 6

(e) Includes mds. 100, srs. 35, valued at Rs. 695 from Karennee.

(f) Includes Rs. 60 from Karennee.

1.—*Import Statement of the Inland Trade by*

No.	Articles.	Total Imports from Upper Burma.		Total Imports from Siam.		Total Imports from Zimmay.	
		Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
			Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
	Brought forward		54,99,385 4	..	1,36,231 8	..	16,654 0
XX.	Liquors .				...	..	...
XXI.	Mats ...		29,470 3	..	..	...	..
XXII.	Metals and manufactures of—						
	1 Brass and copper	M 938 38	9,019 0	M 1 5	455 8	M 3 39	327 0
	2 Iron . ..	1,247 13	13,356 6	„ 29 9	1,560 8	„ 57 10	2,290 0
	3 Other metals	..	1,08,916 0	..	..	..	..
	4 Specie .. .	.	50,80,407 4	.	21,229 12	.	
XXIII.	Oils						
	1 Petroleum .	M 108,595 5	6,15,155 8		.		
	2 Other sorts .	„ 51,548 19	8,91,793 8		..	.	...
XXIV.	Opium		..	...	...		..
XXV.	Paints and Colours—						
	1 Orpiment	M 130 26	5,522 8				...
	2 Other kinds . ..					.	...
XXVI.	Provisions—						
	1 Ghee .. .	M 25 2	1,129 0	..	.		..
	2 Ngapee .. .	„ 6 17	45 0	M 1 12	30 0	..	..
	3 Other kinds .	„ 7,675 1	60,028 12	„ 32 33	295 0	.	..
XXVII.	Salt	.	.	...	.	.	.
XXVIII.	Saltpetre, &c.—						
	1 Saltpetre	..		..	.	..	..
	2 Other saline substances	...	...	...	...	..	...
XXIX.	Seeds·						
	1 Oil seeds—						
	a Linseed ..		.	.	..	.	...
	b Mustard and rape		..	.	...	..	.
	c Teel or gingelly.. .	36,866 14	1,53,081 1		..	...	
	d Other kinds	41 10	130 0	.	..	...	
	2 Other seeds—						
	a Indigo seed .	.	...	.		.	...
	b Ten seed ..	...	..	.		...	..
	c Other kinds . .	.	.	..		...	..
XXX.	Silk—						
	1 Raw ...	M 3 15	1,818 0	M 177 18	30,831 0	...	...
	2 Manufactured .	...	10,32,867 3	„ 19 31	22,840 0	M 17 11	14,360 0
XXXI.	Spices	„ 71 9	485 8	..	..	...	..
XXXII.	Stone and Marble—						
	1 Jade	..	2,39,420 0		2,250 0	...	.
	2 Other kinds ..	...	8,348 15	M 4 32	2,63,310 0	...	...
XXXIII.	Sugar—						
	1 Refined	..	...	...	...	...	..
	2 Unrefined .	M 266,677 28	13,84,162 13	...	.	...	...
XXXIV.	Tea—						
	1 Indian	.	.			...	...
	2 Foreign	M 11,923 32	2,49,396 4	M 18 37	414 0	...	...
XXXV.	Tobacco	M 6,151 12	26,489 6	...	...	...	...
XXXVI.	Wood—						
	1 Timber	M 826,186 4	10,01,921 6	...	...	...	..
	2 Firewood	...	130 8	...	...	...	..
XXXVII.	Wool—						
	1 Raw	...	.	...	...	...	..
	2 Manufactured (piece-goods) .	.		.	...	...	...
	3 Shawls	.	..	.	.	...	...
XXXVIII.	All other Articles of Merchandize						
	1 Unmanufactured		11,036 0	..	...	...	...
	2 Manufactured	...	15,54,943 15	..	15,575 0	...	1,287 0
	Total ...	...	18,078,089 4	...	7,97,022 4	...	34,998 0

British Burma for the year 1879-80—(concluded).

Total Imports from North Shan States.		Total Imports from South Shan States.		Total Imports from Karennee.		Total Imports into British Burma.	
Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
...	6,05,503 0	.	18,678 0	..	76,335 4	...	66,51,787 0
...	...	.	..	.	.	.	.
..	292 0	.	...	.	...	.	29,762 3
M 7 10	1,305 0	M 0 12	24 0	M 0 35	200 0	M 952 19	11,930 8
,, 243 12	6,705 0			,, 15 23	418 0	1,562 17	21,389 14
...	..		135 0	.	32,305 0	.	1,41,396 0
..	...	..		.	1,100 0		51,11,737 0
..	.	.	.	.	.	108,595 5	6,15,155 8
...	..	.	.	M 49 14	831 6	51,597 33	8,02,624 14
..	...			.			.
.	...	.	.	..	...	M 130 0	7,522 8
.	..	.	.		.	.	
.	.	...	.	.	.	25 0	1,129 0
M 1,834 25	13,133 0	m	.	M 247 8	2,090 8	7 29 9,787 27	75 0 75,547 1
..	.	..	.	..		.	.
.		.	.	..			
..			.	.	..	..	
...	..		.	.	.	..	.
M 34 8	195 0	.	.				
	.	.	..			26,900 22	1,53,276 1
...		.			..	411 10	130 0
.	..	..	.	.	.	..	.
...	..						
M 7 0	30 0					M 7 0	30 0
,, 0 29	495 0	.	..	.	.	181 22	33,144 0
..	32,933 0	M 0 10	212 0	M 6 0	100 0	...	11,03,332 3
...			.	,, 7 0	4 0	M 71 16	189 8
...		No. 800	1,500 0	.	.		2,43,170 0
...	1,700 0			.	.		2,73,358 15
..	..		.	.	75 28	612 8	13,81,775 5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
M 449 30	11,100 0	...	...	296 10	4,225 12	12,688 38	2,65,436 0
M 223 28	1,587 0	10 20	120 0	215 5	2,473 0	6,600 25	30,069 6
..	.	.	..	..	.	826,106 4	10,91,921 6
..	..	..	...	.		..	130 8
...	...	.	...			..	.
...	..	..			.	.	.
.	...	...	..	..	.	...	.
...	11,508 0	..	.	.	.	..	22,544 0
..	90,715 0	..	...	.	4,626 12	.	16,67,147 11
...	777,501 0	..	20,669 0		1,25,322 2	..	1,96,33,541 10

2.—*Export Statement of the Inland Trade of*

No.	Articles.	FROM ARAKAN DIVISION. From Kyouk-pyoo District. An Registering station.					
		Pa Eing route to Upper Burma.		*Nga-peh route to Upper Burma.*		*Padin route to Upper Burma.*	
		Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
I.	Animals, living (for sale)—						
	1 Horses, ponies and mules ..	...	...	...		...	..
	2 Cattle		.	...		No. 29	800
	3 Sheep and goats		.	...	.	.	.
	4 Other kinds				.	...	...
II.	Borax			...	.	..	.
III.	Canes and rattans	.	..	...		..	...
IV.	Caoutchouc		.	..		..	..
V	Chinese and Japanese ware ...	.	...			.	..
VI.	Coal and coke	...	...	.	.		..
VII.	Cotton, raw		..	..	.	...	..
VIII.	Cotton, manufactured—						
	1 Twist and yarn (European) ..	...	...			...	...
	2 Ditto (Indian)	..	.	..	..	.	..
	3 Piece-goods (European)		.	..	..	...	...
	4 Ditto (Indian) .	..	..	..	...	..	..
IX	Drugs and Medicines—						
	1 Asafœtida		...	...	.	.	..
	2 Other sorts, not intoxicating	.	..	.		...	..
	3 Intoxicating drugs (other than opium) ..		..	.	..	.	..
X.	Dyeing Materials—						
	1 Indigo . .	...	.		.	...	...
	2 Madder or manjit .	...			...		.
	3 Safflower	..	..			...	...
	4 Turmeric . .	...	..		..	..	.
	5 Other kinds	...		...	...	.	..
XI.	Earthenware and porcelain . .	.		.	..		..
XII.	Fibrous products—						
	1 Jute, raw . . .	.	...	..	..	...	...
	„ manufactured (gunny bags and cloths) ...	.	.	..	..	.	..
	3 Other fibres, raw .			.	...		.
	4 Ditto, manufactured ...		...	..	..	...	.
XIII.	Fruits and Nuts—						
	1 Cocoanuts	..	.	..	...	...	...
	2 All other kinds . .	..	...	...	...	..	.
XIV.	Grain and Pulse—						
	1 Wheat	...	...	.	..		...
	2 Gram and pulse . .	.	...	.	...	..	.
	3 Other spring crops ...	.	.	.		.	..
	4 Rice, husked ...	...	.	..	..	...	..
	5 Do., unhusked		..	.	...		..
	6 Other rain crops . ..		...	...	...	..	...
XV.	Gums and Resins						
	1 Cutch	...	.		..		..
	2 Other sorts	..	.	..	...		...
XVI.	Hides and Skins—						
	1 Hides of cattle	.	..	.	.	.	...
	2 Skins of sheep, goats and small animals	.	...	...	.	.	..
XVII.	Horns—	..	..	...	.		...
XVIII.	Lac—						
	1 Dye	...	..	.	...	...	...
	2 Shell	...	..		...	.	...
	3 Stick and other kinds	...	...	...	...	.	...
XIX.	Leather—						
	1 Unmanufactured	...	..	..	..	..	...
	2 Manufactured	..		..	..	...	...
	Carried over ...	..	...	...	...	..	800

British Burma for the year 1879-80.

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM ARAKAN TO UPPER BURMA.		FROM PEGU DIVISION.							
		FROM THAYET-MYO DISTRICT.							
		Kosoung route to Upper Burma.		*Padaukpin route to Upper Burma.*		*Kanleh route to Upper Burma.*		*Poukkaing route to Upper Burma.*	
Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs. A.		Rs.		Rs.
No. 29	800								
				M 2 7 M 0 39 Y 0 405	195 8 64 0				
					49 8				
				No. 170	19 8				
		M 1,602 6 „ 85 39	3,233 323	M 1,971 0 „ 251 9	3,851 0 1,060 10				
800			3,556		5,246 2				

2.—*Export Statement of the Inland Trade of*

No.	Articles.	FROM PEGU DIVISION. — From Thayet-myo district. — *Ywatoung route to Upper Burma.* Weight.	Value.	*Allanmyo route to Upper Burma.* Weight.	Value.	*Allanmyo Custom-house (river trade) to Upper Burma.* Weight.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
I.	Animals, living (for sale)—						
	1 Horses, ponies, and mules ...	...	...	...	...	No. 1	130 0
	2 Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Sheep and goats	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...
II	Borax—	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.	Canes and rattans	...	...	...	...	M 0 31	68 0
IV.	Caoutchouc	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.	Chinese and Japanese ware ...	...	...	...	38 0	...	...
VI.	Coal and coke	...	...	...	...	M 7,239 2	6,516 0
VII.	Cotton, raw	...	...	...	...	M 334 10	1,029 0
VIII.	Cotton, manufactured—						
	1 Twist and yarn (European) ...	...	...	M 0 33	81 0	M 23,835 19	17,97,255 8
	2 Ditto (Indian) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Piece-goods (European) ...	...	...	{ M 4 16 / Y 1,976 }	369 0	{ M 32,120 17 / Y 44,766,050 }	23,31,335 10
	4 Ditto (Indian) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX.	Drugs and Medicines—						
	1 Asafœtida	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Other sorts not intoxicating ...	...	...	...	...	M 2,190 6	23,501 0
	3 Intoxicating drugs other than opium	...	...	...	...	...	...
X.	Dyeing Materials—						
	1 Indigo	...	...	...	...	M 29 14	7,005 0
	2 Madder or manjit	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Safflower	...	...	...	...	M 837 38	21,083 14
	4 Turmeric	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 Other kinds	...	...	...	...	M 3,245 18	8,043 [illegible]
XI.	Earthenware and porcelain ...	...	3	..	59 14	...	2,34,905 14
XII.	Fibrous Products—						
	1 Jute, raw	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 „ manufactured (gunny bags and cloths)	...	...	...	...	No. 15,773	3,225 0
	3 Other fibres, raw	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Ditto, manufactured ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIII.	Fruits and Nuts—						
	1 Cocoanuts	...	...	No. 164	19 8	No. 216,478	17,220 11
	2 All other kinds	...	21	...	640 8	...	7,32,962 13
XIV.	Grain and Pulse—						
	1 Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Gram and pulse	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Other spring crops	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Rice, husked	...	...	M 6,232 19	11,966 1	M635,020 19	10,61,076 11
	5 „ unhusked	...	...	„ 71 32	494 8	„ 97,341 20	2,90,569 15
	6 Other rain crops	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV.	Gums and Resins—						
	1 Cutch	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Other sorts	...	...	...	...	M 10 27	244 8
XVI.	Hides and Skins—						
	1 Hides of cattle	...	...	...	...	M 1,001 34	52,956 8
	2 Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals	...	...	...	...	.	2,560 0
XVII.	Horns...	...	...	...	...	..	...
XVIII.	Lac—						
	1 Dye	...	...	...	...	M 4,103 6	9,655 4
	2 Shell	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Stick and other kinds ...	...	...	...	...	.	...
XIX.	Leather—						
	1 Unmanufactured	...	...	...	...	...	3,390 0
	2 Manufactured	...	...	...	...	...	2,110 0
	Carried over ...	...	24	...	13,068 7	...	66,07,444 11

British Burma for the year 1879-80—(continued).

Total Exports from Pegu to Upper Burma.		From Tenasserim Division.							
		From Amherst district.						From Salween district.	
		Hlinebweh route to Zimmay.		*Kawkarit route to Siam.*		*Meetan route to South Shan States.*		*Dagwin route to Siam.*	
Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Rs. A.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. A.
No. 1	130 0	...	...	No. 3	360	..	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	No. 3	120	...	..
...	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	.
..	...	...	...	...	...	No. 1	1,100	...	. .
...	...	...	...	...		. .	...	...	.
M 0 31	68 0	. .	..	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	. .	..	..
...	38 0	. .	...	. .	...	...	...	...	1,456 8
M 7,239 2	6,516 0	. .	...	...	..	...	..	...	.
„ 334 10	1,029 0	...	. .	..	...	...	...	...	..
M 23,838 19	17,97,532 0	M 6 30	400	M 13 32	985	M 0 27	54	M 5 28	488 12
...	..	...	.	...	.	. .	.	. .	.
{ M 92,125 32 Y 14,768,431 }	23,31,768 10	„ 21 3	1,506	„ 74 27	5,079	„ 12 12	733	M 237 8	20,669 14
...	. .	„ 5 30	526	. .	...	„ 0 10	30	...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.
M 2,190 6	23,501 0	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.
M 29 14	7,605 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
..	.	. .	.	. .	...	.	...	.	.
M 337 38	21,083 14	. .	. .	...	...	...	...	.	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
M 3,245 18	8,043 7	...	...	. .	...	...	...	.	.
...	2,35,018 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	M 0 16	14 8
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.
No. 15,773	3,225 0	.	..	...	...	.	...	.	.
...	..	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	.
...	...	...	...	..	...	. .	...	...	.
No. 216,812	17,259 11	...	...	...	...	No. 200 0	22	...	..
...	7,33,624 5	...	. .	...	. .	M 5 19	59	.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .
...	...	...	.	...	. .	.	...	.	. .
M 644,826 4	10,80,126 12	. .	. .	...	...	...	...	...	..
„ 97,750 20	2,92,454 1	. .	...	...	.	...	...	..	..
...	...	. .	. .	. .		.	. .	. .	.
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.
M 10 27	244 8	. .	...	. .	...	...	...	.	.
									...
M 1,091 84	52,056 8	...	...	...	. .	..	...	...	
...	2,560 0	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...
...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	M 1 36	3 8
M 4,103 6	9,655 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	.	. .	...	...	...	...	. .	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
...	3,300 0	...	..	...	...	. .	...	...	...
...	2,110 0	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	19 8
...	66,29,939 4	...	2,432	...	6,424	...	2,118	...	22,652 10

2.—*Export Statement of the Inland Trade of*

FROM TENASSERIM

No.	Articles.	From Salween District—concluded.						From Tavoy			
		Kyouk-Inyat route to East Karennee.		*Kollido route to Western Karennee.*		*Loomatee route to Western Karennee.*		*Myit-ta route to Siam.*		*Poung-jeik route to Siam.*	
		Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
			Rs. A.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
I.	Animals, living (for sale)—										
	1 Horses, ponies, and mules...	...	...	.	...	...	...	10	500	...	...
	2 Cattle	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..
	3 Sheep and goats	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	.
	4 Other kinds	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
II.	Borax	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
III.	Canes and rattans	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
IV.	Caoutchouc..	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.
V.	Chinese and Japanese ware ..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
VI.	Coal and coke .. .	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
VII.	Cotton, raw...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	..
VIII.	Cotton, manufactured—										
	1 Twist and yarn (European) ..	M 25 10	1,852 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	2 Ditto (Indian) ..	,, 0 13	17 4	..	..	.	...	..	...	...	...
	3 Piece-goods (European)...	,, 235 7	15,150 10	22 6	1,732	..		...	...	...	..
	4 Ditto (Indian) ...	..	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...
IX.	Drugs and Medicines—										
	1 Asafœtida	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
	2 Other sorts not intoxicating	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
	3 Intoxicating drugs other than opium... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X.	Dyeing Materials—										
	1 Indigo	..	..	.	...	...	...		...	...	...
	2 Madder or manjit ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
	3 Safflower	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Turmeric	...	.	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	.
	5 Other kinds	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI.	Earthenware and porcelain ...	...	367 4	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...
XII.	Fibrous Products—										
	1 Jute, raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
	2 Jute, manufactured (gunny bags and cloths) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	3 Other fibres, raw .	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Ditto, manufactured	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
XIII	Fruits and Nuts—										
	1 Cocoanuts	No. 390	54 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	2 All other kinds	M 854 8	13,414 4	342 20	2,340	57 19	1,226	...	...	...	...
XIV.	Grain and Pulse—										
	1 Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
	2 Grain and pulse	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
	3 Other spring crops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Rice, husked	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 Do., unhusked ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6 Other rain crops	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
XV.	Gums and Resins—										
	1 Cutch	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Other sorts	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
XVI.	Hides and Skins—										
	1 Hides of cattle	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
XVII.	Horns	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
XVIII.	Lac—										
	1 Dye	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Shell	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
	3 Stick and other kinds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIX.	Leather—										
	1 Unmanufactured ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Manufactured— ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ...	...	30,855 8	...	4,072	...	1,226	...	500	...	...

British Burma for the year 1879-80—(continued).

DIVISION.

DISTRICT.		From Mergui District.		From Toungoo District.				Total Exports from Tenasserim Division.	
Ahmyat route to Siam.		*Tenasserim route to Siam.*		*Nga-kyaw, Bawgalay Laylee and Nga Moung routes to N. Shan States.*		*Sittang route to Upper Burma.*			
Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs		Rs.		Rs. A.
								No. 13	860 0
								„ 3	120 0
						No. 45	46,792	„ 46	47,892 0
						M 731 39	1,719	M 731 39	1,719 0
									1,456 8
				M 19 13	1,750	M 267 9	21,221	M 338 29	29,753 14
								„ 0 13	17 4
				„ 320 20	31,173	„ 461 16	41,928	„ 1,411 19	1,17,971 8
								„ 6 9	556 0
						M 0 1	3	0 1	3 0
						M 219 11	625	219 11	625 0
					20		4,286		4,097 12
						No. 7,750	775	No 8,340	851 0
				M 1,551 39	22,187	M 4,037 19	66,836	M 7,752 4	1,06,062 1
						M 527 0	1,502	527 0	1,502 0
						„ 368 16	370	368 16	370 0
								1 36	3 8
									19 8
					55,130		1,89,070		3,14,480 2

mm

2.—*Export Statement of the Inland Trade of*

No.	Articles.	Total Exports to Upper Burma.		Total Exports to Siam.		Total Exports to Zimmay.	
		Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
			Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
I.	Animals, living (for sale)—						
	1 Horses, ponies, and mules ..	No. 1	130 0	13	860 0	.	..
	2 Cattle .	,, 29	800 0	..		...	.
	3 Sheep and goats	...	...	.			...
	4 Other kinds ..	No. 45	46,792 0		..	.	..
II.	Borax . ..	..	.				
III.	Canes and rattans ..	M 732 30	1,787 0	...	...		...
IV.	Caoutchouc . .	.	..	..	...	..	.
V.	Chinese and Japanese ware .		38 0		1,456 8	..	..
VI.	Coal and coke .	M 7,239 2	6,516 0		...	..	..
VII.	Cotton, raw	,, 331 10	1,029 0	.		.	
VIII.	Cotton, manufactured—						
	1 Twist and yarn (European)...	M 24,105 28	18,21,756 0	M 19 20	1,473 12	M 6 30	400 0
	2 Ditto (Indian) .	..	..	.			
	3 Piece-goods (European)	M 32,587 8 Y 14,768,431 0	23,78,696 10	M 371 35	25,740 14	,, 21 8	1,506 0
	4 Ditto (Indian) .	...	...	.	...	M 5 30	526 0
IX.	Drugs and Medicines—						
	1 Asafœtida	M 0 1	3 0			.	.
	2 Other sorts not intoxicating	,, 2,190 6	23,501 0	...			.
	3 Intoxicating drugs other than opium .. .	.	...	..	...	..	.
X.	Dyeing Materials—						
	1 Indigo .	M 29 14	7,605 0	.	.	...	...
	2 Madder or manjit .	...			.	.	..
	3 Safflower . ..	M 337 38	21,083 14	..	.		...
	4 Turmeric ..				.	...	...
	5 Other kinds ...	M 3,464 29	8,608 7	..	..	...	...
XI.	Earthenware and porcelain .	..	2,39,314 4	..	14 8	...	..
XII.	Fibrous Products—						
	1 Jute, raw .	..	..	.	...	...	...
	2 Jute, manufactured (gunny bags and cloths) .	No. 15,773	3,225 0		...	...	...
	3 Other fibres, raw ..	.	.		...	.	...
	4 Ditto, manufactured ..	...	...	..	..		
						.	...
XIII.	Fruits and Nuts—						
	1 Cocoanuts . ..	No. 2,24,502	18,034 11	.	...		
	2 All other kinds	..	8,00,460 5	..	...	...	...
						...	.
XIV.	Grain and Pulse—						
	1 Wheat	...	..	...	...		
	2 Gram and pulse .	.	..	..	...	..	...
	3 Other spring crops	...	..	...	..	...	..
	4 Rice, husked	M 645,353 4	10,81,628 12	.	...	...	...
	5 Do., unhusked .. .	,, 98,118 36	2,92,824 1	...	...	...	...
	6 Other rain crops	...	...	..	..	.	...
						...	...
XV.	Gums and Resins—						
	1 Cutch	.	...	...	..	..	...
	2 Other sorts	M 10 27	244 8	...	...	...	...
XVI.	Hides and Skins—						
	1 Hides of cattle	M 1,091 34	52,956 8	...	...	...	...
	2 Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals	...	2,560 0	...	...	...	...
XVII.	Horns	...	...	1 36	3 8	...	...
XVIII.	Lac—						
	1 Dye	M 4,103 6	9,655 4	..	.	...	...
	2 Shell	...	..	...	...	...	...
	3 Stick and other kinds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIX.	Leather—						
	1 Unmanufactured	...	3,300 0	...	...	...	...
	Manufactured	...	2,110 0	...	19 8	...	...
	Carried over ...	...	68,19,809 4	...	29,568 10	...	2,432 0

British Burma for the year 1879-80—(continued).

Total Exports to N. Shan States.		Total Exports to S. Shan States.		Total Exports to Karennee.		Total Exports from British Burma.	
Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
...	...	. 3	120	..	.	No. 14	980 0
...	...			.		,, 32	920 0
..	..	. 1	1,100	..	.	No 46	47,892 0
.	..			.			
..	..	..	...	.	.	M 732 30	1,787 0
...	..	.	...	...			1,494 8
..	...	...	..	.	.. 11	M 7,239 2	6,516 0
...	...	.	..			,, 334 10	1,029 0
..	...	.	.				
.	...	.	.	.			
M 10 13	1,750	M 0 27	54	M 25 10	1,852 2	M 24,177 8	18,37,285 14
...	...			,, 0 13	17 4	,, 0 13	17 4
M 320 20	31,173	M 12 12	733	,, 257 13	16,862 10	,, 33,570 11	24,49,740 2
.	...	M 0 10	30	..		Y 14,768,131	
						M 6 0	556 0
	...	...	..		..	M 0 1	3 0
.	..			...		,, 2,190 6	23,501 0
..	...	...	.			...	.
..	..	...	..	...		M 29 14	7,605 0
..	.	..	..	...		..	...
..	...	..	..	.		M 337 38	21,083 14
.	..	...	..	..	.	M 3,464 20	8,608 7
...	.	...	...	..	..		
...	20	...	..	...	367 4	...	2,39,716 0
...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..
...	...	...	...	.		No. 15,783	3,225 0
..	...	...	...	..	..	.	
...	...	...	..	...	.	..	.
...		No. 200	22	M 390 0	54 0	225,152	18,110 11
M 1,554 39	22,187	M 5 10	59	,, 1,254 7	16,080 4	..	8,39,086 9
...	...	..	.	.	..	...	
...	..	..		..		...	.
...	...	..	.	...	.	M 645,353 4	10,81,628 12
..	...	...	.	..		,, 98,118 36	2,92,824 1
..	...	...	...	.	...	...	..
...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	..	10 27	244 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	M 1,091 34	2,956 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 560 0
...	...	...	...	...	..	1 36	3 8
...	...	...	...	..	..	M 4,103 6	9,655 4
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	3,390 0
...	...	..		...	...	...	2,129 8
...	55,110		2,118	...	36,178 8	...	99,45,219 6

2.—*Export Statement of the Inland Trade of*

FROM ARAKAN DIVISION.

No.	Articles.	FROM KYOUK-PYOO DISTRICT.					
		Pa Eing route to Upper Burma.		*Nga Peh route to Upper Burma.*		*Padin route to Upper Burma.*	
		Weight.	Value.	Weight	Value.	Weight.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs		Rs.
	Brought forward		..	.		.	800
XX.	Liquors		.	.		...	.
XXI.	Mats					..	.
XXII.	Metals and manufactures of Metals—						
	1 Brass and copper	M 1 0	160	.	...		.
	2 Iron						
	3 Other metals		364				
	4 Specie ...		16,706	.	15,916		21,122
XXIII.	Oils—						
	1 Petroleum	.	...	.		.	...
	2 Other sorts		.	.	.		..
XXIV.	Opium ...	.		.	.	..	..
XXV.	Paints and Colours—						
	1 Orpiment					..	..
	2 Other sorts		..	...	.		
XXVI.	Provisions—						
	1 Ghee						
	2 Ngapee ...	M 2,722 20	6,933	M 7,833 0	8,761	M 52 0	123
	3 Other kinds	2 16	83	.. 3 20	16		
XXVII	Salt		.	.		..	..
XXVIII.	Saltpetre, &c.—						
	1 Saltpetre	.	..	...	.	...	
	2 Other saline substances			.		.	.
XXIX	Seeds—						
	1 Oil seeds	.				..	
	a Linseed			...	.	...	..
	b Mustard and rape			.		..	..
	c Teel or gingelly		..			.	
	d Other oil seeds		.	...			
	2 Other seeds		..	..			...
	a Indigo					.	..
	b Tea seed		.	.		.	...
	c Other kinds			...	...		..
XXX.	Silk—						
	1 Raw ..			.	.	.	.
	2 Manufactured	.		.	.	..	...
XXXI.	Spices	M 206 20	2,098	M 267 0	2,547	M 19 0	179
XXXII.	Stone and Marble—						
	1 Jade-stones... ..	.		.	.	...	..
	2 Other kinds .. .		..	.	.	..	..
XXXIII.	Sugar—						
	1 Refined ..	.		...	...	.	...
	2 Unrefined	.		..	...	..	...
XXXIV	Tea—						
	1 Indian	.	..	...	...	.	..
	2 Foreign	.	.	.	...	...	...
XXXV.	Tobacco	.	.	..	.	..	...
XXXVI.	Wood—						
	1 Timber	.	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Firewood		...	...	...	...	...
XXXVII.	Wool—						
	1 Raw .. .		..	..	..	...	...
	2 Manufactured (piece-goods)	..	..	...	..	...	...
	3 Shawls	...	...	..	..	...	...
XXXVIII.	All other Articles of Merchandise—						
	1 Unmanufactured	...	...	...	8	...	...
	2 Manufactured	.	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	26,344	...	27,248	...	22,224

British Burma for the year 1879-80—(continued).

Total Exports from Arakan to Upper Burma.		From Pegu Division.							
		From Thayet-myo district.							
		Koonoung route to Upper Burma.		*Padoukpin route to Upper Burma.*		*Kanleh route to Upper Burma.*		*Ponkkaing route to Upper Burma.*	
Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs. A.		Rs.		Rs. A.
...	800	.	3,556	.	5,246 2	..	...	..	...
...	..	..	..	..	.	.	...	..	.
..	..		...	.	5 0	..	...	..	.
M. 1 0	160	...	.	..	...	.	...	...	...
..	...	...		0 9	13 0	..	.	..	.
...	364			..	21 0	.	.		.
..	53,744	..				.		..	...
...	.	...	.	...	.	.	.	.	.
...	..	..	.	.	...	.	.	...	...
..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..
.	...	.	...	..	...	...	.	..	...
.		...	..	.	...	.	..	...	..
...	...				...	...	...	...	...
M 10,607 20	15,817	M. 43 31	111	M. 123 18	759 2		...		..
,, 5 36	99	...	..	.	..		...	.	...
...	...	.	..	M. 30 2	76 0	.	.	8 22	24 0
..	.		.		.	.	.	...	.
.	..				.	.	..	.	..
	.	.	.	...		.	..	.	...
	.		...		.	.	.	..	...
	.	..	...				.	.	..
	.	..	.	.	.	.			...
	.		.	.		.	..	...	...
	.	.	.	.	.		..	..	...
	...	.	..	..	.	..		.	...
...	..	.	.	{M. 0 2	90 0	..	...	..	...
..		..	..	{Y. 36 0}		.	..	..	...
M. 492 20	1,824	.	.	..	.	..	.	...	...
.	..	..	.	..	.	.	.	..	...
..	.	..			..		..	...	..
..	.	.	..	.	.		..	.	..
...	..	.	..	...	..	.	.	...	...
...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	.	...	..	.	...	..	...	8 22	40 0
.	..	...	..	..	..	.	...	..	...
...	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	.	...
...	...	...	...	{M. 0 13}		...	...	...	...
..	...	...	..	{Y. 32}	88 0	..	..	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	.
...	8	...	...	..	. .	...	..	..	...
...	..	...	20	...	561 4	...	...	.	...
...	75,816	...	3,726	...	6,862 8	..	...	...	64 0

2.—*Export Statement of the Inland Trade of*

FROM PEGU DIVISION—concluded.

FROM THAYET-MYO DISTRICT—concluded.

No.	ARTICLES.	*Ywatoung route to Upper Burma.*		*Allan-myo route to Upper Burma.*		*Allan-myo Custom-house (river trade) to Upper Burma.*	
		Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
			Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
	Brought forward	..	24 0	..	13 668 7	...	66,07,444 11
XX.	Liquors	.	.	...	..		29,038 8
XXI.	Mats ..	...		.	1 12	.	16,604 0
XXII.	Metals and manufactures of Metals—						
	1 Brass and copper ..	...	...	..	...	M. 2,127 37	70,375 8
	2 Iron .	..	.	M. 2 4	18 12	,, 16,120 14	1,23,729 11
	3 Other metals .		...		75 11	,, 774 9	1,78,584 5
	4 Specie .	..	...	...	..	...	21,23,501 12
XXIII.	Oils -						
	1 Petroleum .. .	..		..	...	.	.
	2 Other sorts .	..		..	.	M. 6,134 25	65,606 2
XXIV.	Opium . ..	.	...	...	...	.	..
XXV.	Paints and Colours—						
	1 Orpiment ...	.	...	..	...	...	2,200 0
	2 Other sorts	...		.	..		.
XXVI.	Provisions—						
	1 Ghee	...		..	.	M. 148 30	6,102 8
	2 Ngapee .. .	M. 13 12	157 8	M 1,081 17	4,721 10	,, 5,08,370 7	19,67,721 2
	3 Other kinds .	..	...	...	..	,, 19,182 24	2,39,055 6
XXVII.	Salt ...	,, 1 30	5 6	M. 179 33	504 13	,, 5,50,180 30	4,19,915 12
XXVIII.	Saltpetre, &c.—						
	1 Saltpetre . ..	.	.	...			
	2 Other saline substances .	...	..	..	...		..
XXIX.	Seeds—						
	1 Oil seeds			...	..		
	a Linseed	...	...	..	..	.	..
	b Mustard and rape .. .	..	..	...	...	.	...
	c Teel or gingelly	..	...	...	...	M. 4,026 2	25,554 0
	d Other oil seeds	...	...	..	.	..	.
	2 Other seeds . ..		...	.	.	.	.
	a Indigo seed .	...	...	.	...	.	...
	b Tea seed	..	..	...	...		.
	c Other kinds . .	...	...	...	...	..	..
XXX.	Silk—						
	1 Raw		..	.	...	M. 2,548 28	9,62,433 4
	2 Manufactured . ..	...	..	{ M 2 10 / Y. 1,848 }	1,333 8 / ...	{ M 1,885 9 / Y. 2,189,120 }	21,24,917 13
XXXI.	Spices . . .	...	...	...	...	M 537 14	29,216 12
XXXII.	Stone and Marble—						
	1 Jade-stones ..	..	...	.	.	.	.
	2 Other kinds	..	...		..		...
XXXIII.	Sugar—						
	1 Refined	...	..	2 6	36 14	M. 9,089 17	1,09,850 8
	2 Unrefined	...	...	4 3	38 6	...	...
XXXIV.	Tea—						
	1 Indian .. .	...	.	...	..	25 30	880 14
	2 Foreign	...	..	.	..	...	...
XXXV.	Tobacco	M. 1 13	7 8	M. 44 7	225 2	M. 1,008 2	19,351 3
XXXVI.	Wood—						
	1 Timber ...	...	...	.	..	..	..
	2 Firewood ..	.	..	..	..	..	...
XXXVII.	Wool—						
	1 Raw	...	...	...	...		...
	2 Manufactured (piece-goods) ..	..	...	{ M 0 19 / Y 39 }	111 10	{ M. 2,561 11 / Y 257,505 }	5,03,159 12
	3 Shawls	..	...	...	...	...	...
XXXVIII.	All other Articles of Merchandise—						
	1 Unmanufactured	...	..	...		...	...
	2 Manufactured	...	...	..	1,434 4	..	13,16,825 4
	Total ...	...	194 6	...	22,161 0	...	1,70,52,068 11

British Burma for the year 1879-80—(continued).

Total Exports from Pegu to Upper Burma.		From Tenasserim Division.							
		From Amherst district.						From Salween district.	
		Hlinebway route to Zimmay.		*Kawkarit route to Siam.*		*Meetan route to South Shan States.*		*Dagwin route to Siam.*	
Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Rs. A.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.
...	66,20,939 4	...	2,432	...	6,424	...	2,118		22,652 10 0
...	29,038 8		.	..	...	..	.	...	
	16,610 12	..	...	...	...	.	.		.
M. 2,127 37	70,375 8	M. 3 22	286	M. 17 9	1,540	M. 7 8	576	M 12 34	2,203 0 0
„ 16,122 27	1,23,761 7			..	..	„ 3 32	76	„ 2 1	713 8 0
..	1,78,684 3	„ 1 0	4,230	„ 0 2	4,120	„ 0 20	2,120	...	...
...	21,23,501 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	3,16,295 9 0
	...	M 4 0	30	..	...	.	...	M. 1 29	25 0 0
M. 6,134 25	65,606 2	..			...		..	5 26	103 0 0
..	.	.	.	.	...		...	...	.
...	2,200 0	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	.
..		...	...	..	...	.	.	..	...
M. 148 30	6,102 8	...	..	...	...	.	..	.	
„ 509,632 5	19,93,800 6	...	...	...	..	M. 68 17	299	M. 57 6	231 0 0
„ 19,182 24	2,39,055 6	.		.	1,365	...	...		..
„ 550,401 6	4,20,525 15		...	M. 4 22	7	„ 131 17	199	„ 8 28	16 0 0
.	..	..	..	..	..	.		.	...
.	.	..	...	..	.	..	..	...	.
...	..	...	..	..	...	.	.	..	
...	..	.	.	.	...	..	..	..	.
...		..			..	.	..	...	
M. 4,926 2	25,554 0	...	...	...	...		...	...	
..	..	.	.	.			...	..	.
..	.	.	...	..					..
..		.			...				
...	..	..	..		...		.	.	.
...	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	...
M. 2,548 28	9,62,133 4	...	..	.	..	...	...	M. 3 38	2,880 0 0
{ M. 1,887 21									
{ Y. 21,91,004	21,26,341 5	M. 8 32	9,444	M. 10 22	8,821	M. 0 39	810	„ 40 33	42,002 2 0
„ 537 14	29,216 12	.			.	...	...	M 0 16	115 0 0
...		..	.	No. 20	2,500	..	..	.	115 0 0
...		...	...	„ 139	28,830	...	..	..	..
M. 9,091 23	1,09,887 6	...	...	.	.	...	..	M. 0 26	16 0 0
4 3	38 6	...	.	..	...	.	...	...	
25 30	880 14	..	...	..	...	...	.	.	.
...	..	..	.	...	..	..	...	.	.
M. 1,962 4	19,623 13	..	..	...	.	.	.	.	9 8 0
...	..	.	.	.	.	..	..	...	. .
...	..	...	...	..	...	..		.	.
...	..	..	..	.	...	...	.	.	...
{ M. 2,562 3									
{ Y. 357,676	5,93,359 6	70 20	3,846	.	3,140	...	157	M. 27 31	6,362 2 0
...	...	.	.	...	.	.	..	M 3 17	709 8 0
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	221	.	9,422 0 0
...	13,18,839 12	..	439	...	2,401		539	.	..
...	1,70,85,076 9	...	20,707	...	59,148	..	7,115	...	4,03,844 6 6

2.—*Export Statement of the Inland Trade of*

FROM TENASSERIM

FROM SALWEEN DISTRICT—concluded.

No.	Articles.	*Kyouk-nyat to E. Karennee.* Weight.	*Kyouk-nyat to E. Karennee.* Value.	*Kollido route to W. Karennee.* Weight.	*Kollido route to W. Karennee.* Value.	*Loomaise route to W. Karennee.* Weight.	*Loomaise route to W. Karennee.* Value.
	Brought forward	...	Rs. A. 30,855 8	...	Rs. A. 4,072 0	...	Rs. A. 1,226 0
XX.	Liquors	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXI.	Mats	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXII.	Metals and manufactures of Metals—						
	1 Brass and copper	M 20 1	1,652 0	M 2 32	162 8	...	...
	2 Iron	,, 42 30	962 10	,, 1 20	60 0	...	...
	3 Other metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Specie	...	2,73,194 8	...	35,360 0	...	5,284 0
XXIII.	Oils—						
	1 Petroleum	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Other sorts	M 88 25	1,570 0	...	...	...	...
XXIV.	Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXV.	Paints and Colours—						
	1 Orpiment	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXVI.	Provisions						
	1 Ghee	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Ngapee	M 533 6	6,711 12	M 26 3	225 0	M 30 38	199 4
	3 Other kinds	,, 65 3	235 0	...	...	...	...
XXVII.	Salt	,, 1,152 31	3,660 6	M 73 30	170 0	M 526 7	829 8
XXVIII.	Saltpetre, &c.—						
	1 Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Other saline substances	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXIX.	Seeds—						
	1 Oil seeds						
	a Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...
	b Mustard and rape	...	...	...	...	...	...
	c Teal or gingelly	...	...	...	...	...	...
	d Other oil seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Other seeds						
	a Indigo seed	...	...	...	...	...	...
	b Tea seed	...	...	...	...	...	...
	c Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXX.	Silk—						
	1 Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Manufactured	M 29 10	37,546 8	M 0 29	1 400 0	...	...
XXXI.	Spices	,, 1 12	27 0	...	...	...	...
XXXII.	Stone and Marble—						
	1 Jade	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXIII.	Sugar—						
	1 Refined	M 9 39	159 0	...	...	...	...
	2 Unrefined	,, 21 26	150 0	...	...	...	...
XXXIV.	Tea—						
	1 Indian	,, 0 8	13 0	...	...	...	...
	2 Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXV.	Tobacco	M 0 28	73 0	...	...	...	...
XXXVI.	Wood—						
	1 Timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXVII.	Wool—						
	1 Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manufactured (piece-goods)	M 17 34	2,312 8	...	...	...	...
	3 Shawls	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXVIII.	All other Articles of Merchandise—						
	Unmanufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manufactured	...	10,661 0	...	550 0	...	...
	Total	...	3,60,783 12	...	41,999 8	...	7,538 12

VIII.—[illegible]

[illegible] ... ... [illegible]

IX.—Miscellaneous.

[illegible]ecclesiastical ... ... [illegible]
Stationery ... ... [illegible]

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12.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the registration districts of the province of British Burma during the year 1879-80.*

District.	Registrations affecting immoveable property, Book I.																			
	Compulsory.									*Optional.*										
	Number of registration offices.	Instruments of gift (section 17, clause d).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100, and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100, and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses b and c.	Perpetual leases (section 17, clause d).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause d.	Total of compulsory registration.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses a and b.	Leases for one year or less, section 18, clause c, and leases exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards (section 18, clause d).	Miscellaneous registration other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
									Rs. A. P.									Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
ARAKAN ... Akyab ...	2	4	223	133	...	4	12	376	668 0 0	16	2	...	1	...	38	...	57	125 0 0	5,15,431 15 0
Kyouk-pyoo ...	1	1	6	4	...	...	...	11	17 8 0	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	8 0 0	5,928 0 0
Sandoway ...	1	...	6	13	...	...	...	19	33 8 0	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	4 0 0	10,046 4 0
Total, Arakan ...	4	5	235	150	...	4	12	406	719 0 0	19	4	..	1	...	39	...	63	132 0 0	5,31,401 3 0
PEGU ... Rangoon Town ...	1	14	400	206	64	...	12	696	2,415 8 0	7	...	...	1	...	2	...	10	21 8 0	34,54,094 11 7
Hanthawaddy ...	4	1	99	280	1	...	...	381	833 12 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2 0 0	3,66,043 0 7
Thone-gwa ...	5	...	37	11	...	...	..	48	80 0 0	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	1 0 0	22,285 8 6
Bassein ...	3	6	67	172	...	...	...	245	437 8 0	15	13	...	...	...	...	...	28	28 0 0	1,78,995 0 0
Henzada ...	3	...	37	66	3	...	...	106	172 8 0	13	6	9	...	...	...	...	28	33 0 0	59,971 8 0
Tharrawaddy ...	4	...	36	21	...	...	...	59	91 0 0	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	11	11 0 0	20,922 9 6
Prome ...	4	2	60	201	...	...	...	263	542 8 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8 0 0	1,87,142 2 0
Thayet-myo ...	3	1	35	55	20	...	..	111	198 0 0	3	1	..	...	...	...	...	4	4 0 0	66,872 11 6
Total, Pegu ...	27	24	793	1,012	88	...	12	1,929	4,770 12 0	51	29	9	1	...	2	...	92	108 8 0	43,56,326 14 8
TENASSERIM ... Amherst	3	8	516	255	18	...	4	801	1,792 0 0	41	..	...	...	...	...	...	41	41 0 0	8,53,409 5 1
Shway-gyin ...	3	...	23	75	4	...	...	102	156 0 0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5 0 0	48,410 1 2
Toungoo ...	2	3	79	48	...	...	...	130	218 0 0	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	12 0 0	70,[illegible] 6 6
Tavoy	1	2	117	122	...	...	...	241	413 8 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 0 0	1,11,902 10 8
Mergui ...	2	...	48	55	...	...	...	103	154 8 0	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2 0 0	29,506 0 0
Total, Tenasserim ...	11	13	783	555	22	...	4	1,377	2,734 0 0	58	3	...	...	...	...	...	61	61 0 0	11,13,699 7 2
GRAND TOTAL, BRITISH BURMA ...	42	42	1,811	1,717	110	4	28	3,712	8,223 12 0	128	36	9	2	...	41	...	216	301 8 0	60,01,567 8 10

B.—Judicial.

12.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the registration districts, &c.*—(concluded).

District.	Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.					Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 25, and the total fees paid for registration fixed under columns 27 and 28.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property (section 18, clause *e*).	Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clause *f*).	All other documents registered under section 18 clause *f*.	Total registration in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.												
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
					Rs. A. P.									Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Arakan .. Akyab	42	...	16	58	112 0 0		2	..	1	...	..	92	27	905 0 0	370 12 0	450 0 0	
Kyouk-pyoo	.	..	2	2	4 0 0	.		...	...	.		6	1	24 8 0	10 10 0	.	
Sandoway	...	...	6	6	12 0 0	..	.	...	.	.	4	.	.	49 8 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	
Total, Arakan ..	42	..	24	66	128 0 0	.	2	.	1	...	4	98	28	979 0 0	381 6 0	470 0 0	
Pegu ... Rangoon Town	66	62	35	163	339 0 0	.	4	9	...	...	1	330	20	2,810 0 0	806 0 0	2,740 0 0	
Hanthawaddy	15	...	9	24	41 8 0	.	...	..	...	...	10		...	677 4 0	. ..	171 0 0	
Thone-gwa	12	4	11	27	67 0 0	.	..	..	...	...	2	...	...	148 0 0	....	138 8 0	
Bassein	22	56	6	84	140 8 0	..	..	..	..	...	2	47	2	606 0 0	62 0 0	353 12 0	
Henzada	15	8	2	25	34 8 0	...	..		.	...	.	10	...	240 0 0	14 0 0	66 8 0	
Tharrawaddy	...	1	1	2	2 0 0	..	..	...	..	...	5	1	..	104 0 0	1 0 0	224 0 0	
Prome	4	7	..	11	21 0 0	..	..	..	.	..	1	43	.	571 8 0	89 0 0	141 0 0	
Thayet-myo	2		2	4	6 8 0	.	1	1	.	..	5	13	2	214 8 0	25 0 0	239 8 0	
Total, Pegu ...	136	138	66	340	652 0 0	.	5	10		.	26	444	24	5,571 4 0	997 0 0	4,094 4 0	
Tenasserim .. Amherst	91	85	36	212	623 8 0	1	1	1	..	..	24	123	19	2,470 8 0	448 4 0	1,336 7 3	
Shway-gyin	6	6	7	19	26 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	12	7		187 0 0	7 0 0	56 0 0	
Toungoo	20	...	...	20	45 8 0	.	1	...	...			37	.	277 0 0	58 0 0	120 0 0	
Tavoy	13	...	...	13	23 8 0	1	3	...	.	..	10	15	4	450 0 0	79 15 0	240 0 0	
Mergui	1	..	...	1	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	..	1	..	4	158 0 0	23 3 0	53 0 0	
Total, Tenasserim ...	131	91	43	265	720 0 0	2	5	1	..	.	47	182	27	3,542 8 0	616 6 0	1,809 7 3	
Grand Total, British Burma ...	309	229	133	671	1,500 0 0	2	12	11	1	..	77	724	79	10,092 12 0	1,994 12 0	6,374 3 3	

C.—Prisons.

General Summary showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the jails and lock-ups in the province of British Burma during the year 1879.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rangoon	Central jail, Natives..	Convicts ..	1,538	17	1,555	2,638	148	2,786	4,176	165	4,341	2,679	134	2,813	1,497	31	1,528	1,541	24	1,565	1,579	27	1,606
		Under-trial ..	14	..	14	197	3	200	211	3	214	187	3	190	24	...	24	14	...	14			
		Civil ..	18	4	22	193	24	217	211	28	239	194	27	221	18	1	19	24	3	27			
Ditto	Ditto, Europeans..	Convicts ..	54	..	54	148	..	148	202	..	202	128	..	128	74	..	74	58	..	58	59	...	59
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	7	..	7	7	...	7	7	..	7	..	..	...	1	..	1			
		Civil	...	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	...	..	...			
Moulmein .. .	Ditto ...	Convicts ..	1,659	3	1,662	869	19	888	1,528	22	1,550	690	21	701	1,248	1	1,249	1,160	2	1,162	1,180	3	1,183
		Under-trial ..	7	..	7	148	1	149	155	1	156	147	1	148	8	..	8	9	...	9			
		Civil	11	2	13	97	20	117	108	22	130	97	21	118	11	1	12	11	1	12			
Thayet-myo ...	District jail ...	Convicts ..	440	9	449	591	48	639	1,031	57	1,088	679	47	726	352	10	362	316	5	321	328	5	333
		Under-trial ..	11	1	12	165	6	171	176	7	183	169	5	174	7	2	9	10	..	10			
		Civil	4	1	5	19	8	27	23	9	32	21	8	29	2	1	3	2	..	2			
Bassein	Ditto ..	Convicts ..	332	5	337	631	11	642	963	16	979	628	15	643	345	1	336	312	2	314	328	3	331
		Under-trial ..	3	1	4	349	4	353	352	5	357	337	5	342	15	...	15	11	..	11			
		Civil	1	1	2	66	14	80	67	15	82	64	14	78	3	1	4	5	1	6			
Akyab	Ditto ...	Convicts ..	356	3	359	526	13	539	882	16	898	590	14	604	292	2	294	316	1	317	327	2	329
		Under-trial ..	6	..	6	241	4	245	247	4	251	239	2	241	8	2	10	8	1	9			
		Civil	3	1	4	31		34	37	1	38	34	1	35	3	..	3	3	..	3			
Toungoo	Ditto ..	Convicts ..	155	4	159	237	14	251	392	18	410	231	13	244	161	5	166	174	6	180	179	6	185
		Under-trial ..	4	..	4	135	6	141	139	6	145	139	6	145	.	...	..	4	..	4			
		Civil	1	1	2	9	5	14	10	6	16	10	6	16	..	..	..	1	...	1			
Henzada	Ditto ..	Convicts ..	92	6	98	590	22	612	682	28	710	601	21	622	81	7	88	93	3	96	108	5	113
		Under-trial ..	2	..	2	317	13	330	319	13	332	314	13	327	5	..	5	8	..	8			
		Civil	10	1	11	54	20	74	64	21	85	59	21	80	5	..	5	7	2	9			
Kyouk-pyoo ...	Lock-up ..	Convicts ..	102	..	102	326	8	334	428	8	436	357	6	363	71	2	73	73	..	73	77	...	77
		Under-trial ..	3	..	3	118	3	121	121	3	124	118	3	121	3	..	3	3	..	3			
		Civil	5	..	5	22	1	23	27	1	28	27	1	28	..	...	..	1	..	1			
Sandoway	Ditto ...	Convicts ..	51	..	51	130	3	133	181	3	184	149	3	152	32	..	32	35	...	35	37	...	37
		Under-trial ..	5	...	5	113	3	116	118	3	121	116	3	119	2	..	2	2	..	2			
		Civil	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Myanoung.. ...	Ditto ..	Convicts ..	25	3	28	238	14	252	263	17	280	253	17	270	10	..	10	20	1	21	23	1	24
		Under-trial ..	5	..	5	104	5	109	109	5	114	106	5	111	3	..	3	3	..	3			
		Civil	2	..	2	5	1	6	7	1	8	7	1	8	..	...	..	..	..	..			
Shway-gyin ...	Ditto ..	Convicts ..	50	..	50	375	15	390	425	15	440	386	14	400	39	1	40	53	1	54	60	1	61
		Under-trial ..	7	..	7	192	10	202	199	10	209	194	10	204	5	..	5	6	...	6			
		Civil	..	..	..	5	2	7	5	2	7	4	2	6	1	..	1	1	..	1			
Tavoy	District jail ...	Convicts ..	66	..	66	97	5	102	163	5	168	91	4	95	72	1	73	66	..	66	68	...	68
		Under-trial ..	1	..	1	54	2	56	55	2	57	55	2	57	.	..	..	1	..	1			
		Civil	2	..	2	11	3	14	13	3	16	13	3	16	..	..	..	1	..	1			
Mergui	Lock-up	Convicts ..	12	..	12	79	3	82	91	3	94	86	2	88	5	1	6	6	...	6	9	1	10
		Under-trial	4	..	4	38	4	42	42	4	46	42	3	45	..	1	1	2	..	2			
		Civil	..	1	1	9	6	15	9	7	16	8	6	14	1	1	2	1	1	2			
Ma-oo-bin	Ditto ...	Convicts ..	49	..	49	508	12	520	557	12	569	477	11	488	80	1	81	66	1	67	75	1	76
		Under-trial ..	8	...	8	140	1	141	148	1	149	141	1	142	7	..	7	6	..	6			
		Civil	2	..	2	32	6	38	34	6	40	32	5	37	2	1	3	3	...	3			
Nga-thaing-gyoung .	Ditto .	Convicts .	28	..	28	5	..	5	33	...	33	33	..	33	...	..	..	..	..	...			
		Under trial ..	2	..	2	6	..	6	8	..	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
		Civil ..	1	..	1	..	..	...	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	...	..	...			
		Total .	4,552	64	4,616	10,970	510	11,380	15,422	574	15,996	10,940	500	11,440	4,482	74	4,556	4,437	55	4,492	4,437	55	4,492

NOTE.—In this statement and in statements 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and in 10, Excise prisoners in the civil jail are not included.

C.—Prisons.

1.—Statement showing the number and disposal of convicts in the jails of British Burma during the year 1879.

| Serial No. | Jails. | 3 Remained at the close of previous year. | | 4 Imprisoned during the present year. | | 5 Total. | | 6 Received from other jails. A. To undergo sentence. | | 6 Received from other jails. B. In transit for transportation, or to other jails. | | 7 Grand Total. | | | 8 Transferred to other jails. A. To undergo sentence. | | 8 Transferred to other jails. B. For transportation beyond seas, &c. | | 9 Released during the year. A. On appeal. | | 9 Released during the year. B. On expiry of sentence. | | 9 Released during the year. C. Under remission rules. | | 9 Released during the year. D. By order of Government. (a) On account of sickness. | | 9 Released during the year. D. By order of Government. (b) On other grounds. | | 10 Transported beyond seas. | | 11 Transferred to lunatic asylum. | | 12 Escaped. | | 13 Executed. | | 14 Died. | | 15 Remaining at the end of present year. | | | 16 Daily average number. | | |
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C.—Prisons.

1.—*Statement showing the number and disposal of convicts in the jails of British Burma during the year 1879.*

Serial No.	Jails.	3 Remained at the close of previous year.		4 Imprisoned during the present year.		5 Total.		6 Received from other jails. A. To undergo sentence.		6 Received from other jails. B. In transit for transportation, or to other jails.		7 Grand Total.			8 Transferred to other jails. A. To undergo sentence.		8 Transferred to other jails. B. For transportation beyond seas, &c.		9 Released during the year. A. On appeal.		9 Released during the year. B. On expiry of sentence.		9 Released during the year. C. Under remission rules.		9 Released during the year. D. By order of Government. (a) On account of sickness.		9 Released during the year. D. By order of Government. (b) On other grounds.		10 Transported beyond seas.		11 Transferred to lunatic asylum.		12 Escaped.		13 Executed.		14 Died.		15 Remaining at the end of present year.			16 Daily average number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Rangoon (Natives	1,538	17	2,223	147	3,761	164	372	1	43	..	4,176	165	4,341	335	2	28	..	32	..	2,147	130	67	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	2	1	...	12	..	38	...	1,497	31	1,528	1,541	24	1,565
	Rangoon (Europeans	54	.	148	.	202	.	.	..	..	..	202	.	202	..	..	..	..	.	.	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	.	74	58	...	58
2	Moulmein	1,059	3	601	19	1,660	22	268	..	...	...	1,928	22	1,950	18	..	2	..	12	1	543	20	73	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	1	8	..	23	..	1,248	1	1,249	1,160	2	1,162
3	Akyab	356	3	504	13	860	16	22	..	...	...	882	16	898	59	1	7	..	7	..	454	13	9	..	1	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	6	..	47	..	292	2	294	316	1	317
4	Bassein	332	5	609	11	941	16	22	..	..	..	963	16	979	12	..	6	..	11	...	509	15	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	...	335	1	336	312	2	314
5	Thayet-myo	440	9	591	48	1,031	57	..	...	...	..	1,031	57	1,088	15	..	..	..	38	2	557	45	56	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	.	352	10	362	316	5	321
6	Toungoo ...	155	4	200	13	355	17	37	1	..	...	392	18	410	35	.	.	.	6	.	161	12	25	.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	3	.	161	5	166	174	6	180
7	Kyouk-pyoo	102	..	278	8	380	8	44	.	4	...	428	8	436	13	.	4	.	11	.	314	6	9	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	.	71	2	73	73	...	73
8	Sandoway	51	...	125	2	176	2	5	1	.	.	181	3	184	7	..	...	.	2	.	153	3	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	32	..	32	35	...	35
9	Henzada	92	6	396	15	488	21	194	7	.	...	682	28	710	192	.	.	.	13	2	392	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	81	7	88	93	3	96
10	Myanoung	25	3	217	14	242	17	21	.	..	.	263	17	280	121	4	.	..	5	.	127	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	10	...	10	20	1	21
11	Shway-gyin	50	.	368	15	418	15	3	...	4	..	425	15	440	64	1	4	.	28	2	270	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	..	39	1	40	53	1	54
12	Tavoy ...	66	..	77	5	143	5	20	..	...	..	163	5	168	16	...	.	..	4	..	71	4	..	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	72	1	73	66	...	66
13	Mergui ...	12	...	65	3	77	3	14	...	..	..	91	3	94	20	.	.	.	2	.	62	2	2	...	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	6	6	...	6
14	Ma-oo-bin ...	49	...	491	11	540	11	17	1	.	.	557	12	569	147	2	..	..	3	..	322	9	.	..	.	...	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80	1	81	66	1	67
15	Nga-thaing-gyoung	28	...	5	..	33	...	..	.	.	.	33	..	33	22	...	.	.	..	.	9	..	2	.	.	.	...	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,409	50	6,898	324	11,307	374	1,039	11	51	..	12,397	385	12,782	1,096	10	51	...	174	7	6,256	302	276	..	2	1	...	...	18	1	5	1	2	31	...	137	...	4,349	63	4,412	4,289	46	4,335

C.—Prisons.

6.—Statement showing the state of education of convicts imprisoned in, and released from, the jails of British Burma during the year 1879.

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9					
				Of those in column 3, there were												Of those in column 7, there were, when they entered jail.						Of those in column 7, there were, when they left jail.					
Serial No.	Jails	Number imprisoned during the year		Unable to read or write		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail		Unable to read and write		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
		M	F.	M.	F.	M	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Rangoon (Natives	2,223	147	1,701	130	347	8	87		1,541	24	300		148		117		30		1		63		78		7	
	Rangoon (Europeans	148		49		85		14		58		17		6		3		3						5		1	
2	Moulmein	601	11	370	18	218	1	13		1,100	2	60		6		2		4						3		3	
3	Akyab	504	13	203	13	299		2		316	1	81		39	1	28	1	31				14	1	41		4	
4	Bassein	609	11	237	11	355		17		312	2	70		130		67		58		5		37		77		16	
5	Thayet-myo	591	48	189	47	296	1	10		216	5	16		171		67		82		22		23		81		67	
6	Toungoo	200	13	82	11	69	1	49	1	174	6	35															
7	Kyouk-pyoo	278	8	103	8	165		7		73		18		4		3		1						3		1	
8	Sandoway	125	2	55	2	64		6		35																	
9	Henzada	396	15	217	15	77		102		93	3	57		198		33		85		80		6		73		119	
10	Myan-oung	217	14	66	14	150		2		20	1																
11	Shway-gyin	308	15	94	14	246	1	28		53	1																
12	Tavoy	77	5	49	5	23		5		66		9		11	1	7	1	3		1		5	1	3		3	
13	Mergui	65	3	23	3	30		12		6																	
14	Ma-oo bin	491	11	358	11	130		3		66	1																
	Total	6,808	324	3,949	311	2,491	12	453	1	4,269	46	783		733	2	327	2	297		109		1		364		221	

This statement does not include convicts in the Nga-thaing-gyoung Lock up

C.—Prisons.

7.—Satement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails of British Burma during the year 1879, excluding the cost of building new jails and additions, alterations, or repairs.

1	2	3					4		5		6	
		Average number of prisoners.					Rations.		Establishment.		Ice-guard.	
				Civil.			A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
Serial No	Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Excise.	Debtors.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Rangoon	1,623	15	22	27	1,687	60,599 0 0	36 9 1	34,698 0 0	20 9 1	10,324 0 0	6 1 11
2	Moulmein	1,162	9	8	12	1,191	34,621 0 0	29 5 10	24,750 0 0	20 12 6	5,639 0 0	4 11 9
3	Akyab	317	9	1	3	330	10,550 0 0	32 4 2	6,804 0 0	20 9 11	3,492 0 0	10 9 4
4	Bassein	314	11	7	6	338	11,936 0 0	35 15 3	7,603 0 0	22 7 11	3,134 0 0	9 4 4
5	Thayet-myo	321	10	7	2	340	10,946 0 0	32 6 2	7,723 0 0	22 11 5	3,937 0 0	11 9 3
6	Toungoo	180	4	1	1	186	7,258 0 0	39 3 9	4,176 0 0	22 7 3	3,408 0 0	18 5 2
7	Kyouk-pyoo	73	3	1	1	78	2,689 0 0	34 14 9	1,913 0 0	24 8 5	3,504 0 0	44 14 9
8	Sandoway	35	2	...	...	37	891 0 0	24 1 4	1,295 0 0	35 0 0	2,100 0 0	56 12 1
9	Henzada	96	8	5	9	118	3,642 0 0	33 6 7	1,893 0 0	16 0 8	1,546 0 0	13 1 8
10	Myanoung	21	3	3	...	27	729 0 0	27 0 0	1,292 0 0	47 13 8	1,560 0 0	57 12 5
11	Shway-gyin	54	6	..	1	61	2,494 0 0	41 9 1	1,565 0 0	25 10 6	2,112 0 0	34 10 0
12	Tavoy	66	1	2	1	70	1,954 0 0	28 5 1	1,829 0 0	26 2 1	1,716 0 0	24 8 3
13	Mergui	6	2	1	2	11	219 0 0	24 3 7	1,119 0 0	101 11 8	1,044 0 0	94 14 7
14	Ma-oo-bin	67	6	2	3	78	3,252 0 0	43 5 9	1,388 0 0	17 12	2,316 0 0	29 11 1
15	Nga-thaing-gyoung*	22	1	..	...	23	51 0 0	2 3 6	60 0 0	2 9 9	...	...
	Total ...	4,357	90	60	68	4,575	1,51,890 0 0	33 11 0	98,108 0 0	21 7 1	45,832 0 0	10 0 3

* Average for 15 days only.

C.—Prisons.

7.—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining convicts in the jails of British Burma during the year 1879, &c.*—(concluded).

1	2	7			8		9		10	11
		Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.			
		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
Serial No.	Jails.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Rangoon	7,284 0 0	4 5 1	105 9 1	3,102 0 0	1 14 2	6,238 0 0	3 11 2	1,22,245 0 0	72 7 5
2	Moulmein	1,396 0 0	1 2 9	126 14 7	957 0 0	0 13 1	1,735 0 0	1 7 7	69,118 0 0	58 0 6
3	Akyab	698 0 0	2 1 10	87 4 0	605 0 0	1 14 5	1,039 0 0	3 2 3	23,188 0 0	70 4 3
4	Bassein	488 0 0	1 7 1	37 8 7	466 0 0	1 7 3	516 0 0	1 8 5	21,143 0 0	71 6 10
5	Thayet-myo	448 0 0	1 5 1	64 0 0	207 0 0	0 10 1	604 0 0	1 12 5	23,965 0 0	70 3 1
6	Toungoo	614 0 0	3 4 10	68 3 7	542 0 0	2 15 11	1,138 0 0	6 1 11	17,136 0 0	92 2 1
7	Kyouk-pyoo	402 0 0	5 2 6	100 8 0	147 0 0	1 15 9	671 0 0	8 9 8	9,226 0 0	119 9 0
8	Sandoway	9 0 0	0 3 11	9 0 0	85 0 0	2 6 10	635 0 0	17 2 7	5,015 0 0	135 8 8
9	Henzada	309 0 0	2 9 11	154 9 0		..	295 0 0	2 8 0	7,085 0 0	65 2 0
10	Myan-oung	26 0 0	1 0 7	.....	3 0 0	0 2 0	166 0 0	6 2 4	3,778 0 0	139 14 10
11	Shway-gyin	147 0 0	2 6 7	29 6 5	140 0 0	2 9 6	866 0 0	14 3 2	7,324 0 0	120 1 1
12	Tavoy	6 0 0	0 1 10	.....	91 0 0	1 5 5	200 0 0	2 13 9	5,798 0 0	82 13 3
13	Mergui	...	...	...	..	...	154 0 0	14 0 0	2,535 0 0	230 7 3
14	Ma-oo-bin	38 0 0	0 7 10	38 0 0	174 0 0	2 8 4	516 0 0	6 9 10	7,681 0 0	98 8 2
15	Nga-thaing-gyoung	...	....	.....	....	....	57 0 0	2 7 8	168 0 0	7 4 10
	Total	11,969 0 0	2 9 6	91 4 10	6,519 0 0	1 7 7	14,850 0 0	3 3 11	3,29,008 0 0	71 14 8

C.—Prisons.

8.—*Statement showing the employment of convicts in the jails of British Burma during the year 1879.*

1	2	3		4		5		6		7												8		
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labour.		Average number under sentence of labour on working days.		Average number sick.		Average number convalescent and infirm.		AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.												RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 4 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS		
										A.	On Prison duties.					On Jail buildings.				K.	L.			
											B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	*Additions and alterations.*		*New jails.*						
																G.	H.	I.	J.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e. g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under P. W. D.	Under Superintendent.	Under P. W. D.	Manufactures.	Public works.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7 K.).
1	Rangoon ... .. { Natives ...	18	2	1,186	19	65	...	28	.	..	51	114	38	52	13	3	25	1	3	905	...	4·23	9·46	75·10
	{ Europeans ..	..	...	44	...	3	...	...	.	.	2	..	..	2	...	...		.	..	40	...	4·55	...	90·91
2	Moulmein	5	...	1,004	2	11	..	7		16	29	65	11	5	...	.		..	.	880	...	2·88	6·46	87·48
3	Akyab	5	..	264	1	8	.		...		9	14	11	12	..	3		.	.	200	.	3·40	5·28	75·47
4	Bassein	6	.	257	2	12	...	1	..	..	18	24	12	15	2	4	.	...	..	184	...	6·95	9·27	71·04
5	Thayet-myo	6	...	266	5	7	.	..	..	..	11	16	13	27	3	.	.	..	...	199	...	4·06	6·64	73·43
6	Toungoo	6	...	134	5	8	1	..	.	9	8	15	5	28	24	1	2	..	..	47	.	5·76	10·79	33·81
7	Kyouk-pyoo	1	.	60	..	4		.	.	.	3	6	7	4	...	9	2	...	...	29	...	5·00	10·00	46·34
8	Sandoway	1	...	30	...	1	..	...	..	...	3	5	6		6	..	...	...	...	7	...	10·00	16·67	23·33
9	Henzada	...	...	84	2	2		...	.	..	6	7	9	34	1	..	1	..	...	28	...	6·98	8·14	32·56
10	Myan-oung	2	..	15	1	.	...	...	...	2		3	3	...	...	...	...	...	.	6	.	...	18·75	37·50
11	Shway-gyin	2	..	39	1	5	..	..	..	18	...	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	..	...	5·00	32·50
12	Tavoy	1	..	57	...	..	..	...	...	...	4	6	5	1	3	...	..	...	...	38	...	1·02	10·53	66·67
13	Mergui	...	.	5	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	2	3	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40·00	...
14	Ma-oo-bin	3	...	52	1	1	.	1		18	4	3	10	3	5	..	..	.		9	...	7·55	5·66	16·98
15	Nga-thaing-gyoung	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	.	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Total ...	56	2	3,497	39	127	1	37	..	63	148	284	137	185	57	20	30	1	3	2,585	...	4·19	8·03	73·11

C.—PRISONS.

9.—*Statement showing the net cost of convicts in the jails of British Burma during the year 1879.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial No.	JAILS.	Cost of maintenance.	Excess of payments over drawings from treasury (col. 7 A. of *Statement No. 13*).	Excess of drawings over payments (column 7 C. of *Statement No. 13*).	Net cost to Government.	Net cost per head of all convicts.	Net cost per head of convicts sentenced to labour.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Rangoon	1,22,245	34,830	..	87,415	54	70	
2	Moulmein	69,118	32,024	. ....	37,094	32	37	
3	Akyab	23,198	6,664	. ....	16,524	52	62	
4	Bassein	24,143	9,847	.....	14,296	46	55	
5	Thayet-myo	23,865	3,415	. ....	20,150	64	75	
6	Toungoo	17,136	771	.. ....	16,365	91	118	
7	Kyouk-pyoo	9,326	2,154	. ...	7,172	98	120	
8	Sandoway	5,015	222	. .	4,793	137	160	
9	Henzada	7,685	....	1,278	9,433	98	110	
10	Myan-oung	3,778	441	..	3,337	159	209	
11	Shway-gyin	7,324	233	.... .	7,091	131	177	
12	Tavoy	5,798	....	69	5,667	89	103	
13	Mergui	2,535	2	.....	2,533	422	507	
14	Ma-oo-bin	7,684	133	. ....	7,551	113	142	
15	Nga-thaing-gyoung	168	58	.....	110	5	3	
	Total ...	3,29,008	90,794	1,817	2,40,031	65	67	

C.—Prisons.

10.—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the jails of British Burma during the year 1879.*

1	2		3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jail devoted to convicts under trial, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
		Europeans.																					
		Convicts ...	60	...	60	58	..	58	85	...	85	56	..	56	3	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	...
1	Rangoon ...	*Natives.*																					
		Convicts ...	1,523	56	1,579	1,541	24	1,565	1,949	33	1,982	1,329	17	1,346	65	...	65	38	...	38	7	...	7
		Under-trial ...	38	...	38	14	..	14	53	1	54	21	..	21	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	76	...	76	24	3	27	59	10	69	5	2	7	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Convicts ...	1,602	47	1,649	1,160	2	1,162	1,255	1	1,256	197	...	197	11	..	11	23	...	23	..	...	...
2	Moulmein ...	Under-trial ...	29	...	29	9	...	9	34	...	34	8	.	8	.	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	40	...	40	11	1	12	17	2	19	3	..	3	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	.	...
		Convicts ...	520	8	528	316	1	317	352	5	357	204	...	204	8	.	8	47	...	47	2	...	
3	Akyab ...	Under-trial ...	21	8	29	8	1	9	18	...	18	2	...	2	.	.	..	.	..	..	..	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	21	8	29	3	...	3	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Convicts ...	405	16	421	312	2	314	335	6	341	302	..	302	12	.	12	3	..	3	...	...	...
4	Bassein ...	Under-trial ...	14	2	16	11	...	11	21	..	24	10	..	10	1	...	1	1	.	1	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners ...	24	4	28	5	1	6	18	3	21	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
		Convicts ...	554	10	564	316	5	321	412	6	418	279	3	282	7	...	7	13	...	13	...	...	...
5	Thayet-myo ...	Under-trial ...	36	20	56	10	...	10	20	...	20	6	.	6	..	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	10	6	16	2	...	2	15	3	18	1	.	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
		Convicts ...	298	9	307	174	6	180	211	6	217	191	8	199	8	1	9	3	...	3	1	...	1
6	Toungoo ...	Under-trial ...	11	...	11	4	...	4	31	...	31	7	...	7	.	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	10	...	10	1	...	1	3	2	5	..		..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
		Convicts ...	107	17	124	73	...	73	99	...	99	111	..	111	4	...	4	6	...	6	2	...	2
7	Kyouk-pyoo ...	Under-trial ...	16	..	16	3	...	3	7	...	7	3	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Civil prisoners ...	4	...	4	1	...	1	12	..	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...

C.—Prisons.

10.—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the jails of British Burma, &c.—(continued).

1	2		3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jail devoted to convicts under trial, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
8	Sandoway	Convicts	50	5	55	35	..	35	50	1	51	27	.	27	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial	8	5	13	2	...	2	10	..	10	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	8	5	13	...	.	...	3	..	3	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Henzada	Convicts	101	4	105	93	3	96	128	3	131	15	1	16	2	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Under-trial	10	...	10	8	..	8	50	3	53	2	...	2	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	10	4	14	7	2	9	15	6	21		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...
10	Myau-oung	Convicts	60	4	64	20	1	21	29	1	30	5	..	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial	20	...	20	3		3	12	1	13	3	...	3	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	16	...	16	...	..	...	1	2	3	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
11	Shway-gyin	Convicts	36	5	41	53	1	54	116	2	118	114	.	114	5	..	5	.	.	.	..	..	...
		Under-trial	8	..	8	6	...	6	23	2	25	11	.	11	..	..	...	.	.	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	5	...	5	1		1	3	..	3	1		1	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Tavoy	Convicts	75	16	91	66	..	66	79	..	79	8	.	8	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	...
		Under-trial	11		11	1		1	3	...	3	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...
		Civil prisoners	6	9	15	1	...	1	3	...	3		...		..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
13	Mergui	Convicts	15	2	17	6	..	6	12	2	14	1	..	1	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
		Under-trial	5	..	5	2		2	5	3	8	.	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	4	.	4	1	1	2	5	...	5	1	..	1	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
14	Ma-oo-bin	Convicts	80	3	83	66	1	67	93	3	96	37	1	38	1		1	1	..	1	..	...	...
		Under-trial	No accommodn.			6		6	30	..	30	.	.	.	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	...
		Civil prisoners	8	3	11	3	...	3	12		12	.	.	..	..	.	..	.	.	.	..	...	...
	Total	Convicts	5,486	202	5,688	4,299	46	4,345	5,305	69	5,374	2,876	30	2,906	127	1	128	137	.	137	12	...	12
		Under-trial	227	35	262	88	1	89	322	10	332	73	.	73	2		2	5		5	1	..	1
		Civil prisoners	242	39	281	60	8	68	175	28	203	12	2	14	..	..	...		.	...	...	..	...
		Grand Total	5,955	276	6,231	4,437	55	4,492	5,702	107	5,809	2,961	32	2,993	129	1	130	142	.	142	13	...	13

Exclusive of Nga-thaing-gyoung Lock-up.

C.—Prisons.

10.—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the jails of British Burma, &c.—(continued).

1	2		10			11			12												
									Ratio per cent. of average strength												
									A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Serial No.	Jails.		Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
		Europeans.																					
		Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96·55	...	96·55	5·17	...	5·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
1	Rangoon ...	*Natives*																					
		Convicts... ...	5	...	5	...	...	...	86·24	70·83	86·01	4·22	...	4·15	...	...	...	2·46	...	2·42	2·47	...	43
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150·00	.	150·00	7·14	...	7·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·83	66·67	25·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Convicts ...	9	...	9	1	...	1	16·98	...	16·95	0·95	...	0·95	0·09	...	0·09	1·89	...	1·89	1·98	...	1·98
2	Moulmein ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88·89	...	88·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·27	...	25·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Convicts ...	33	...	33	...	...	...	64·56	...	64·35	2·53	...	2·52	...	...	...	14·87	...	14·82	14·87	...	14·83
3	Akyab ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·00	...	22·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Convicts ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	96·79	...	96·18	3·85	..	3·82	...	...	...	0·96	...	0·95	0·96	...	0·96
4	Bassein ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90·90	...	90·90	9·09		9·09	..	...	...	9·09	...	9·09	9·09	...	9·09
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·00	...	16·67	...		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Convicts ...	3	...	3	1	...	1	88·29	60·00	87·85	2·22	...	2·18	0·32	...	0·31	3·79	...	3·73	4·11	...	4·05
5	Thayet-myo ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·00	...	60·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·00	..	20·00	20·00	...	20·00
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·00	...	50·00	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109·77	133·33	110·56	4·60	16·67	5·00	...	...	...	1·72	...	1·66	1·72	...	1·67
6	Toungoo ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175·00	..	175·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·00	...	50·00	50·00	...	50·00
		Civil prisoners ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Convicts ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	152·05	...	152·05	5·48	...	5·48	...	...	...	8·21	...	8·21	8·22	...	8·22
7	Kyouk-pyoo ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100·00	...	100·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C.—Prisons.

10.—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the jails of British Burma, &c.—(concluded).

1	2		10			11			12												
									Ratio per cent. of average strength.												
									A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
Serial No.	Jails.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
8	Sandoway	Convicts	..	...	...	...	...	...	77·14	...	77·14	2·86	...	2·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Henzada	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·13	33·33	16·67	2·15	...	2·08	...	...	...	3·22	...	3·12	3·23	...	3·12
		Under-trial	...	...	..	...	...	...	25·00	...	25·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Myau-oung	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·00	...	3·61	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial	..	...	...	...	...	...	100·00	...	100·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Shway-gyin	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	215·09	...	211·11	9·43	...	9·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial	...	...	..	...	...	...	183·33	...	183·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	100·00	...	100·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Tavoy	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·12	...	12·12	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Mergui	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	..	16·67	..	16·67	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	..	...	..	...	100·00	...	50·00	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
14	Ma-oo-bin	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	..	56·06	100·00	56·72	1·52	...	1·49	..	...	...	1·51	...	1·49	1·52	...	1·49
		Under-trial	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Total	Convicts	55	...	55	2	.	2	67·06	65·22	67·04	2·96	2·17	2·95	0·05	...	0·05	3·14	...	3·11	3·19	...	3·16
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	..	...	82·95	...	82·02	2·27	...	2·25	...	...	...	5·68	...	5·61	5·68	...	5·62
		Civil prisoners	...	.	...	...	...	...	20·00	25·00	20·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total	55	...	55	2	...	2	66·73	58·18	66·63	2·91	1·82	2·89	0·05	...	0·04	3·15	...	3·11	3·20	...	3·16

D.—

1.—General statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations in the Detection Burma, for

PART I.—

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases					
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	*Investigated*			Number of cases taken into court.
					By police, *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under section 66 of Criminal Procedure Code in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*						
1	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments	4	...	4	...	...	4
1a	131 to 130, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	1	...	1	...	...	1
2	231 to 250, 260 to 263, 467, 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Govt. notes.	15	1	16	...	...	16
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	10	1	11	...	...	10
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	104	13	117	...	...	107
5	143, 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	104	...	104	...	...	99
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier... ...	5	...	5	...	...	4
		Total ...	243	15	258	...	...	241
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*						
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Do. by dacoits	4	1	5	...	...	3
10		Do. by robbers	13	1	14	...	...	8
11		Do. by poison	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	82	3	84	...	1	54
13	307 ...	Attempt at murder	18	2	20	...	...	17
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide...	15	2	16	..	1	14
15	304A. ...	Causing death by negligence not amounting to culpable homicide	13	...	13	...	...	12
16	376 ...	Rape	38	...	38	...	...	33
17	377 ...	Unnatural offences	4	...	4	...	...	4
18	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants, or concealment of birth ...	1	...	1	...	...	1
19	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	30	...	30	...	...	30
20	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	1	...	1	..	...	1
21	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	120	1	121	...	...	103
22	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...		...	5	...	...	5
23	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	5	...	5	...	...	4
24	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	280	5	285	...	...	246
25	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	23	2	25	...	...	19
26	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	2	...	2	...	...	2
27	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	2	...	2	...	...	2
28	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force on public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	171	3	174	...	...	169
30	338 ...	Rash act, causing grievous hurt	2	...	2	...	...	2
		Total ...	829	20	847	...	2	734

Police.

and Prosecution of Crime and recovery of Property Stolen in the Province of British the year 1879.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Persons											Number pending at end of year				Property.			
	Number arrested			Within the year.		Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial		Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Otherwise disposed of,—*e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Before being put on trial				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By police.	By order of Magistrate,—*see* columns 7 and 8.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
9	10	10*a*	10*b*	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																			Rs.	Rs.
1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
13	2	...	2	21	...	...	1	22	5	..	17	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	. .	...
5	...	...	...	15	...	1	. .	14	9	...	5	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
94	9	..	9	146	...	1	1	153	41	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	14	..	14	875	...	...	28	861	275	..	573	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	.
4	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
206	25	...	25	1,073	...	3	30	1,065	336	...	716	...	...	...	13	.	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..
2	2	...	2	9	...	1	...	10		2	5	3	...	...	...	...	4	1	1,455	436
5	3	...	3	22	.	...	8	17	3	3	7	...	...	...	. .	4	10	6	2,288	1,648
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
38	14	4	18	85	...	5	16	75	9	10	40	3	6	1	7	6	1	1	92	34
10	3	2	5	24	...	2	...	27	6	4	11	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
8	1	...	1	20	...	...	...	21	6	1	9	...	..	...	...	5	...	..	..	...
7	...	...	...	14	...	...	..	14	4	2	6	...	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	40	...	1	5	34	21	..	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	..	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
18	1	..	1	30	...	1	1	29	10	...	19	...	...	. .	...	. .	...	..	...	.
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	. .
87	13	...	13	146	.	1	11	141	27	10	99	1	6	...	8	1	...	. .		...
2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	23	16	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
193	13	...	13	376	...	...	8	374	114	2	247	...	4	3	11	...	. .	...	...	..
10	1	...	1	25	...	..	7	19	9	...	10	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	4	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
106	9	...	9	232	...	...	4	237	88	1	138	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	..
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	..	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	. .	...	.
510	60	6	66	1,073	...	11	60	1,048	325	36	621	9	16	4	34	23	15	8	3,835	2,118

D.—Police.—*1.—General statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations.*

PART I.—

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases					
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	*Investigated*			Number of cases taken into court.
					By police, *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a
		Class III.—*Serious offences against the person and property, or against property only.*						
31	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	25	8	33	...	...	26
32	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity... ...	3	...	3	...	...	2
33	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ by other means ...	13	...	13	...	...	10
34	392, 393 ...	Robbery { in dwelling-house	45	3	48	...	...	29
		{ on the highway, between sunset and sunrise ...	9	...	9	...	...	7
		{ other robberies ...	36	3	39	...	...	21
35	270, 281, 282, 430, 433, 435 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences... ...	56	1	57	...	...	25
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	437	14	451	...	...	224
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	59	1	60	...	...	53
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	3	1	4	...	...	4
		Total ...	686	31	717	...	...	401
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
39	323 ...	Hurt	743	6	749	...	...	686
40	334 ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	47	...	47	...	...	47
41	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	22	1	23	...	...	23
42	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	142	...	142	...	...	124
43	374 ...	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	954	7	961	...	...	880
		Class V—*Minor offences against property.*						
44	428, 429 ...	Mischief...	174	...	173	...	1	75
45	453, 456 ...	Lurking, house-trespass, or house-breaking ...	90	1	91	...	...	67
46	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle	741	30	771	...	...	261
		{ ordinary	7,920	179	8,096	3	...	4,378
47	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	149	6	155	...	...	120
48	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	516	15	531	...	...	525
49	447, 448 ...	Criminal house-trespass	297	...	296	..	1	273
50	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	1	...	1	...	...	1
		Total ...	9,888	231	10,114	3	2	5,700
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
51	311, 400, 401, ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	1	1	2	...	...	2
52	Chapter XXXVIII., C.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	572	...	572	...	...	547
53	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	3	...	3	...	...	3
54	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ...	596	4	599	1	...	597
55		Ditto ditto Excise Laws ...	1,325	3	1,328	...	...	1,304
56		Ditto ditto Railway Laws ...	76	...	76	...	...	76
57		Ditto ditto Salt and Customs Laws..	...	...	...	...	...	...
58		Ditto ditto Stage Carriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	..
59		Ditto ditto Stamp Act... ...	2	...	2	...	...	2
60	269, 277, 279, 290, 268, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	3,313	9	3,322	...	...	3,291
61	.....	Other special and local laws cognizable by police	294	...	294	...	...	278
		Total ...	6,182	17	6,198	1	...	6,100
		Grand Total ...	18,762	321	19,095	4	4	14,056

...the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen, &c.—(continued).

COGNIZABLE CRIME—(concluded).

Number of cases in columns 6 to 9 in which conviction was obtained.	PERSONS															PROPERTY.			
	Number arrested					Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Otherwise disposed of,—*e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year						
	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			Before being put on trial		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
				By police.	By order of Magistrate,—see columns 7 and 8.								In custody of police.	On bail.						
9	10	10a	10b	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																			Rs.	Rs.
21	8	1	9	140	...	14	15	120	24	13	83	...	...	...	...	...	20	10	12,072	947
2	...	...	...	8	...	...	3	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
8	7	...	7	20	...	...	6	21	4	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	1,189	152
22	12	...	12	73	...	4	32	49	8	8	33	...	...	...	...	...	42	12	6,600	611
4	2	...	2	16	...	1	1	14	5	1	8	...	2	..	...	...	0	1	598	...
20	...	...	..	52	...	1	6	40	2	...	38	...	5	...	...	...	34	15	12,034	2,157
15	3	...	3	42	...	..	12	33	13	3	17	...	..	...	...	..	2	...	...	...
163	2	...	2	323	...	2	27	296	84	3	196	2	...	.	1	10	344	133	31,736	5,029
36	...	...	...	69	...	...	2	67	21	...	42	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	75	...
3	2	...	2	14	..	...	2	14	10	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	873
294	36	1	37	757	...	22	106	650	174	29	442	2	7	...	2	10	465	181	61,244	10,369
546	9	...	9	1,111	7	...	54	1,064	293	..	755	...	4	5	15	1	...	...	...	...
40	...	...	.	58	...	...	1	57	10	...	47	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	.	44	...	...	...	44	11	...	33	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
85	..	...	...	222	...	1	10	210	79	...	131	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	..	...	...	...
680	9	...	9	1,435	7	1	65	1,375	393	...	966	...	4	6	15	1	...	...	...	...
27	...	..	...	112	...	..	20	92	62	...	28	...	..	...	2	...	5	..	90	...
47	...	..	...	77	...	..	4	73	23	...	50	...	...	...	...	..	5	..	1,519	...
196	15	...	15	554	...	9	64	491	173	...	313	...	5	...	5	...	725	381	1,25,200	52,854
3,274	45	...	45	5,976	4	33	561	5,426	1,525	...	3,851	1	5	...	43	3	7,930	4,056	3,29,036	79,858
80	5	..	5	140	..	1	6	147	49	...	94	1	.	...	1	2	113	56	14,024	4,426
384	9	...	9	865	...	7	34	820	261	1	552	...	...	4	5	...	24	404	649	18,873
184	12	...	12	404	...	...	14	402	130	...	254	..	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	1	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
4,202	66	...	66	8,138	4	50	703	7,461	2,223	1	5,156	2	10	4	74	5	8,802	4,807	4,70,518	1,50,011
...	...	..	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
365	6	...	6	806	...	1	50	761	247	...	506	..	..	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	.	3	..	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
505	23	...	23	3,223	19	3	17	3,245	637	...	2,560	...	..	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
1,081	13	...	13	1,627	1	3	26	1,610	315	..	1,273	4	...	2	18	...	...	...	...	...
70	1	..	1	149	...	...	....	150	16	...	134	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,004	10	...	10	5,407	1	...	38	5,380	533	...	4,836	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
258	...	...	...	545	...	...	...	545	103	...	441	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5,986	53	...	53	11,706	21	7	131	11,700	1,856	...	9,774	5	...	2	65	...	...	...	...	...
11,187	269	7	276	24,242	32	94	1095	23,308	5,307	66	17,675	18	37	16	208	30	9,282	5,088	5,38,597	1,68,498

D.—Police.—*1.—General statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART II.—

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.
1	2	3
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.*
1*a*	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments ... ...
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ... ...
2	137	Harbouring deserters by masters of ships— ... ...
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288	Offences against public justice ... ...
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ... ...
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints, and claims ... ...
6	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents ... ...
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ... ...
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks ... ...
9	140, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ... ...
		Total ...
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ... ...
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ... ...
		Total ...
		Class III.—*Serious offences against property.*
12	384 to 388	Extortion ... ...
		Total ...
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*
13	345	Wrongful confinement ... ...
14	352, 355, 358	Criminal force ... ...
		Total ...
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*
15	417 to 420	Cheating ... ...
16	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ... ...
17	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ... ...
18	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple) ... ...
		Total ...
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*
19	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ... ...
20	298	Offences against religion ... ...
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ... ...
22	500 to 502	Defamation ... ...
23	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ... ...
24	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ...	Public and local nuisances ... ...
25	... ...	Offences under Chapters XXXVII., XXXIX., XL., & XLI., Criminal Procedure Code.
26	... ...	Special laws not cognizable by Police ... ...
		Total ...
		Grand Total ...

in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen, &c.—(concluded.)

NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

Number of cases in which police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
89	190	35	155	...	...
72	92	24	68	...	...
17	19	4	14	...	...
5	6	2	4	...	...
6	6	1	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
178	890	164	726	...	...
367	1,203	230	972	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	...
28	71	24	47	266	41
28	71	24	47	266	41
4	4	...	4	...	...
86	136	25	114	...	...
90	140	25	118	...	...
55	77	23	54	1,160	304
141	174	35	138	2,114	1,144
21	21	2	20	219	54
...	...	...	...	...	...
217	272	60	212	3,493	1,502
...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	2	...	...	...
63	72	16	56	...	...
27	161	34	129	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
11	13	2	11	...	...
104	250	55	197	...	...
807	1,937	395	1,546	3,759	1,543

D.—

2.—Comparative statement of cognizable Crime,

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, columns 5, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided		Number	
							Number of persons arrested.	
			1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*						
1a	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments	3	4	66	25	5	7
1	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	1	...	100	...	1
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Govt. notes...	19	16	43	81	34	23
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	20	11	50	45	26	15
4	224, 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	93	117	93	80	122	155
5	143, 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	109	104	70	85	864	989
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	5	5	80	80	6	8
		Total ...	249	258	70	80	1,057	1,098
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*						
8	302, 303, 306 ...	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Do. by dacoits	9	5	33	40	29	11
10		Do. by robbers	12	14	16	36	22	25
11		Do. by poison	1	...	100	...	2	...
12		Other murders	89	85	52	45	130	103
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder	20	20	55	50	17	29
14	304, 308, ...	Culpable homicide	20	17	60	47	29	21
15	304a ...	Causing death by negligence not amounting to culpable homicide	12	13	50	54	16	14
16	376 ...	Rape	46	38	21	34	48	40
17	377 ...	Unnatural offences	6	4	33	50	7	5
18	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants, or concealment of birth ...	1	1	...	...	1	3
19	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	27	30	59	60	31	31
20	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	1	1	100	100	7	1
21	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	130	121	62	72	180	159
22	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	3	5	...	40	3	5
23	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	10	5	80	60	19	23
24	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	305	285	67	68	419	389
25	363 to 369 ..	Kidnapping or abduction	48	25	41	40	68	26
26	340 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	...	2	...	100	...	6
27	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	1	2	...	50	1	5
28	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force on public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	173	174	64	61	230	241
30	358 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt	4	2	00	100	5	2
		Total ...	918	849	50	60	1,264	1,139
		Class III.—*Serious offences against the person and property, or against property only.*						
31	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	66	33	46	64	222	149
32	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	3	3	66	67	7	8
33	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt — by other means	34	13	38	62	82	27
34	392, 393 ...	Robbery — in dwelling-house	50	48	28	46	112	85
		Robbery — on the highway between sunset and sunrise	15	9	13	44	15	18
		Robbery — other robberies	37	39	35	51	43	52
35	270, 281, 282, 430, 433, 435, 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	93	57	18	26	56	45
	454, 455, 457, 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	606	451	33	36	355	295
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	62	60	54	60	68	69
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually...	4	4	25	75	12	16
		Total ...	970	717	35	41	972	794
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
39	323 ...	Hurt	714	749	75	78	1,075	1,127
40	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	47	47	91	85	71	69
41	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	24	23	50	78	52	45
42	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	147	142	68	60	280	251
43	374 ...	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	932	961	73	72	1,478	1,451

POLICE.

with result of Police operations.

AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.								AMOUNT OF PROPERTY STOLEN.		AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			
Number of persons received by transfer.		Total number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	5	7	40	14	40	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	33	22	27	77	26	74	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	25	14	48	36	46	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	122	153	87	73	87	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	864	861	72	67	72	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	7	83	100	66	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,055	1,065	72	67	71	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	27	10	40	50	37	45	2,857	1,455	...	426	...	30
...	...	8	17	37	41	13	28	2,789	2,298	11	1,648	39	72
...	...	2	...	100	...	100	...	36	92	36	34	100	37
...	4	105	75	54	53	43	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	16	27	68	41	64	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	26	21	57	43	51	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	14	14	57	43	50	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	39	34	25	38	20	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	5	42	40	42	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	27	29	66	66	58	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	1	85	100	85	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	168	141	66	70	61	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	5	66	40	66	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	19	23	52	30	52	30	...		...	...	...	
...	...	405	374	69	66	67	63	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	65	19	47	53	45	38	...	...	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	6	...	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	224	237	64	58	62	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	2	100	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	1,168	1,048	62	59	57	55	5,682	3,835	47	2,118	83	55
...	1	172	120	67	69	52	56	56,158	12,072	15,669	947	27	8
...	...	4	5	75	100	42	62	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	59	21	59	76	42	60	4,753	1,189	753	152	15	13
...	...	75	49	34	67	23	39	12,795	6,600	753	611	5	9
...	...	15	14	26	57	26	44	1,933	538	548	...	28	
...	...	32	40	71	95	53	73	3,541	12,034	775	2,157	21	18
...	...	54	38	37	52	35	36	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	344	296	74	66	72	60	42,242	31,736	9,581	5,629	22	18
...	...	68	67	58	63	56	61	200	75	...	...	...	
...	...	5	14	40	29	16	25	...	...	507	873	...	
...	1	828	659	68	67	54	56	1,21,022	64,244	28,586	10,369	23	16
...	...	1,046	1,064	75	71	73	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	69	57	78	62	71	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	52	44	55	75	55	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	263	210	65	62	61	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,430	1,375	72	70	70	67	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—POLICE. *2.—Comparative statement*

Serial No.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		NUMBER Number of persons arrested.	
			1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
44	428, 429 ...	Mischief	158	174	25	16	122	119
45	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	108	91	57	52	102	77
46	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ... ... / ordinary	796	771	26	25	591	589
			8,582	8,099	40	40	6,395	6,025
47	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	212	155	56	57	212	154
48	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	560	531	69	72	841	674
49	447, 448 ...	Criminal house-trespass	374	227	63	62	480	416
50	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	2	1	50	100	2	1
		Total ...	10,792	10,119	41	42	8,751	8,226
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
51	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	2	...	...	...	3
52	Chapter XXXVIII, C.P. C	Vagrancy and bad characters	664	572	64	64	989	812
53	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	3	3	66	67	13	3
54	Cognizable offences under the Acts in force in the province	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ...	596	600	84	84	3,301	3,265
55		Ditto ditto Excise Laws ...	1,390	1,328	80	81	1,723	1,641
56		Ditto ditto Railway Laws ...	20	76	65	92	37	150
57		Ditto ditto Salt and Custom Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...
58		Ditto ditto Stage Carriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59		Ditto ditto Stamp Act ...	...	2	...	50	...	3
60	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	3,678	3,322	92	90	6,053	5,418
61	.....	Other special and local laws cognizable by police	236	294	95	88	432	545
		Total ...	6,589	6,190	86	85	12,548	11,840
		GRAND TOTAL ...	20,450	19,103	58	59	26,070	24,550

D.—

3.—Thuggee and Dacoity, administration of Poisonous or Stupefying

D.—

4.—Statement of additional Police collected for the protection

PART I.

ADDITIONAL POLICE COLLECTED FOR THE PROTECTION

DISTRICT.	Name of fair or place of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.		Detached from the regular force.		Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Akyab									
Hanthawaddy	Pyagalay	.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	7
Ditto	Okepo	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tharrawady	Kyoedaw	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto	Tha-byee-gone	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto	Moywa	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amherst	Kawyin	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

of cognizable Crime, &c.—(concluded).

AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.								AMOUNT OF PROPERTY STOLEN.		AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			
Number of persons received by transfer.		Total number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	105	92	51	30	44	25	410	90	...	...	...	...
...	...	100	78	67	68	65	65	510	1,519	1	...	...	...
...	...	492	491	68	64	57	55	1,80,752	1,16,200	69,990	52,854	53	... 45
...	...	5,957	5,426	70	71	65	64	3,24,970	3,04,036	83,793	79,858	25	26
2	...	199	147	69	64	65	61	22,077	14,024	5,388	4,426	24	32
...	...	806	829	66	68	64	64	2,316	649	20,353	18,873	...	
...	...	472	402	63	63	61	61	11	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	1	50	100	50	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	8,133	7,461	69	69	64	63	4,81,046	4,36,518	1,88,525	1,50,011	39	36
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	947	761	66	66	63	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	13	3	38	67	38	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,261	3,245	82	80	81	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,696	1,610	78	79	76	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	36	150	69	89	67	89	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	67	...	67	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6,028	5,380	90	90	90	89	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	432	545	77	81	77	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12,413	11,700	84	84	83	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	7	25,027	23,308	76	76	73	72	6,06,350	5,04,597	2,17,158	1,68,498	35	33

POLICE.

Drugs for criminal purposes, and other professional crimes—None.

POLICE.

of Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY.						PART II. ADDITIONAL POLICE QUARTERED AS A PUNITIVE MEASURE.						REMARKS.
Total cost under columns 9 and 10		Number of offences against person or property during such assembly		Property		Number of cases.	Strength of additional police.		Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in, or traced to, a village or place in which the additional police was established.	
To Government.	To local or private funds.	Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.	Men.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.								Rs. A. P.			
...	2,063 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	1,568 0 0	12 months.	15 cases.	8 months only during this year.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	24 0 0	6 "	Do.	15 days ditto ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	710 12 0	4 "	Do.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	979 8 0	4 "	Do.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	812 12 0	6 "	Do.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	565 0 0	9 "	Do.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	1,172 12	6 "	1 murder, 1 murder with robbery; and 2 cases robbery.	From 1st December 1879 to 31st May 1880.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4		6 "		From 16th September 1878 to 16th March 1879.

D.—Police.

5.—Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police in the Province of British Burma during the year 1879.

District	Sanctioned strength of police force.										Cost of police.											
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police paid for wholly, or in part, from imperial revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than imperial revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (columns 3, 2).	Other expenses of column 3.		Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 and 5), (4).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (columns 6 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise (not included in columns 11, 13, and 14).	Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 11 to 17.	Total cost.	Payable from imperial revenues.	Payable from other sources.
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (3).	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100 (2).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments (3).				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Head-quarters	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	30,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,856	32,036	32,036	..
Arakan. Akyab		1	4	28	...	406	13	...	...	...	6,000	1,172	...	16,555	60,525	...	...	144	8,155	92,407	92,407	..
Kyouk-pyoo	...	1	3	19	...	320	25	...	...	...	7,200	1,000	...	11,400	52,308	...	...	152	7,672	79,580	79,580	..
Sandoway	...	...	2	15	...	200	8	...	...	...	...	...	1,212	6,845	32,837	1,137	...	158	4,764	46,815	46,815	...
Hill Tracts, N. Arakan ...	...	1	2	12	...	248	8	...	...	...	3,600	1,200	...	6,620	40,992	2,730	...	160	4,712	61,854	61,854	..
Total ...	...	3	11	74	...	1,174	54	...	...	...	16,800	3,372	1,212	43,420	1,86,662	3,867	...	152	25,323	2,80,656	2,80,656	..
Pegu. Hanthawaddy	...	2	8	44	...	462	50	1	8	...	11,460	1,471	12,931	23,160	80,544	2,768	...	157	10,338	1,42,672	1,40,831	1,841
Bangoon Town	...	1	9	20	...	261	15	...	...	...	7,200	1,200	...	20,400	46,032	4,980	...	168	2,400	82,212	20,553	61,659
Thone-gwa	...	1	3	18	...	170	42	4	40	...	6,000	1,000	1,104	1,150	40,872	1,452	...	16	6,078	57,656	48,400	9,256
Bassein	...	1	4	21	...	300	37	10	104	...	9,600	915	...	16,440	67,248	2,377	...	200	6,996	1,03,576	81,959	21,617
Henzada	...	1	2	16	...	231	5	9	65	...	6,066	1,032	1,584	12,194	42,228	1,225	...	179	4,736	69,065	56,871	12,194
Tharrawaddy	...	1	3	24	...	229	5	...	...	...	6,000	1,080	...	12,880	34,592	1,626	...	148	5,242	61,420	61,420	..
Prome	...	1	5	33	...	365	15	7	76	...	7,043	467	6,756	21,300	58,800	...	...	155	6,025	1,00,391	86,249	14,142
Thayet-myo	...	2	3	42	...	792	5	4	22	...	14,400	2,000	...	22,680	1,14,288	3,660	...	143	13,253	1,70,281	1,69,781	500
Total ...	...	10	37	218	...	2,810	174	35	315	...	67,769	9,165	22,375	1,30,204	4,84,604	18,098	...	150	55,068	7,97,273	6,66,864	1,21,209
Tenasserim. Amherst	...	3	4	67	...	607	32	...	7	...	16,364	2,115	4,128	29,592	97,524	3,360	...	153	12,103	1,65,186	1,53,998	1,188
Moulmein Town	...	1	2	15	...	138	10	1	...	...	5,160	...	420	9,768	22,356	1,860	...	151	3,771	43,335	32,022	11,313
Tavoy	...	1	2	16	...	152	10	2	16	...	6,000	1,129	...	8,980	23,940	1,260	...	148	7,209	48,418	44,596	3,822
Mergui	...	1	2	19	...	180	5	...	14	...	10,800	609	1,608	9,600	27,768	1,761	...	150	4,306	56,472	54,312	2,160
Shway-gyin	...	1	4	26	...	299	33	3	26	...	5,500	1,168	2,211	13,633	45,823	2,232	...	138	6,541	77,708	75,440	2,268
Toungoo	...	1	4	33	...	353	...	3	39	...	10,800	1,000	...	20,940	59,556	...	...	155	7,704	1,00,000	91,920	8,080
Salween	...	...	3	17	...	220	12	...	...	...	4,800	1,200	...	16,260	39,120	...	...	162	5,906	67,286	67,286	..
Total ...	...	8	21	193	...	1,988	102	9	102	...	59,424	7,221	8,367	1,08,673	3,16,087	10,493	...	151	47,540	5,58,405	5,29,574	28,831
Grand Total ...	1	21	72	486	...	5,972	330	44	417	30,180	1,43,993	19,758	33,554	2,82,297	9,87,353	32,448	...	151	1,29,787	16,58,370	15,08,390	1,50,049

D.—Police. *Statement 5*—(concluded).

District.	Distribution of force								Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of police (officers and men)					
	In district.						On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.			To area (6)			To population (7)		
	Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.		On other duties.						Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.										
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		35	36		37
Head-quarters	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan — Akyab	1	21	...	17	26	314	73	...	5,337	305,616	1 to 11·8	...	...	1 to 676	...	...
Kyouk-pyoo	1	22	1	13	20	311	...	...	4,309	146.000	1 „ 11·7	...	...	1 „ 397	...	...
Sandoway	1	12	1	12	15	184	...	...	3,667	56,342	1 „ 16·3	...	...	1 „ 250	...	...
Hill Tracts, N. Arakan	...	...	...	...	15	256	...	...	1,213	19,731	1 „ 4·5	...	...	1 „ 73	...	...
Total ...	3	55	2	42	76	1,065	73	...	14,526	527,689	1 to 11·0	...	...	1 to 401	...	...
Pegu — Hanthawaddy	4	61	...	...	46	377	9	78	4,236	305,549	1 to 7·4	...	...	1 to 531	...	...
Rangoon town	...	...	2	31	...	7	266	...	22	95,179	14·1 „ 1	...	...	1 „ 306	...	...
Thone-gwa	1	13	...	7	22	191	44	...	5,413	221,059	1 „ 19·5	...	...	1 „ 795	...	...
Bassein	2	18	2	24	22	295	114	...	7,047	319,212	1 „ 14·8	...	...	1 „ 669	...	...
Henzada	...	20	...	14	19	202	74	...	1,948	297,170	1 „ 5·9	...	...	1 „ 903	...	...
Tharrawaddy	...	...	1	14	27	220	...	...	2,014	240.945	1 „ 7·7	...	...	1 „ 920	...	...
Prome	1	12	1	12	37	356	63	...	2,887	286,498	1 „ 5·8	...	...	1 „ 571	...	...
Thayet-myo	...	...	...	10	46	765	26	23	2,397	155,941	1 „ 2·8	...	...	1 „ 179	...	...
Total ...	8	124	6	112	219	2,413	616	101	25,964	1,921.353	1 to 7·2	...	...	1 to 533	...	...
Tenasserim — Amherst	4	27	2	21	68	591	7	...	15,192½	245,765	1 to 21·1	...	...	1 to 341	...	...
Moulmein town	...	...	1	6	17	142	1	...	10½	57,882	15·9 „ 1·0	...	...	1 „ 347	...	...
Tavoy	1	13	1	6	17	143	18	...	7,150	82,580	1 to 35·9	...	...	1 „ 415	...	...
Mergui	...	...	...	14	22	146	39	...	7,810	54,429	1 „ 35·4	...	...	1 „ 246	...	...
Shway-gyin	1	12	...	10	30	310	29	...	5,567	143,157	1 „ 14·2	...	...	1 „ 365	...	...
Toungoo	2	18	...	...	36	354	42	11	6,354	95,902	1 „ 13·7	...	...	1 „ 207	...	...
Salween	...	...	...	...	20	241	...	...	4,646	25,513	1 „ 17·8	...	...	1 „ 98	...	...
Total ...	8	70	4	57	210	1,927	136	11	46,730	705,228	1 to 19·3	...	...	1 to 291	...	...
Grand Total ...	19	249	12	211	510	5,405	825	112	87,220	3,154,470	1 to 11·9	...	...	1 to 430	...	...

D.—Police.

6.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and general Internal Management of the Force in the Province of British Burma during the year 1879.*

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the force.			Punishments.												Rewards.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the force during the year							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
						Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate								Number of police rewarded during the year.		Number of police who can read and write.		Number of police under instruction during the year.					On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.		
										Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 333, and 346, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX. of the Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.																		
	Officers.*	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Head-quarters ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan. Akyab ...	32	419	366	...	63	...	31	25	125	...	9	...	...	...	..	...	7	8	40	29	255	...	410	125	272	51	...	3	47	31	9	1	7	24·63	1·85
Kyouk-pyoe ...	22	345	359	...	..	...	24	4	64	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	22	107	...	175	65	299	91	3	3	15	24	11	1	11	23·43	2·99
Sandoway ...	17	208	208	...	...	...	14	8	37	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	17	188	...	...	46	193	32	3	6	12	14	...	...	5	39·11	2·22
Hill Tracts, N. Arakan ..	14	256	266	4	...	1	9	3	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	11	90	...	...	59	168	10	...	1	37	10	1	1	7	130·74	2·58
Total ...	85	1,228	1,199	4	63	1	78	40	256	...	20	...	...	...	...	1	18	10	41	79	635	...	585	295	892	184	6	13	111	79	21	3	30	48.66	2·28
Pegu. Hanthawaddy ...	53	520	520	305	...	5	102	42	149	...	15	1	...	..	...	...	19	5	11	53	266	...	373	293	502	34	...	1	109	107	34	9	10	25·47	1·74
Rangoon town ...	29	276	31	199	170	7	37	13	97	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	22	28	200	20	210	127	164	10	...	1	41	44	5	3	2	9·83	0·64
Thone-gwa ...	25	252	196	17	30	1	56	25	75	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	25	230	...	...	121	247	7	...	...	64	57	23	3	1	15·16	0·38
Bassein ...	35	441	399	24	99	...	14	10	87	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	2	33	342	2	79	226	192	38	1	3	102	14	14	2	5	17·43	1·05
Henzada ...	35	441	232	323	...	4	25	24	101	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	5	26	204	10	116	95	197	25	...	1	45	29	12	4	4	15·94	1·22
Tharrawaddy ...	27	301	232	...	8	2	31	17	40	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	3	10	12	27	176	13	182	128	179	14	...	...	43	33	17	4	4	94·63	1·53
Prome ...	27	234	240	...	8	2	31	17	40	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	45	389	...	63	151	238	89	1	...	82	16	9	5	8	8·98	1·59
Thayet-myo ..	45	456	470	349	21	...	16	14	94	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	2	47	500	49	619	256	659	185	...	7	151	42	24	14	15	9·67	1·72
Total ...	290	3,299	2,996	1,215	328	21	321	169	764	...	52	2	...	...	1	...	56	28	63	284	2,327	94	2,042	1,397	2,378	402	2	13	642	342	138	44	49	20·27	1·36
Tenasserim. Amherst ..	71	646	536	47	...	2	33	15	72	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	1	60	232	...	...	346	372	61	1	...	193	35	34	11	10	10·18	1·39
Moulmein town ..	18	148	...	15	138	2	13	8	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	13	50	10	50	36	93	19	1	1	19	15	7	1	1	13·85	0·69
Tavoy ...	20	178	109	15	74	2	11	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	132	12	136	29	124	74	2	4	8	13	1	...	1	63·62	6·50
Mergui ...	21	199	212	...	...	...	5	4	71	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	21	157	5	39	41	116	58	5	...	23	5	4	1	4	23·18	1·61
Shway-gyin ...	33	358	362	29	..	5	13	14	72	...	10	...	...	1	8	...	...	67	...	33	218	33	344	184	243	29	...	2	127	18	11	2	4	38·10	1·02
Toungoo ...	40	422	445	210	40	...	31	5	39	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	15	40	273	...	86	176	203	89	...	1	100	31	6	2	6	18·05	1·30
Salween ...	20	241	241	..	...	1	5	2	22	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	12	16	20	...	...	135	120	3	...	...	68	6	...	10	4	42·14	1·53
Total ...	223	2,192	1,905	316	252	12	111	52	389	1	14	...	...	1	8	2	21	70	33	203	1,082	60	655	947	1,271	333	9	8	553	123	63	27	30	25·79	1·24
Grand Total ...	662	6,719	6,090	1,535	643	34	510	261	1,409	1	86	2	...	1	9	3	95	108	137	570	4,044	154	3,282	2,639	4,544	920	17	34	1306	542	223	74	109	27·08	1·43

* Exclusive of gazetted officers numbering 22.

D.—Police.

7.—*Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police Force of British Burma as it stood on the 31st December 1879.*

District.	Race.												Religion or caste.																		
	Europeans.					*Eurasians.*			*Natives.*				*Officers.*								*Men.*										
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate officers.			District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate officers.		District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate officers.						Buddhists.								Buddhists.						
	Military or covenanted civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Burmans.	Karens.	Shans.	Khyens.	Karennees.	Toungthoos.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Burmans.	Karens.	Shans.	Khyens.	Karennees.	Toungthoos.	Grand Total, Officers and Men.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Head-quarters	1	...	1	...	—	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Arakan. Akyab ...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	28	416	3	3	4	23	...	...	..	...	...	...	72	111	219	...	...	10	...	11	449
Kyouk-pyoo ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	19	339	2	2	...	18	...	...	1	...	...	...	22	16	234	...	...	67	...	...	368
Sandoway ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	208	1	2	..	14	...	...	..	...	...	...	34	13	158	...	2	1	...	...	225
Hill Tracts, N. Arakan ...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	12	243	3	...	6	..	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	163	...	36	30	14	...	...	258
Total ...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	74	1,206	9	7	12	55	2	2	1	...	..	...	128	303	604	36	32	92	...	11	1,294
Pegu. Hanthawaddy ...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	44	484	6	4	4	40	...	...	...	...	..	2	67	110	301	..	4	...	...	...	538
Rangoon town ...	...	1	6	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	19	273	10	3	...	16	...	..	...	...	..	...	53	65	107	8	1	1	8	...	302
Thonegwa ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	22	242	2	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	30	194	2	...	...	...	...	268
Bassein ...	1	...	2	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	30	421	4	5	3	24	...	...	...	..	...	...	62	47	312	...	...	...	...	...	457
Henzada ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	24	290	3	1	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	2	23	40	223	2	...	...	...	...	318
Tharrawaddy ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	24	229	2	...	1	25	...	...	..	...	...	1	3	42	163	...	...	...	...	...	257
Prome ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	38	433	2	1	..	43	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	19	404	...	...	3	...	...	479
Thayet-myo ...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	46	793	3	...	2	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	54	726	...	...	1	...	...	844
Total ...	1	9	14	...	...	...	5	...	..	...	22	247	3,165	32	14	11	241	...	...	...	...	...	7	271	407	2,450	12	5	5	8	...	3,468
Tenasserim. Amherst ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	64	627	5	9	5	35	10	2	...	4	2	3	103	96	229	86	40	...	54	17	700
Moulmein town ...	...	1	3	1	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	14	145	5	8	...	6	..	...	..	...	...	2	73	53	17	...	...	...	...	1	165
Tavoy ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	..	...	1	16	178	3	3	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	18	130	16	...	...	...	...	199
Mergui ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	18	193	5	3	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	3	49	..	118	...	24	...	...	...	216
Shway-gyin ...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	29	342	3	3	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	2	42	27	252	18	3	...	...	...	378
Toungoo ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	418	5	1	1	32	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	23	299	57	30	...	...	...	459
Saween ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	228	2	1	1	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	33	32	162	...	...	...	...	228
Total ...	3	4	10	1	...	..	4	4	5	1	6	196	2,131	28	28	7	136	20	4	...	4	2	10	291	250	1,077	339	97	...	54	18	2,365
Grand Total ...	5	16	31	1	...	...	10	4	5	1	34	518	6,502	73	49	30	433	22	6	1	4	2	17	690	960	4,131	387	134	97	62	29	7,127

D.—Police.

8.—*Statement of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police of the Province of British Burma during the years 1877, 1878, and 1879.*

Year.	*Total strength of the force at commencement of the year.*			*Number of men included in column 1 discharged on reduction.*			*Number of dismissals from all other causes.*			*Number of resignations.*			*Percentage of dismissals (from other causes than reduction) and of resignations together on the whole strength of each branch of the force as shown in column 1.*			Remarks.
	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	
	1			2			3			4			5			
1877 ...	5,905	..	840	12	...	...	676	...	125	1,050	...	128	29·	...	30·1	
1878	6,054	64	887	20	61	1	668	5	123	1,231	3	146	29·9	9·5	32·	
1879	5,961	...	975	41	...	...	628	...	137	1,149	...	173	30·0	...	30·4	

E.—Military.

1.—*Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Province of British Burma in the year 1879.*

Arm of Service.	Total number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of force at end of year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each.					
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year 1879.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Camp followers.	Total cost including contingencies.
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Paid camp followers and non-combatants.						
																Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
European. Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
European. Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
European. Artillery	...	418	...	8	8	10	1	360	3, 4, 7, 11-8th & 16-9th R. A.	15	17	...	77	367	112	2,796 8 11	...	2,536 13 0	407 0 0	207 10 8	
European. Infantry	...	1,919	283	...	36	36	94	59	3,076	43rd, 44th and 89th Regts. & Wing of 54th Regt.	...	91	...	230	2,749	224	21,809 1 1	...	1,621 4 0	1,317 4 0	485 11 5	
European. Total	...	2,337	283	...	44	44	104	60	3,436	.....	15	108	...	307	3,116	336	24,605 10 0	.....	4,158 1 0	1,724 4 0	693 6 1	
Natives. Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	....	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Natives. Sappers	...	114	..	...	5	5	10	...	176	E. and F. Coy. S. and M.	...	3	3	16	150	14	5,709 0 0	960 0 0	789 14 0	125 5 10	124 14 0	
Natives. Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	....	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
Natives. Infantry	...	2,182	141	...	142	142	120	40	4,702	22nd, 23rd, 24th 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 41st, and wing of 19th N. I.	..	58	108	447	4,270	293	64,483 10 9	6,551 3 6	1,864 14 0	866 12 9	810 15 4	
Natives. Total	...	2,296	141	...	147	147	130	40	4,878	.....	...	61	111	463	4,420	307	70,192 10 9	7,511 3 6	2,674 12 0	992 2 7	935 13 4	
Grand Total	...	4,633	424	...	191	191	234	100	8,314	.....	15	169	111	770	7,536	643	94,798 4 9	7,511 3 6	6,832 13 0	2,716 6 7	1,629 3 5	

Rs. 15,990

E.—Military.

2.—Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Army attached to the Province of British Burma in the year 1879.

Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
	Number of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	Number of permanent Cantonments occupied.	Number of out-posts occupied.	Average number of men at head-Quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for out-post duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			Number of Divisional or Station parades during the year.	Number of Regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to Musketry, &c.
				On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With corps or company not on duty.	On Furlough.			
No. 3 Battery 6th Brigade, R. A.	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	
No. 4 do. do.	...	1	...	17	70	...	...	...	18	109	...	1	195	19
No. 7 do. do.	...	1	...	20	73	...	...	...	240	115	...	1	...	
No. 11 do. do.	...	1	...	13	61	...	...	...	125	240	...	3	624	
No 16 do. 9th do.	...	1	...	6	71	...	...	...	22	89	...	1	89	15
43rd Light Infantry	...	1	1	50	457	...	...	...	60	305	...	5	312	160
44th Regiment	...	2	...	69	714	..	...	...	112	253	...	3	147	18
69th do.	...	2	1	95	582	33	260	...	365	...	...	4	551	22
54th do.	...	1	...	40	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
E. Co.. Sappers and Miners	...	...	...	57	6	...	...	...	47	5	...	...	16	8
F. do. do.	...	...	...	35	57	...	...	...	48	10	...	...	18	8
Wing 19th Regiment, N. I.	...	...	...	42	231	10	15	...	20	100	...	3	30	20
22nd do.	...	1	1	71	466	...	...	...	19	98	33	3	[illegible]	25
23rd do.	1	...	4	70	329	40	195	...	107	258	1	1	215	77
24th do.	...	...	...	72	333	...	...	...	91	273	...	2	192	48
31st do.	1	1	...	60	418	...	...	...	50	315	...	11	183	30
32nd [illegible]	...	...	...	67	431	24	113		73	292	...	3	159	26
[illegible]	...	2	...	57	261	49	217	..	66	290	1	2	147	199
[illegible] do.	...	1	...	65	606			..	..	...	96	3	195	30

E.—Military.

3.—Statement showing Religion, Races, and Classes of Native Officers and Men of the Army attached to the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1879.

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.		Average age.	Average height.		Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each Race and Caste.
		Years.	Ft.	In.		
According to Religion	Christians	32	5	6½	126	
	Mahomedans	28½	5	6½	127	
	Hindoos	33½	5	7½	132	
	Sikhs	28	5	7½	131	
According to Countries and Races	Hindustanis	26½	5	7½	131	
	Punjabis	...	...		...	
	Afghans	...	..		...	
	Beluchis	...	...		...	
	From W. Himalaya	...	...		...	
	From E. Himalaya	...	...		...	
	Bengalis	37	5	5	133	
	From Mahratta Country	39	5	5½	122	
	Telingas	32	5	5½	123	
	Tamils	30	5	7	131	
	Canarese	35	5	6½	132	
	Malabars	32	5	5¼	123	
Hindoos according to Caste	Bramins	26	5	7	132	
	Rajpoots	25	5	7	130	
	Indo-Britons	32	5	6½	129	
	General Average	31	5	6½	129	

F.—Marine.

1.—*Statement showing the strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to the Province of British Burma in the year 1879-80.*

Arm of service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of the force at the end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each.						Total cost including contingencies.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of year.	Number of ships.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					European commissioned officer.	Native commissioned officer.	Non-commissioned officer	Fighting man.	Paid non-combatant.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	Paid non-combatants.							
																						Rs.
Sea-going { European ... ... / Native	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1a	...	8	...	...	...	60	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
River-going { European ... ... / Native	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1b	4	6	...	2	...	51	...	...	...	...			66,600
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	4	6	...	2	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,600
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	14	...	2	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

a Enterprise ... 1 Commander, 7 Officers and 60 men.
b Irrawaddy (gun-boat) 1 ditto 2 do. 3 Engineers, 1 Clerk, 1 Gunner, 1 Carpenter and 50 Lascars and Stokers.

F.—Marine.

2.——Statement showing religion, Races, and Classes of Native Officers and Men of the Marine service attached to the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1879-80.

Classification according to religion, races &c.	Average age.	Average height	Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste
		Feet Inches.	lbs.	
According to Religion ... .. . Mahomedans ..	30	5 3	130	
According to Countries and Races .. .. Chittagonians .				
Hindoos according to Caste			. ...	
General average ...	30	5 3	130	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—Statement of the Gross Net Revenues of the Province of British Burma for the year 1879-80.

Sources of Income.	Gross Receipts.			Total.	Charges against Income including Refunds.			Total.	Net receipts.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land revenue	71,27,354	25,66,220	...	96,93,574	7,91,104	6,81,820	7,721	14,80,705	82,12,869
III.—Forest	9,83,492	1,96,698	...	11,80,190	6,27,908	1,25,582	...	7,53,490	4,26,700
IV.—Excise	...	20,72,684	...	20,72,684	...	15,230	...	15,230	20,57,454
VI.—Provincial rates	...	...	3,80,141	3,80,141	...	...	16,613	16,613	3,63,528
VII.—Customs	31,48,203	22,30,695	...	53,78,898	45,626	2,58,031	...	3,03,657	50,75,241
VIII.—Salt	1,69,991	33,998	...	2,03,989	5,754	1,151	...	6,905	1,97,084
IX.—Opium	3,32,818	...	...	3,32,818	...	...	...	...	3,32,818
X.—Stamps	...	7,80,901	...	7,80,901	...	24,068	...	24,068	7,56,833
XI.—Registration	...	11,523	...	11,523	...	5,734	...	5,734	5,789
XII.—Post Office	...	...	268	268	...	...	...	...	268
XIV.—Minor Department ...	...	2,132	...	2,132	...	...	...	...	2,132
XV.—Law and Justice	...	4,91,729	7,114	4,98,843	...	71,684	.	71,684	4,27,159
XVI.—Police	...	1,52,460	63,011	2,15,471	...	2,619	422	3,041	2,12,430
XVII.—Marine	..	1,60,167	...	1,60,167	...	2,047	...	2,047	1,58,120
XVIII.—Education	...	32,244	636	32,880	...	100	...	100	32,780
XIX.—Medical	...	13,662	902	14,564	...	63	...	63	14,501
XX.—Stationery and printing ...	...	3,409	...	3,409	...	...	...	...	3,409
XXI.—Interest	...	13,142	...	13,142	...	...	...	...	13,142
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation ...	...	5,139	...	5,139	...	...	...	...	5,139
XXIII.—Miscellaneous	5,309	1,08,361	90,689	2,04,449	...	111	...	111	2,04,338
XXIV.—Public works ordinary ...	...	46,606	47,557	94,163	...	...	...	...	94,163
XXV.—Irrigation and Navigation ...	...	32,271	...	32,271	...	...	...	...	32,271
XXVII.—State Railways	...	10,85,232	...	10,85,232	...	7,76,530	...	7,76,530	3,08,702
XXXI.—Gain by Exchange	...	9,336	...	9,336	...	...	...	...	9,336
A I.—Contribution from provincial to imperial	3,00,000	...	...	3,00,000	...	...	...	...	3,00,000
A IV.—Contributions from provincial to local	...	...	5,000	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000
Total ...	1,20,67,257	1,00,48,609	5,95,318	2,27,11,184	14,70,452	19,64,770	24,756	34,59,978	1,92,51,206
Excluded Local Funds	...	...	...	11,42,770	...	...	...	...	11,42,770
Municipalities	...	...	...	12,50,716	...	...	...	...	12,50,716
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	2,51,04,670	...	...	...	...	2,16,44,701

A.—FINANCE.

2.—*Statement of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of British Burma for the year 1879-80.*

SUBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	...	5,53,407	...	5,53,407
2.—Interest on Service Fund, &c.	...	6,067	...	6,067
14.—Post Office	...	12,000	13,620	25,620
16.—Administration	68,378	3,07,960	3,093	3,79,340
17.—Minor Departments	1,952	47,542	726	50,220
18.—Law and Justice	...	12,91,078	...	12,91,078
19.—Police	...	16,56,856	1,05,732	17,62,586
20.—Marine	...	1,93,223	...	1,93,223
21.—Education	...	2,16,388	39,963	2,56,351
22.—Ecclesiastical	...	50,773	...	50,773
23.—Medical services	...	1,97,970	2,283	2,00,253
24.—Stationery and printing	...	1,46,936	...	1,46,936
25.—Political	1,44,069	2,139	...	1,46,228
27.—Civil Furlough, &c., allowances	...	5,253	...	5,253
28.—Superannuation	77,164	1,35,287	...	2,12,451
29.—Miscellaneous	10,091	22,205	30,658	63,854
31.—Public Works ordinary	...	13,58,570	1,63,266	15,21,836
32.—Irrigation and navigation	...	3,13,726	...	3,13,726
38.—Loss by exchange	...	11,715	...	11,715
A 6.—Other contributions from provincial to imperial	...	3,00,000	...	3,00,000
A 7.—Contributions from provincial to local	...	5,000	...	5,000
Total	3,02,574	68,34,604	3,50,330	74,96,517
Excluded Local Funds	...	..	...	10,53,353
Municipalities	...	...	...	12,05,424
GRAND TOTAL.	...	...	...	97,55,294

A.—FINANCE.

3.—*Account of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of British Burma in the year 1879-80.*

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash balance of last year	96,03,058		
Net receipts as per statement No. 1	2,16,44,701	Expenditure as per Statement No. 2	97,55,294
Receipts on account of loans	37,281	Loans	...
Advances recovered	4,25,616	Advances made	4,09,226
Deposits received	8,10,048	Deposits repaid	9,03,224
Do. Savings' bank received	1,16,124	Do. Savings' bank repaid	60,625
Cash remittances between Treasuries	72,53,108	Cash remittances between Treasuries	72,53,108
Forest cash remittances	20,58,715	Forest cash remittances	20,65,664
Remittances to other Governments and Department	1,19,93,131	Remittances to other Governments and Departments	2,79,07,635
Bills drawn on other Treasuries	27,55,635	Bills drawn on other Treasuries	26,06,218
Do. on other Governments	2,48,946	Do. on other Governments	2,39,414
Total	5,69,47,293		
Deduct disbursements	5,12,83,608	Total	5,12,83,608
Balance at close of the year 1879-80	56,64,685		

B.—Public Works.

1.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department, in the Province of British Burma, during the year 1879-80.*

Details.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Military.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings for European Infantry.						
Rangoon	25,847	3,374	29,221			
Bassein	2,795	...	2,795			
Prome	...	5,875	5,875			
Toungoo	...	1,005	1,005			
				28,642	11,154	39,796
Buildings for Royal Artillery.						
Rangoon	...	2,492	2,492			
				...	2,492	2,492
Buildings for European and Native Infantry.						
Rangoon	12,389	—	12,389			
Tayrangoon	13,044		13,044			
Thayet-myo	32,107	...	32,107			
Thamboola	5,518	..	5,518			
Prome	8,705	...	8,705			
Toungoo road and Prome	2,011	...	2,011			
				73,784	...	73,784
Buildings for Native Infantry.						
Rangoon	2,513	..	2,513			
Prome	...	1,574	1,574			
				2,513	1,574	4,087
Auxiliary accommodation.						
Thayet-myo	2,596	..	2,596			
				2,596	...	2,596
Commissariat Buildings.						
Rangoon	4,067	..	4,067			
				4,067	...	4,067
General Cantonment Works						
Rangoon	24,181	...	24,181			
In-sein	3,836	...	3,836			
				28,017	...	28,017
Works of Fortification.						
Monkey Point	26,450	..	26,450			
				26,450		26,450
Minor Works.						
Rangoon	18,902	10,928	38,830			
Thayet-myo	10,289	—	10,289			
Prome	2,256	17,885	20,151			
Toungoo	2,837	14,106	16,943			
Moulmein	1,091	—	1,091			
Pegu	220	2,272	2,492			
Arakan	...	214	214			
Tenasserim	...	3,822	3,822			
				35,605	58,227	93,832
Total, Military	...	...	...	2,01,674	73,447	2,75,121
Civil Buildings.						
Postal Works.						
Prome	2,381	80	2,461			
Thayet-myo	1,987	163	2,150			
Tavoy	2,007	45	2,052			
Henzada	2,315	90	2,405			
Rangoon	546	532	1,078			
Bassein	...	34	34			
Toungoo	...	152	152			
Moulmein	...	87	87			
Akyab...	...	144	144			
Amherst	170	243	413			
Pegu	..	93	93			
Kyouk-pyoo	...	47	47			
Total, Postal Works	...	...	...	9,406	1,710	11,116
Telegraph Works.						
Nga-thaing-gyoung	24	...	24			
Prome...	212	276	488			
Laingah	97	150	247			
Diamond Island	97	239	336			
Moulmein	1,401	75	1,476			
Akyab...	310	206	516			
Rangoon	...	140	140			
Bassein	...	76	76			
Thayet-myo	...	162	162			
Toungoo	...	100	100			
Amherst	...	100	100			
Moungdoo	...	187	187			
Bue	...	500	500			
Henzada	...	125	125			
Myanoung	...	182	182			
Ellway-gyin	...	74	74			
Total, Telegraph Works	...	...	...	2,141	2,612	4,753
Civil Buildings carried over	...	...	...	11,547	4,322	15,869

B.—Public Works.

Statement 1.—(continued).

Details.	Total of each station. Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Total of each class. Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings—(continued.) Brought over ...	...	...	...	11,547	4,322	15,869
Customs.						
Major Works.						
Bassein	23,892	...	23,892			
Rangoon	2,400	...	2,400	26,292	...	26,292
Minor Works.						
Rangoon	5,088	469	5,557			
Tenasserim	487	331	818			
Arakan...	...	195	195	5,575	995	6,570
Total, Customs ...	...	...	...	31,867	995	32,862
Political.						
Minor Works.						
Rangoon	843	902	1,745			
Total, Political ...	...	...	...	843	902	1,745
Administration.						
Major Works						
Rangoon	5,442	3,080	8,532	5,452	3,080	8,532
Minor Works.						
Rangoon	2,228	2,260	4,488	2,228	2,260	4,488
Total, Administration ...	...	...	...	7,680	5,340	13,020
Minor Department.						
Minor Works.						
Rangoon	642	...	642	642	...	642
Total, Minor Department ...	...	...	...			
Law and Justice.						
Major Works.						
Moulmein	3,213	...	3,213			
Hline-bweh	917	...	917			
Kyouktan	108	...	108			
Ooritoung	15,928	...	15,928			
Akyab	542	...	542			
Kemendine	9,801	...	9,801			
In-sein	4,746	...	4,746			
Kyouktan	5,231	...	5,231			
Thone-zeh	19,919	...	19,919			
Gobingouk	3,552	...	3,552	63,741	...	63,741
Minor Works.						
Rangoon	2,572	226	2,798			
Prome	220	1,566	1,786			
Toungoo	299	174	473			
Tenasserim	1,157	2,183	3,340			
Arakan	237	697	934			
Henzada	250	987	1,237			
Pegu	1,098	325	1,423	5,833	6,158	11,991
Total, Law and Justice ...	...	...	...	69,574	6,158	75,732
Ecclesiastical.						
Major Works.						
Prome	1,334	...	1,334			
Thayet-myo	137	...	137	1,471	...	1,471
Minor Works.						
Rangoon	886	2,500	3,386			
Prome	2,832	981	3,813			
Tharrawaddy	16	...	16			
Toungoo	...	1,099	1,099			
Tenasserim	...	400	400			
Arakan	...	264	264			
Pegu	...	32	32	3,734	5,276	9,012
Total, Ecclesiastical ...	...	...	...	5,205	5,276	10,481
Civil Buildings carried over ...	...	...		1,27,358	22,993	1,50,351

B.—Public Works.

Statement 1.—(continued).

Details.	Total of each station. Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Total of each class. Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings brought forward ...	...	...	...	1,27,358	22,993	1,50,351
Jails.						
Major Works.						
Shway-gyin ...	8,464	...	8,464			
Pegu ...	9,557	...	9,557			
Toungoo ...	4,334	...	4,334			
Mergui ...	596	...	596			
Akyab ...	7,449	...	7,449			
Sandoway ...	215	...	215			
Kyouk-pyoo ...	2,621	...	2,621			
Rangoon ...	86,623	...	86,623			
Bassien ...	1,830	...	1,830	1,21,689	...	1,21,689
Minor Works.						
Rangoon ...	2,626	3,041	5,667			
Prome ...	334	598	932			
Toungoo ...	2,520	225	2,745			
Tenasserim ...	1,603	1,049	2,652			
Arakan...	3,649	1,522	5,171			
Henzada ...	815	402	1,217			
Pegu ...	123	274	397	11,670	7,111	18,781
Total, Jails ...	...	...	...	1,33,359	7,111	1,40,470
Police.						
Major Works						
Nga-thaing-gyoung ...	2,060	...	2,060			
Thone-zeh ...	16,974	...	16,974			
Tharrawaddy ...	3,538	...	3,538	22,572	..	22,572
Minor Works.						
Tenasserim ...	147	114	261			
Rangoon ...	...	674	674			
Prome ...	...	289	289			
Arakan...	...	109	109			
Henzada ...	...	55	55			
Pegu ...	...	25	25	147	1,266	1,413
Total, Police ...	...	...	...	22,719	1,266	23,985
Educational.						
Major Works.						
Pan-ta-nau ...	127	...	127			
Akyab ...	21	...	21	148	...	148
Minor Works.						
Rangoon ...	431	1,676	2,107			
Prome ...	...	320	320			
Tenasserim ...	...	420	420			
Arakan...	...	1,310	1,310			
Henzada ...	...	77	77			
Pegu ...	...	1,339	1,339	431	5,142	5,573
Total, Educational ...	...	...	...	579	5,142	5,721
Medical.						
Hospitals and Dispensaries.						
Major Works.						
Pan-ta-nau ...	1,336	...	1,336			
Kyouk-pyoo ...	9,233	...	9,233			
Rangoon ...	22,913	...	22,913			
Thone-zeh ...	20,692	...	20,692	54,174	..	54,174
Minor Works.						
Rangoon ...	1,043	1,692	2,735			
Prome ...	19	736	755			
Arakan ...	177	553	730			
Toungoo ...	...	137	137	1,239	3,118	4,357
Total, Medical ...	...	...	...	55,413	3,118	[illegible]
Miscellaneous or General.						
Major Works.						
Yandoon ...	6,131	...	6,131			
Pan-ta-nau ...	7,886	...	7,886			
Bassien ...	7,200	...	7,200			
Pa-poon ...	348	...	348	21,565	...	[illegible]
Civil buildings carried over ...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

B.—Public Works.

Statement I.—(continued).

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings brought forward ...	...	...	...	3,39,426	39,630	379,056
Miscellaneous or General.—(continued).						
Minor Works.						
Rangoon	2,440	1,738	4,178			
Prome	418	257	675			
Tenasserim	3,220	1,217	4,446			
Arakan	50	458	508			
Hensada	635	536	1,171			
Toungoo	...	253	253			
Pegu	...	165	165			
				6,772	4,623	11,395
Total, Miscellaneous or General ...	—	..	...	28,337	4,623	32,960
Public Works Buildings.						
Minor Works.						
Rangoon	...	2,034	2,034			
Prome	58	542	600			
Toungoo	...	347	347			
Arakan	...	998	998			
Pegu	...	120	120			
				58	4,029	4,087
Total, Public Works Buildings ...	...	...	...	58	4,029	4,087
Total, Civil Buildings ...	...	...	...	3,67,823	48,282	4,16,105
Communications.						
Major Works.						
Pegu	1,27,647	58,936	1,86,583			
Toungoo	2,901	11,054	13,955			
Prome	29,824	43,920	73,744			
Tenasserim	7,966	17,932	25,000			
Rangoon	1,39,016	26,610	1,65,626			
Hensada	13,595	982	14,577			
Arakan . . —	15,981	8,665	24,646			
Civil Officer, Tavoy	366	...	366			
				3,37,296	1,68,099	5,05,397
Minor Works.						
Rangoon	1,092	} 2,992	{ 4,084			
Tharrawaddy	823		823			
Tenasserim	488	4,704	5,192			
Prome	2,305	8,945	11,250			
Pegu	1,433	...	1,433			
Toungoo	35	1,229	1,264			
Arakan	...	269	269			
Hensada	...	2,965	2,965			
				6,176	21,104	27,280
Total, Communications ...	...	...	...	3,43,474	1,89,203	5,32,677
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Major Works.						
Moungdoo	3,420	...	3,420			
Kyouk-pyoo	5,220	...	5,220			
Dadayah	998	...	998			
Kyou-pyan	8,918	...	8,918			
Theh-gon	855	...	855			
Tavoy	6	...	6			
Thatone	200	...	200			
Thh-esai	1,300	...	1,300			
Kunjeedoung (Bassein)	4,641	...	4,641			
Gobingeuk	1,740	...	1,740			
Yay-gee-gone	7,322	...	7,322			
Light-houses.						
Krishna Shoal	2,847	...	2,847			
British Burma Coasts	...	3,224	3,224			
				37,407	3,224	40,631
Minor Works.						
Rangoon	1,340	...	1,340			
Prome	431	...	431			
Tharrawaddy	123	...	123			
Bassein	...	1,721	1,721			
Bandan	...	21	21			
Akyab	...	206	206			
				1,894	1,948	3,842
Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvents ...	...	...	...	39,301	5,172	44,473

General Abstract.

Military.—Works and Repairs...	[illegible]
Civil Buildings— Ditto	[illegible]
Communications— Ditto	5,[illegible]
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.—Works and Repairs...	44,47[illegible]
Total, Works and Repairs ...	12,66,976
Establishment	3,55,004
Rents and Taint	44,756
Pensions and Loss	8
Total, Provincial Expenditure ...	16,66,089
Deduct decrease in suspense balance ...	31,122
As per Finance Accounts ...	16,37,247

B.—Public Works.

2.—*Irrigation Branch,—Finance Accounts for the year 1879-80.*

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE.

	Grant as per Budget orders.	Regular Estimate.	Actual charges.
AGRICULTURAL WORKS.			
PROVINCIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	
Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.			
CAPITAL.			
I.—Works	1,05,815	81,000	67,541
II.—Establishment	24,335	8,500	10,935
III.—Tools and plant	1,850	200	682
IV.—Suspense accounts	—1,500	—1,500	—3,922
V.—Receipts on Capital account	...	..	—436
Total, Capital ...	1,30,500	88,000	55,150
Less—Expenditure in England ...	...	..	...
Net Capital ...	1,30,500	88,000	55,150
REVENUE.			
I.—Extensions and improvements	8,200	7,000	6,973
II.—Maintenance and repairs	62,100	66,000	61,827
III.—Establishment	16,170	16,000	15,823
IV.—Tools and plant	500		...
V.—Refunds of revenue	...	..	...
VI.—Profit and loss	...	...	
Total, Revenue ...	86,970	89,000	84,623
Total works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept ...	2,17,470	1,77,000	1,39,773
Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are not kept.			
I.—Works	6,000	3,500	...
II.—Repairs	...	...	...
III.—Establishment	1,350	700	..
IV.—Tools and plant...	150	...	...
Total works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are not kept ...	7,530	4,000	...
Total, Provincial ...	2,25,000	1,81,000	1,39,773
Total, Agricultural Works ...	2,25,000	1,81,000	1,39,773

B.—Public Works.

2 (a).—*Statement showing the abstract of Financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of irrigation and navigation works, the capital outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest of the debt incurred in respect of those works for and to the end of 1879-80, Irrigation and Navigation (including agricultural) works.*

Works.	Estimated cost of construction.	Capital outlay inclusive of indirect charges Nos. 2 and 5.		Receipts during 1879-80.			Working expenses during 1879-80, inclusive of indirect charges Nos. 3 and 5.	Net result excluding interest.				Interest charges during 1879-80.	Net result including interest.			
		During 1879-80.	To end of 1879-80.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Irrawaddy embankments — Western series — Kyan-gin section	1,49,075	5,754	1,52,543	...	2,231	2,231	1,616	615	...	·40	...	6,528	...	5,911	...	3·87
Irrawaddy embankments — Western series — Myanoung do.	12,43,694	8,551	10,23,525	...	75,270	75,270	20,029	55,241	...	5·39	...	44,758	10,483	...	1·02	...
Irrawaddy embankments — Eastern series — Henzada do.	18,58,832	42,748	18,04,658	572	2,68,169	2,68,741	46,787	2,41,954	...	13·41	...	78,064	1,63,870	...	9·08	...
Irrawaddy embankments — Eastern series — Survey from Min-gyee to Yandoon	12,380	...	12,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	558	...	558	...	4·36
Irrawaddy embankments — Eastern series — Kyouk-pyoo section	36,641	...	32,906	...	34	34	107	...	73	...	·22	1,442	...	1,515	...	4·60
Bamree embankments — Pouk-to-doung section	43,512	...	47,170	...	..	...	1,858	...	1,858	...	3·94	2,057	...	3,915	...	8·29
Bamree embankments — Myoma Ashay do.	1,189	...	1,079	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	47	...	47	...	4·36
Thatone plain reclamation	7,786	...	27,498	...	...	...	614	...	614	...	2·23	1,209	...	1,817	...	6·61
Pegu plain ditto	3,34,553	...	3,29,672	...	...	...	13,612	...	13,612	...	4·12	14,369	...	27,961	...	8·49
Pegu and Sittang Canal	20,11,172	1,45,952	18,07,114	30,810	..	30,810	32,875	...	1,765	...	·09	75,614	...	77,379	...	4·01
								2,97,810	17,922	..	...		1,74,553	1,19,123	...	...
Total ...	56,96,824	2,03,005	52,38,965	31,382	3,65,704	3,97,086	1,17,196	2,79,888	...	5·34	..	2,24,658	55,230		1·05	...

N. B.—The estimates for the works do not provide for any establishment and tools and plant charges. A charge of 23 per cent. for the former and 2 per cent. for the latter has been added to the estimates in accordance with Local Administration's No. 5003-135A., dated 5th December 1876.—No estimates sanctioned for "In direct charges."

C.—RAILWAYS.

Appropriation and outlay account of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) Railway for the year 1879-80.

MAIN HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	OFFICIAL YEAR 1879-80.					Net expenditure to end of previous year.	Net expenditure to end of 1879-80.	Sanctioned estimate.
	Budget estimates.	Regular estimate.	Outlay.	Deduct receipts on capital account.	Net expenditure.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Preliminary expenses ...	1,326	998	997	...	997	55,691	56,688	56,690
Land	43,032	9,916	5,088	...	5,088	1,85,423	1,80,335	2,14,392
Construction of line	1,74,050	2,82,526	2,90,152	...	2,90,152	25,81,764	28,71,916	26,04,497
Ballast and permanent way ...	1,34,597	1,29,725	1,16,686	...	1,16,686	41,23,220	42,39,906	42,27,994
Stations and buildings ...	61,873	*99,478*	*80,586*	...	*80,586*	16,44,404	17,24,990	18,04,724
Total, construction accounts ...	4,15,548	3,23,667	3,22,061	...	3,22,061	87,00,502	91,12,563	92,38,267
Plant	26,187	12,300	23,254	...	23,254	3,47,520	3,70,774	4,00,766
Steam ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rolling stock	...	1,03,299	90,191	...	90,191	15,90,081	16,80,272	16,84,012
Establishments	33,743	*40,759	37,119	4	37,115	10,14,364	10,51,479	10,60,294
Total expenditure on final heads	4,75,478	4,80,045	4,72,625	4	4,72,621	1,17,42,467	1,22,15,088	1,23,72,339
Suspense accounts	*1,25,278*	*76,585*	*1,30,047*	...	*1,30,047*	3,79,177	2,59,130	...
Grand Total, Expenditure ...	3,50,200	4,03,460	3,52,578	4	3,52,574	1,21,21,644	1,24,74,218	...
Deduct debits to the Indian books by credit to "expenditure in England" for value of English store received and other items charged off in England ...	55,200	31,460	17,361	...	17,361	23,21,037	23,38,398	...
Net Indian outlay	2,95,000	3,72,000	3,35,217	4	3,35,213	97,99,707	1,01,35,820	...

Distribution of outlay by funds to which chargeable.

	PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS OUTLAY.		ORDINARY OUTLAY.		Incorporated local funds.	Foreign funds.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.			
During the year	3,35,213	...	...	...	...	...	3,35,213
To close of the year	1,01,01,365	...	33,555	...	...	...	1,01,34,920

* Receipts on capital account (Rs. 4) deducted also alteration by Government of India of Rs. 108 in figures originally submitted.

C.—Railways.

Appropriation and outlay account of the Rangoon and Sittang Valley (State) Railway Survey for the year 1879-80.

Main heads of expenditure.	Official Year 1879-80. Budget estimate.	Regular estimate.	Outlay.	Deduct receipts on capital account.	Net expenditure.	Net expenditure to end of previous year.	Net expenditure to end of 1879-80.	Sanctioned estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Preliminary expenses	...	1,000	818	...	818	1,79,943	1,80,761	1,75,002
Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction of line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ballast and permanent way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stations and buildings	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total, construction accounts ...	...	1,000	818	...	818	1,79,943	1,80,761	1,75,002
Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steam ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Rolling stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total expenditure of final heads	...	1,000	818	...	818	1,79,943	1,80,761	1,75,002
Suspense accounts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total expenditure ...	...	1,000	818	...	818	1,79,943	1,80,761	1,75,002
Deduct debits to the Indian books by credit to "expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Indian outlay	...	1,000	818	...	818	1,79,943	1,80,761	1,75,002

Distribution of outlay by funds to which chargeable.

	Productive Public Works. Imperial.	Productive Public Works. Provincial.	Ordinary outlay. Imperial.	Ordinary outlay. Provincial.	Incorporated local funds.	Foreign funds.	Grand Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
During the year	.....	.....	818	.....	.....	.....	818
To close of the year	.....	.....	1,80,761	.....	.....	.....	1,80,761

D. MARINE.

1.—Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Administration of British Burma in the year 1879-80.

Detail of vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel, and horse power of engines, if a steamer.	Number of Officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings of the vessels.	Remarks.
Sea-going Vessels—				Rs.	Rs.	
S. S. *Enterprise*	690—120 H. P.	8	60	.....	.....	Light-house tender, and general administrative work.
L. V. *Colombo*	150 tons.	3	17	24,178	30,802	Stationed at Krishna Shoal as Light Vessel.
Pharos, Schooner	77 „	.....	13	3,680	224	Buoy vessel, Rangoon.
Guide, Brig	220 „	2	16	25,497	24,806	Pilot vessel, Rangoon.
Fairy, Schooner ...	61 „	1	8			Tender to pilot vessel, *Guide*.
Alguada, ditto	60 „	.....	11	1,632	32	Buoy and anchor vessel, Bassein.
Dauntless, Schooner ...	.....	.....	.....	5,356	.....	Put out of commission on 30th June 1879.
Dolphin, Schooner	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	Harbour and buoy vessel, Akyab and Kyouk-pyoo; and Light-house tender.
Amherstia, ditto	60 tons.	.....	14	586	.....	Sold in January 1880.
Retriever, ditto	60 „	1	11	5,280	.....	Buoy vessel, Moulmein.
River-going Vessels—						
P. S. *Irrawaddy*	300—240 H. P.	6	52	65,600	....	Gun-boat for protection of Province.
Other craft, &c.—						
Steam-launches, (2)	.....	.....	8	15,301*	.....	For port purposes.
Port boats	.....	.....	74			

* Includes maintenance of *Dolphin*.

D.—MARINE.

2.—Statement showing the number of Officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels under the administration of British Burma, in the year 1879-80.

Description of establishment	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Superintending establishment—					
Port Officer's establishment—					
Akyab	1	3	5,816	60,159	
Kyouk-pyoo	...	...	613	1,710	
Sandoway	...	...	.....	.....	
Rangoon	2	4	19,000	1,74,000	
Bassein	1	...	4,980	39,328	
Moulmein	2	6	11,915	64,774	
Tavoy	...	1	618	807	
Mergui	...	...	1,142	571	
Total ...	6	14	44,084	311,409	
Pilot establishment—					
Government salaried ...	...	...	.....	.....	
Ditto free ...	...	...	.....	.....	
Licensed—					
Akyab	...	5	.....	.....	
Rangoon	...	23	.....	.....	
Bassein ...	...	10	.....	.....	
Moulmein	...	25	.....	.....	
Total ...	...	63		.....	
Other establishments—					
Signal establishment ...	...	9	2,416	.....	
Wharf ditto ...	...	38	94,180	.....	
Harbour Master's ditto ...	...	8	12,960	.....	
Port Health Officers ...	...	3	4,502	.....	
Light-houses	...	72	64,256*	.....	

* Excludes maintenance of Light-vessel *Colombo* shown separately in Statement 1

E.—Agriculture.

1.—*Crops cultivated in Acres, actual or approximate, in the Province of British Burma during the year 1879-80.*

Division.	District.	Rice.	Wheat.	Oil-seeds.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Vegetables.	Cocoanuts.	Betel-nut.	Dunnee.	Plantains.	Doorians.	Betel-leaf.	Thet-kay.	Pepper.
Arakan	Akyab	318,164	...	51	75	...	2	...	9	170	1,377	937	798	8,094	1,645	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	92,960	15	110	2	2,510	...	...	5,020	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyouk-pyoo	98,533	...	1	1,141	1	69	54	1,662	...	396	...	..	2,650	1,179	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	38,817	...	870	493	401	1	46	1,737	...	199	120	11	2,116	621	...	...	...	...
	Total, Arakan	458,474	15	1,032	1,711	2,912	72	100	8,428	170	1,972	1,057	809	12,860	3,445	...	...	...	...
Pegu	Rangoon Town	1,266	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hanthawaddy	786,896	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	620	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	210,490	..	309	433	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	233	29	...	...	...	104
	Bassein	341,513	...	2	103	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	479	...	...	1	...
	Henzada	213,436	..	4,621	...	7	...	...	1,055	...	...	18½	445	...	4,332	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	152,241	...	6,107	...	26	29	...	2,091	...	...	...	...	...	988	...	...	...	...
	Prome	182,657	...	96	76	...	...	...	1,047	...	...	...	661	...	499	...	...	...	...
	Thayet-myo	53,082	...	3,621	...	...	...	...	4,305	...	...	...	...	...	1,755	...	...	281	...
	Total, Pegu	1,941,571	...	14,756	612	157	29	...	9,098	...	207	40½	1,106	866	8,072	...	...	281	104
Tenasserim	Moulmein	1,741	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amherst	265,350	..	..	1,497	590	...	...	45	...	10,394	1,178	3,638	5,043	1,184	221	...	...	...
	Tavoy	49,635	...	100	58	10	...	350	10	...	147	...	1,906	3,632	604	2,333	...	...	...
	Mergui	34,492	...	...	84	...	6	..	52	...	...	116	732	4,204	614	241	...	...	...
	Shway-gyin	76,097	...	41	994	12	...	...	26	...	1,153	28	3,703	...	301	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	40,593	...	231	252	2	...	...	15	...	1,077	8	17	...	602	...	...	...	...
	Salween	380	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Tenasserim	465,284	...	372	2,885	614	6	350	148	..	12,776	1,329	9,996	12,879	3,305	2,795	...	...	...
	Grand Total	2,868,329	15	16,160	5,208	3,683	107	450	17,674	170	14,955	2,426½	11,911	26,605	14,882	2,795	...	281	104

E.—Agriculture.

1.—*Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate in the Province of British Burma during the year 1879-80*—(continued).

Division.	District.	Ground-nuts.	Pan-vine.	Mixed fruit trees.	Melons.	Coffee.	Chillies.	Hemp.	Gram.	Areca nut.	Mulberry.	Madder.	Peas and pulse.	Tobacco.	Onions.	Custard apples.	Indian corns.	Marians.	Mixed products.	Turmeric.
Arakan	Akyab	..	671	8,992	..	30	3,333	86	...	...	...	..	...	9,536	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	10	...	...	...	...	7,202	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyouk-pyoo	...	189	...	...	...	412	...	..	373	...	...	...	9,054	...	...	...	...	2,084	...
	Sandoway	...	34	753	...	...	303	...	...	...	3	8	79	6,660	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total, Arakan	..	894	9,745	.	30	4,048	86	10	373	3	8	79	32,452	...	...	...	...	2,084	1
Pegu	Rangoon Town	...	..	79	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Hanthawaddy	...	3	18,379	...	...	10	...	..	...	.	...	..	516	...	...	...	595	2,788	...
	Thone-gwa	...	60	19,948	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	7,129	...
	Bassein	...	370	9,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,803	...	...	...	...	3,439	...
	Henzada	...	166	9,046	...	...	260	...	...	...	...	...	3,650	2,414	111	...	317	...	6,557	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	..	1,741	...	...	327	...	...	...	...	...	2,520	3,426	11	...	30	...	5,254	...
	Prome	...	.	14,584	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,461	14,110	...	978	.	...	4,131	...
	Thayet-myo	..	..	2,366	...	...	1,463	..	...	...	120	...	...	30,286	1,972	41	...	...	6,075	...
	Total, Pegu	...	599	75 616	...	..	2,060	...	...	...	120	...	7,636	53,560	2,094	1,019	347	595	35,573	...
Tenasserim	Moulmein Town	...	.	567	..	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	10,304	...	...	...	...	4	...
	Amherst	..	682	13,689	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...		...	...	...	..	1,277	...
	Tavoy	...	146	5,305	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	9,112	..	.	.	...	9,112	...
	Mergui	4	...	3,758	33	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	7,626		...	..	...	7,632	...
	Shway-gyin	...	..	1,893	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,378	..	...	...	...	14,378	...
	Toungoo	...	.	709	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3,482	..	...	...	...	3,482	...
	Salween	..	...	1,503	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	..	11,398	...	...	...	...	11,398	...
	Total, Tenasserim	4	828	27,660	33	..	..	.	...	..	..	..	..	56,390	...	...	...	...	47,283	...
	Grand Total	4	2,321	113,021	33	30	6,128	86	10	373	123	8	7,715	142,402	2,094	1,019	347	595	84,740	1

E.—Agriculture.

2.—Statement shewing the quantity of stock* in the Province of British Burma, during the year 1879-80.

District.		Buffaloes.	Cows and bullocks.	Horses and ponies.	Elephants.	Sheep and goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Remarks.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Arakan	Akyab	110,971	161,065	298	3	6,694	7,556	4,540	55,357	14,517	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kyouk-pyoo	25,185	55,176	26	...	886	3,096	504	15,585	4,554	
	Sandoway	23,727	8,211	40	1	219	1,430	821	12,805	1,624	
	Total, Arakan	159,883	222,452	365	6	7,779	12,682	5,865	83,747	20,695	
Pegu	Rangoon Town	542	3,042	1,471	24	446	1,084	1,042	1,042	736	
	Hanthawaddy	97,695	59,348	335	33	1,052	6,783	22,239	46,113	6,790	
	Thone-gwa	32,597	12,494	124	1	500	4,073	6,776	13,200	7,949	
	Bassein	76,984	53,351	789	56	1,486	19,827	23,604	27,778	10,408	
	Henzada	39,894	68,178	1,293	4	1,287	10,063	43,157	20,541	3,338	
	Tharrawaddy	39,519	60,409	553	122	281	2,033	53,455	22,271	933	
	Prome	26,545	109,990	375	7	692	11,669	33,001	36,096	1,328	
	Thayet-myo	14,220	87,519	478	41	288	8,148	16,228	8,148	707	
	Total, Pegu	327,496	474,531	5,418	288	6,032	63,679	201,502	186,279	32,179	
Tenasserim	Moulmein	52	2,036	812	61	...	.....	211a	.....	459	
	Amherst	76,505	56,813	258	688	1,399	6,896	7,008	19,931	5,353	
	Tavoy	20,224	7,455	16	147	550	1,350	524	4,200	1,905	
	Mergui	27,444	530	4	18	415	837	64	3,005	2,861	
	Shway-gyin	33,857	14,499	174	124	650	3,000	6,012	8,354	1,223	
	Toungoo	12,802	7,868	126	74	350	1,320	3,741	6,450	286	
	Salween	2,416	188	1	164	460	3,183	...	...	13	
	Total, Tenasserim	179,300	89,509	1,391	1,206	3,824	16,586	17,567	41,940	12,100	
	Grand Total	666,679	786,492	7,174	1,590	17,635	92,947	224,934	311,966	64,974	

a Exclusive of 471 four-wheeled, and 78 two-wheeled carriages.

* The figures in this statement are printed as received from Commissioners. But their accuracy, especially in the Tenasserim division, is more than doubtful.

E.—Agriculture.

3.—Statement showing average rates of Rent and Produce in the Province of British Burma for the year 1879-80.

* Materials for this table are not at present available. The subject of rent is receiving attention, and in future reports accurate statistics under this head will be given.

* Average rent per acre.

E.—Agriculture.

3.—*Statement showing average rates of Rents and Produce, &c.*—(concluded.)

Division.	District.	Average produce of land per acre in pounds.																	
		Rice.	Wheat.	Indigo.*	Cotton.*	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.*	Sugar.*	Tobacco.*	Chillies.	Mixed products.*	Vegetables.	Onions.	Plantains.*	Mixed fruits.*	Mulberries.	Peas.	Tea.	Coffee.
		lbs.	lbs.			lbs.				lbs.		lbs.	lbs.			lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Arakan	Akyab	2,464	...	...	...	910	...	...	..	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	113	...
	Northern Arakan	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	...
	Kyouk-pyoo	960	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	1,280	...	...	...	376	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	...	...
	Average for Arakan	1,568	120	...	...	695	...	...	...	400	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	550	169	...
Pegu	Rangoon	2,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Hanthawaddy	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thone-gwa	2,500	...	..	...	410	...	...	..	...	...	800	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein	1,728	...	...	..	580	...	...	...	300	...	1,000	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada	1,649	...	...	...	246	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	1,640	...	...	...	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	2,628	...	...	...	584	...	...	...	710	...	730	1,420	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayet-myo	1,038	...	...	...	460	...	...	...	...	...	850	600	...	..	500	...	...	...
	Average for Pegu	1,998	...	...	...	421	...	...	.	505	..	700	1,010	...	...	500	..	...	...
Tenasserim	Moulmein	1,645	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amherst	1,645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	1,022	...	...	...	584	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	919	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shway-gyin	1,500	...	...	...	1,500	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	1,890	...	...	...	560	.	.	..	...	.	..	...	...	350	...	...	...	...
	Salween	...	.	..	...	65	...	...	.	..	.	...	..	...	.	...	...		...
	Average for Tenasserim	1,437	...	..	..	667	..	...	..		.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	General Average	1,668	120	...	...	598	.	..		452	..	850	1,010	..	...	500	550	169	...

* Accurate statistics not available.

F.—Prices of Produce and Labour.

1.—*Statement showing the prices of Produce in the Province of British Burma at the end of the year 1879-80.*

Division.	District.	Per Maund of 80 lbs.															
		Rice.	Wheat.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Salt.	Tobacco.	Oil-seeds.	Hemp and other fibres.	Indigo.	Cutch.	Coconnut-oil.	Wood-oil.	Earth-oil.	Tea.	Chillies.	Mustard oil.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arakan.	Akyab	2 12 0	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	1 12 0	17 8 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	.	5 0 0	7 8 0	60 0 0	...	6 0 0
	Northern Arakan	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	1 2 0	10 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyouk-pyoo	3 0 0	...	8 0 0	6 4 0	0 12 0	24 0 0	5 8 0	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	3 0 0	...	8 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	18 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 0	...
Pegu.	Rangoon	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	13 0 0	3 6 0	...	3 4 0	...	18 0 0	16 4 0	16 14 0	13 8 0	6 12 0	35 0 0	10 2 0	...
	Hanthawaddy	5 12 0	...	12 15 0	14 2 2	1 10 10	14 6 0	19 13 5	...	20 2 0	14 9 0	23 7 8	7 8 9	7 12 2	...	...	...
	Thone-gwa	5 10 0	...	...	...	1 10 8	...	8 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein	3 10 0	...	...	16 14 0	2 4 6	14 0 0	11 0 0	...	...	...	27 12 3	12 8 0	9 11 6	...	...	...
	Henzada	4 0 0	...	3 4 0	...	2 5 0	6 9 0	...	...	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	5 9 9	...	9 6 10	...	2 11 10	5 11 5	4 3 4	...	6 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	3 2 0	...	2 12 6	13 0 0	1 13 8	2 6 0	6 5 7	...	...	2 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayet-myo	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	11 0 0	1 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 6	5 0 0	...	2 5 0	10 14 0	8 8 0	5 2 0	20 0 0	...	...
Tenasserim.	Moulmein	3 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amherst	3 7 0	...	6 11 0	10 0 0	1 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	3 0 0	...	5 0 0	4 9 0	2 3 0	...	4 6 0	3 4 0	...	...	16 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	3 5 0	...	...	16 8 0	2 3 0	22 1 0	4 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shway-gyin... ...	4 3 0	...	10 0 0	5 8 0	2 9 0	24 8 0	5 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	4 5 0	...	4 11 2	7 0 9	...	14 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

F.—Prices of Produce and Labour.

Statement 1—(concluded).

Division.	District.	Per maund of 80 lbs.				Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep and goats, each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron, per maund.	Elephants, each.	Buffaloes, each.	Oxen, each.	Gyals, each.	Ponies, each.	Timber, per ton.	Rum, per gallon.	Slaughter bullocks, each.
		Peas.	Madder.	Gingelly oil.	Linseed.												
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arakan.	Akyab	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	6 8 0	0 4 0	...		90 0 0		...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	35 0 0	3 8 0	0 2 0		...	...	20 0 0	85 0 0	...	...	...	...
	Kyouk-pyoo	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	12 0 0	0 4 0	8 0 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	5 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	50 0 0	10 0 0	0 4 6	9 0 0	...	60 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu.	Rangoon	3 0 0	...	16 4 0	...	80 0 0	10 0 0	0 12 0	10 8 0	1,200	85 0 0	70 0 0	...	125 0 0	75 0 0	9 0 0	50 0 0
	Hanthawaddy	...	...	...	...	64 3 0	...	0 7 2	18 11 0	1,000	75 10 0	50 0 0	...	90 0 0	67 8 0	...	...
	Thone-gwa	...	...	...	...	70 0 0	8 0 0	0 3 0	...	1,000	80 0 0	45 0 0	...	80 0 0	...	...	...
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	6 0 0	0 9 0	11 0 0	...	...	70 0 0	...	120 0 0	...	9 0 0	50 0 0
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	150 0 0	...	0 8 0	20 0 0	1,350	105 0 0	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	80 0 0	7 0 0	0 4 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	150 0 0	...	...	...
	Prome	...	...	22 13 8	...	45 0 0	10 0 0	0 3 6	11 3 0	900	70 0 0	20 0 0	...	50 0 0	150 0 0	...	30 0 0
	Thayet-myo	...	...	22 14 0	...	45 0 0	10 0 0	0 12 0	13 0 0	900	60 0 0	30 0 0	...	70 0 0	30 0 0	...	...
Tenasserim.	Moulmein	...	...	...	...	45 0 0	...	0 10 0	...	1,150	60 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amherst	...	...	...	...	45 0 0	...	0 10 0	...	1,150	60 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	18 0 0	...	40 0 0	6 0 0	0 8 0	...	850	30 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	35 0 0	6 8 0	0 3 0	6 12 0	...	32 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shway-gyin	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	10 0 0	0 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	65 0 0	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	4 5 0	45 0 0	10 0 0	0 12 0	...	...	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	7 0 0	1 0 0	...	1,250	50 0 0	35 0 0	...	100 0 0	...	...	...

F.—Prices of Produce and Labor.

2.—Statement showing the prices of labor in the Province of British Burma at the end of the year 1879-80.

Division.	District.	Wages per diem. Skilled.	Wages per diem. Unskilled.	Cart per day.	Boat per score per day.	Buffaloes per day.	Bullocks per day.	Elephants per day.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arakan	Akyab	2 0 0	0 12 0	3 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	Northern Arakan	.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kyouk-pyoo	1 4 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	Sandoway	0 10 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	20 10 0	.....	.....	.....
Pegu	Rangoon Town	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	40 0 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	6 0 0
	Hanthawaddy	1 1 4	0 7 8	2 2 8	22 1 4	2 1 4	1 8 0	7 2 0
	Thone-gwa	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 2 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	Bassein	2 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	40 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	.....
	Henzada	1 4 0	0 8 0	1 12 0	9 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	5 0 0
	Tharrawaddy	1 0 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	Prome	2 0 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	40 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	5 0 0
	Thayet-myo	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0
Tenasserim	Moulmein	1 8 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	Amherst	1 8 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	Tavoy	1 4 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	8 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 8 0
	Mergui	1 0 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	Shway-gyin	2 0 0	0 12 0	2 8 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	Toungoo	2 0 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	Salween	1 0 0	0 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0

G.—Mines and Quarries.

Where situated.	Mineral produce.	Number of mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks
Akyab	...	.....	.....	
Hill Tracts of Northern Arakan ...	...	.....	.....	
Kyouk-pyoo	Limestone...	9 ...	According to demand.	Demand limited.
Sandoway	Coal ...	5	.....	
	...	.....	.....	
Rangoon Town.				
Hanthawaddy—				
Syriam	Laterite ...	Not known ...	Not known ...	The whole ridge or backbone of Syriam, Twantay, and Hmawbee may be said to be composed of laterite.
Twantay				
Hmawbee				
Thone-gwa.				
Bassein—			Baskets.	
Kyouk-thin-baw	Limestone..	The quarries are worked here and there on the sides of the limestone wells.	1,000	
Thamun-dewa-choung-bya ...			....	
Toung-bo			95,700	
Naya-pyan-gyee			10,000	
Rwin-gyoung			30,000	
Thayet-kone			800	
Yit-seing			12,500	
Henzada.				
Tharrawaddy	...	.....	.....	
Promo	...	..	.....	
Thayet-myo	...	.....	.....	
Moulmein Town.				
Amherst	...	.....	.....	
Tavoy	...	.....	.....	
Mergui—				
Bunhonee	Tin ...	1		
Malewoon		4		
Boke-pyin		4		
Mee-gyoung-choung		1		
Yeh-ngaw		1		
Kyoung-ta-noung		4		
Manorone		1		
Shway-pa-yone-choung		1		
Tawone		2		
Kala-thooree		2		
Tha-bawlake		1		
Palouk		1		
Kyouk-kyee-choung		1		
Thane-daw		1		
Tenasserim River		1		
Tha-mee-hla		1		
Maingay Island	Lead ...	1		
Shway-gyin District—				
Than-zake	Iron ...	.....	.....	Not worked.
Thayet-pin-kindat a stream which flows into the Shway-gyin river.	Gold ...	.....	.....	Ditto.
Toungoo District—				
On the Eastern Karennee Hills ..	Antimony ...	.....	.....	
Salween	...	.....	.....	

H.—Manufactures.

	Class of Manufactures.																				
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool and other fibres.	Wheat mills.	Wood.	Iron work and blacksmiths.	Brass, copper and tin.	Rice mills.	Oil mills.	Sugar mills.	Distilleries.	Builders.	Carpenters.	Gold and silver smiths.	Shoemakers, leather and hide dealers	Tailors.	Masons	Boat builders, caulkers and repairers	Cigar manufacturers.	Brick and tile makers.	Buildings.
Number of mills and large manufactories		4			2	2	1	29	19	2	1										
Number of private looms or small works																					
Number of workmen in large works Males		11	366		66	238	2	10,725	10												
Do. do. Females		50						1,477													
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans	3,553	23,732	473	142	12	1,970	136	47,442	2,084	277	17	28	2,888	2,279	464	1,558	648	635	187		
Number of European Superintendents in large works			4		3	4	1	65	2												
Value of block in large works Rs.																					
Estimated annual out-turn of all works		—																		—	

H.—Manufactures—(concluded.)

	Class of manufactures—(concluded.)																Quantity.	
	Carvers, engravers, and gilders.	Painters.	Fishmongers.	Bakers.	Potters.	Dyers.	Umbrella-makers.	Cart-builders.	Loom-makers.	Artificial flower-makers.	Silkworm-rearers.	Torch-makers.	Mat, bamboo, &c., makers.	Salt-boilers.	Cutch-boilers.	Tea-growers.	Lime-burners.	R...
Number of mills and large manufactories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Number of private looms or small works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in large works,... Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	113	...	...
Do. do. ... Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans	282	196	5,359	221	2,033	77	464	1,621	4	76	68	134	779	2,913	885	...	57	476
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of block in large works ... ... Rs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated annual out-turn of all works ... Rs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Articles.	Quantity.	Value				
		Rs.		Rs.		
Agricultural implements ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements) ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—						
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... . Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal—						
Coal ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—						
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods—						
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed and dyed ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lace and patent net ... ... „	..	...	...	...	...	...
Hosiery ... ...Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... lbs.	...	..	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ...Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and colouring materials ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax—						
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lbs.	...	..	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass—						
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds ... „	...	...	...	8	...	...
Ivory—						
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather, and manufactures of ... ... „	..	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—						
Ale, beer, and porter ... ... Galls.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wines and liqueurs ... ... „	...	..	..	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and mill-work ... ...Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other ... ... „	...	..	...	...	...	...
Metals—						
Brass ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Copper—						
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... „	..	...	..	...	7	255
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—						
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quicksilver ... ... lbs.	...	..	...	...	...	...
Steel ... ... Cwt.	...	...	.	...	...	...
Carried over ...	..	...	..	8	...	255

ment I—(continued).

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	...	6	70	...	...	4	30
...	..	...	..	...	415	..	2,165	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	..	1	141	3	70	...	...	...	...
...	..	.	..	...	..	..	...	..	...
...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	.	.	...	...	...	...
...	..	..	..	1	200	..	...	...	...
...	...	79	1,240	33	430	..		...	.
...		..	...	.			...	...	.
...		.		..	.	...	..	.	.
...	...	.	..	..	...	..	...	...	..
...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	.	.
...	...	.	..	..	...	.	..	..	...
...	...	...	..	..	.	..	..	.	..
...		.	.	..	...	..	...		...
...	...	.	..	25	10	...	.	...	...
...	.	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	..
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...	.	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	..
.	..	...	.	..	.	..	500		.
...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	.
...	..	.	.	..	.	.	..	..	..
..	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..
...	..	...	...	...	20	..	101	..	
..	.		...	...	..	...	..		
.	.	.	.	..	30	..	2,350	.	
...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...		—
...	.	..	..	...		.	.	...	...
..	.	...	.	.	..	..	..	.	...
.	.	.	...	.	...	..	..		...
...	..	...	...	..	.	.	.	.	..
...	...	.	17,224	...	13,640	..	..	..	...
...	..		...	..	20	...	..	...	..
...	..	.		.		...	.	...	...
...	..	3	15	..	63	...	...	..	..
...	...	.	...	..	10	.	...	..	.
...	...	..	...	...				..	
..	..	...	..	..	350	..	...	..	...
...	...	.	...	..		...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	..	..
..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	.	93	232	307	1,882	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
...	..	..	...	...	50	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	3,213	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	42	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	98	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	22,068	...	17,290	...	5,770	...	30

I.—TRADE—*State*

ARTICLES.		PERSIA.				STRAITS
		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	...	...	..		...	1046
Animals, living	No.	..	.	.		...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Value	...	...	..	...	...	1,42,769
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	"	..	.	.	.	..	1,540
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	...	.	.		28	1,707
Building and Engineering Materials—							
Cement	Cwt.	..	...	..	.	3	15
Other sorts	Value	..		..	.	..	13,638
Candles of all sorts	lbs.	..	.	..	..	416,123	1,68,757
Clocks and watches	No.		.			37	684
Coal—							
Coal	Tons	.	...	..	.	57	837
Coke	"		.			..	..
Corals, real	lbs.		.	.		...	...
Corks	Cwt.	.	..	.		...	...
Cotton—							
Raw	Cwt	.	.	.		..	...
Twist and yarn	lbs		..			3,557	2,246
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods—							
Grey	Yds.	.	.			58,671	8,105
White	"		.			20,188	4,528
Coloured, printed and dyed	"	.	..			107,200	41,657
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	No.	...	..		..	3,335	1,276
Other sorts of piece-goods	Yds.	...	.	.	..	12,902	9,216
Lace and patent net	"	.		.		...	..
Hosiery	Value	.	.	.		..	131
Thread, sewing	lbs.	.		...		750	820
Canvas	Yds.	...	.	.		...	..
Other sorts	lbs	...	.	.	..	299	266
Drugs and medicines	Value	...	..	...	..	..	30,350
Dyeing and colouring materials	"	..	..	..	..	..	20,262
Earthenware and porcelain	"	...	.	.	.	..	1,26,352
Flax—							
Twist and yarn	Yds.	..	...	..	..	.	...
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods	"	.	.	..	..	1,280	522
Thread, sewing	"	..	...		..	..	...
Canvas	"	..	...	...		648	401
Other sorts	lbs	.	.	.	..	..	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	...	...	.	...	3,89,768
Glass—							
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	..	.	..	.	11	1,511
Other ware	Value	...	.	..	..	...	11,908
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	..	..	.	215	5,417
Hardware and cutlery	Value	.	.	..		...	35,729
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	"	...	.	.		...	2,955
Ivory—							
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value	...	.	.	.	..	...
Jewellery, &c.	"	.	.		.		8,442
Leather, and manufactures of	"				.	..	6,773
Liquors—							
Ale, beer, and porter	Galls.	...	..	.	...	1,794	4,865
Spirits	"	...	...	...	.	48,880	1,0,9615
Wines and liqueurs	"	..	..	...		1,067	6,843
Other sorts	"	...	...	..	...	...	...
Machinery and mill-work	Value	..	..	...	.	..	2,544
Matches, lucifer and other	"	..	..	..	...	...	37,310
Metals—							
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	..	.	192	17,258
Copper—							
Unwrought	Cwt	..	..	...	...	...	...
Wrought	"	...	...	..		115	21,989
Other sorts	"	...	...	.	..	...	...
Iron—							
Wrought	Cwt.	...	..	...	...	840	11,967
Other sorts	"	..	.	...	..	...	...
Lead	"	..	...	...	..	119	2,180
Quicksilver	lbs.	...	...	...	...	.	...
Steel	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	1,800	12,566
Carried over	...	...	..	...	...	...	13,27,065

ment 1—(continued).

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	608	...	...	...	...	...	12,008	.	30,221
2	2	9	220	43	1,360	14	720	57	2402
...	1,62,422	...	1,087	...	254	...	3,13,813	..	4,48,564
...	197	...	9	...	...	...	27,030	...	37,479
20	1,048	1	25	3	176	159	20,265	153	21,760
2	11	8,350	21,510	2,136	4,186	25,462	64,765	14,265	34,773
..	3,048	...	5,099	...	3,393	.	43,975	.	21,180
508,655	2,04,393	44,060	19,588	46,261	18,475	7,29,908	2,99,707	1,189,781	4,69,877
66	3,200	47	817	56	1,481	1,165	14,092	2,229	22,225
39	658	4,118	70,345	16,830	2,95,115	37,018	6,36,000	83,220	14,55,129
...	...	.	...	...	..	181	4,390	210	6,868
.	...	.		.	.	.	.	...	
...		1	39	1	141	60	9,674	87	12,386
1	18	...	..	.	...	...	...	1	
245	260	15,960	21,945	...	.	4,436,467	48,47,720	2,9.89.040	25,93,625
85,537	11,089	...	...	...	...	9,441,669	13,46,460	6,071,849	8,05,068
19,852	4,112	418	285	24	5	13,631,981	22,54,311	14,459,247	23,08,174
481,056	1,17,723	6,209	2,155	20	3	8,4.1,921	16,16,082	11,183,951	20,66,668
2,371	1,380	124	48	32	2	873,510	1,12,506	2,037,208	2,90,518
1,573	586	...	.	..	...	12,902	9,216	1,669	6.36
20	15	...	...	.	.	8,944	1,893	118	115
...	515	..	9	...	.348		2,352	..	3,441
404	569	.		...	..	186,391	1,87,171	32,998	39,757
...	...	.		...	...	251	90		..
233	205	.		..	...	1,124	915	4,525	4,703
..	32,652	.	..	..	20	..	64,969		73,035
.	19,888	...	...	...	..		27,371		93,791
...	1,27,301	.	481	.	3,258		5,30,511	..	5,67,365
.	...	..	...	..	...	240	107	64	90
4,027	1,715	.	.	...	...	3,584	1,322	12,513	4,850
...	...	...	.	.	.	2,200	1,058	2,224	2,700
2,412	679	..		...	...	96,856	47,186	91,899	47,541
221	102	560	250		...	4,472	4,124	9,916	9,960
...	4,30,413	...	140	.	2,132	.	4,07,689	.	4,46,930
1	1,112	.	...	...		206	22,290	215	71,655
...	12,543	..	8,143	..	8,905	...	1,29,777	...	2,10,147
66	1,524	2	8	5	56	453	6,717	111	1,755
...	33,637	.	3,059		8,836	..	3,52,078	.	4,72,972
...	3,418	...	2,361	...	3,017	...	21,541	..	21,081
...	75	...	..	...		..	...	..	75
...	16,581		593	...	1,090		23,571		50,149
...	9,110	..	80	.	61		43,052	..	72,620
1,298	2,044	19,255	43,725	15,794	20,211	147,485	3,20,517	155,208	3,65,412
41,912	1,02,257	61,427	2,04,365	60,061	2,35,.70	172,980	7,12,390	189,601	9,31,568
1,918	10,012	11,024	49,310	8,822	51,350	29,015	2,10,017	30,850	2,48,698
...	...	...	...	..	..	59	173	217	699
...	835	...	2,317	..	14,632	..	6,96,029	...	6,49,069
...	36,801	..	63,833	..	41,523	..	2,90,682	...	2,88,098
211	22,849	...	...	1	43	3,250	1,77,011	4,219	2,31,074
...	...	.	.	...	..	433	20,804	785	31,711
68	15,399	..	.	60	1,500	1,055	62,677	1,750	83,565
...	...	...	...	...	..	69	1,928	12	405
620	6,923	8,476	56,410	2,028	27,793	83,251	6,13,712	108,836	7,50,668
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,625	18,210	9,270	17,021
35	606	37	442	...	...	309	7,910	930	13,731
1	2	...	..	...	...	..	..	820	278
99	894	80	270	...	...	4,451	57,466	5,156	42,699
...	15,12,371	...	578,968	...	7.54,03	...	1,67,09,617	...	1,61,88,429

I.—TRADE—*State*

ARTICLES.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.			
	1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ...	..	1,47,69,714	.	142,03,078	..	...	...	...
Tin—								
Unwrought .. .. Cwt.	19	517	11	340	...	..	..	...
Other sorts .. . ... „	100	1,500	1	55	.	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter .. .. „	1,100	19,151	2,840	35,817	...	...	...	...
Metals, unenumerated ... . „	1	674	27	2,422	...	...	...	...
Oils ... . .Galls.	13,487	25,322	15,860	30,825	...	...	...	...
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ..Value	...	65,460	..	1,15,889	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard .. .. „		66,378	...	1,08,471	...	...	...	...
Provisions .. . ... „	.	3,63,239	..	4,34,199	..	..	...	...
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... „	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...
Salt . . Tons	19,576	4,99,330	42,405	10,68,209	..	...	.	...
Shells and cowries ... .. Value	.	.	.	..	.	...	..	...
Silk—								
Raw . .. . lbs.	..	...	. .	..		...	...	...
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods . ... Yds.	3,978,606	46,93,655	2,558,182	31,42,705	...	...	...	...
Other sorts .. . . Value	...	292	.	650	..	..	...	..
Spices .. ... . lbs.	...	..	.	.	..	..	...	...
Sugar, sugar-candy, and other saccharine produce ... . . Cwt.	36	691	31	815	.	...	..	...
Tea .. .. lbs.	20	15	..	..	.	...	...	...
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured .. . ... lbs.	..	..	..	...	.	...	...	..
Manufactured .. .. „	752	872	2,500	2,503	.	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games .. ...Value		31,272	.	73,751	..	..	...	...
Umbrellas . .. No.	82,948	81,715	144,706	1,20,312	..	...	..	...
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ... ...Value.	.	4,496	.	6,439	...	...	...	...
Wool—								
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...
Manufactures of—								
Piece-goods .. .. Yds.	781,776	14,78,494	678,421	11,55,202	.	...	...	...
Shawls ... .. . No.	44	160	36	81	..	...	...	...
Braids ... . lbs.	150	113	1,000	2,000	..	...	...	...
Other sorts .. .. „	91,611	74,982	176,685	1,68,528	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated .Value	..	4,25,446	..	6,62,651	...	..	...	...
Merchandise—								
Free	...	28,96,553	.	38,54,625	..	...	...	...
Dutiable . ..	.	1,97,06,954	..	1,74,75,297	...	...	...	..
Total ...	...	2,26,03,507	...	2,13,29,922	...	...	...	..
Treasure—								
Gold	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	..	...	...		...	...	..
Total ...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	..	2,26,03,507	...	2,13,29,922	..	...	...	...
Government—								
Stores	..	4,80,515	...	1,72,778	...	...	...	...
Treasure—								
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure ...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	4,80,515	...	1,72,778	...	...	...	...

ment I—(continued).

France.				Italy.				Mauritius.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
..	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
....	534	...	510	...	3,983	...	609	...	1,254	..	498
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,352	15,030
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	164	...	1	...	286	...	85
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	144	3,140	67,292	1,100	25,561	...	.	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	213	372	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	..	.	1	23	..	...	1,803	24,057	1,874	28,106
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	120	...	...	...	140	...	10	...	250	...	1,200
...	120	...	...	.	1,928	..	...	...	250	...	16,278
...	534	...	654	..	69,674	...	26,553	...	26,497	...	28,589
...	654	...	654	..	71,602	...	26,553	...	26,747	...	44,867
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	.	.	...
..	654	...	654	...	71,602	...	26,553	...	26,747	...	44,867
...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—TRADE—State

ARTICLES.	UNITED STATES.				ARA	
	1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ...	..	...	...	8	...	955
Tin—						
Unwrought .. .. Cwt.	...	...	...	...	..	...
Other sorts .. .. . . "	..	..	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter .. .. "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals, unenumerated ... ... "			...	...	...	...
Oils .. .. Galls	120,000	90,000	10,30,730	5,88,930	...	...
Paints, colours, and painters' materials . Value	...	...	.	.	...	...
Paper and pasteboard . . . "	...	..	...	...	...	...
Provisions . ... "	.	...	...	...	...	40,129
Railway plant and rolling-stock "	...	.	..	...	...	...
Salt ... . Tons	...	...	..	...	880	13,043
Shells and cowries ... ...Value	..	..	...	...	...	...
Silk—						
Raw ... . lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods .. ... . Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts .. ..Value	...	...	...	..	...	...
Spices ... . lbs.	...	..	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugar-candy, and other saccharine produce ... . Cwt.		...	...	...	...	...
Tea .. .. lbs.	.	..	..	..	...	...
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	...	...	..	.	...	...
Manufactured . .. "		...	..	...	...	.
Toys and requisites for games .. ..Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas .. .. No.	...	...	...	..	...	...
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...Value	...	.	..	...	...	...
Wool—						
Raw ... ... lbs.	..	...	...	..	...	...
Manufactures of—						
Piece-goods ... . .. Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shawls ... . No.	..	..	..	...	...	...
Braids ... . lbs.	...	..	...	...	...	...
Other sorts .. .. "	..	..	...	..	...	...
All other articles unenumerated . .Value	...	..	..	...	...	207
Merchandise—						
Free	..	90,000	..	5,88,930	...	38,201
Dutiable	...	..	...	8	...	15,442
Total ...		90,000	...	5,88,938	..	53,643
Treasure—						
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	
otal ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	90,000	...	5,88,938	...	53,643
Government—						
Stores	...	...	...	...	...	
Treasure—						
Gold	..	.	...	.		
Silver	...	...	...	.		
Total Treasure ...	...	...	...		...	
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	..	...	

ment I—(continued).

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	22,068	...	17,290	...	5,776	.	[illegible]
...	...	...	.	...	.	.	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...
...	...	...	.	...	..	..	.	...	...
...	...	...	.	.	..	.	...	...	...
...	...	39,782	72,604	9,156	15,522	80	107	...	...
...	...	...	194	..	28	.	191	...	...
...	...		..	.		..	718	...	...
...	32,014	...	76	.	18,164	.	2,785	...	...
...	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...
386	5,825	..	...	..	...	..	.	..	...
...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...
	..	...	...	.	..	15,875	3,830	...	...
...	...	.	...		...		...	.	...
...	...	22,400	1,000	6,664	330	...	...	..	...
...	..		..		...	...	...	...	...
...	...	.	..		...	27	20	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	.
..	...	..	.	678	506	1,320	578	..	...
..	..	...	...	...	.	.	..	..	...
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	3,557	...	...	...	237	...	...
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	.	...	..	.	.	...	...
...	..	...	.	...	..		..	...	...
...	...	...	.	...	.	.	..	...	...
...	...	..	..	10	8	175	35	..	...
...	72	...	3,915	...	1,850	.	1,235	..	...
...	30,213	..	98,724	.	49,360	..	2,638	...	30
...	7,698	...	4,720	.	4,338	..	12,904	...	...
...	37,911	...	1,03,444	...	53,698	...	15,542	..	30
...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...
...	...	..	...	.	.	...	...	..	...
						..	..		
...	...	..	..	...		..			...
...	37,911	...	1,03,444	...	53,698	...	15,542	...	30
...	...	...	...	.	80	...		...	...
	...	...	...	...	..			..	
	...	...	.	..	...	...	.	...	...
	...	...	..	...		...	.	...	...
		..	...	..	80	...	...	...	...

I.—TRADE—*State*

ARTICLES.	RUSSIA.				STRAITS	
	1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	18,27,065
Tin—						
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	361	17,366
Other sorts ... . "	...	...	...	...	..	...
Zinc or spelter .. .. .. "	...	...	...	...	3	48
Metals, unenumerated .. ... "	...	...	...	...	297	33,020
Oils ... . Galls.	...	...	...	...	345,273	3,11,390
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ...Value	...	...	..	...	...	5,342
Paper and pasteboard ... ... "	..	...	...	...	..	64,737
Provisions ... ... "	...	..	..	...	...	7,94,511
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... "	...	...	...	..	...	...
Salt .. .. Tons	...	...	..	..	12	291
Shells and cowries .. ... Value	..	...	...	..	...	...
Silk—						
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	..	...	280,962	11,69,061
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods ... . Yds.	...	...	...	...	246,892	3,43,039
Other sorts .. ..Value	...	...	...	...	...	2,043
Spices ... . lbs.	...	...	...	...	3,887,386	3,54,761
Sugar, sugar-candy, and other saccharine produce ... . Cwt.	...	...	...	...	36,223	4,04,986
Tea ... . lbs.	...	...	...	...	185,405	92,837
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured ... . lbs.	...	...	...	...	6,203	422
Manufactured .. ... "	...	...	...	...	108,433	44,875
Toys and requisites for games .. . Value	...	...	...	...	...	11,465
Umbrellas ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	558,583	1,64,906
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood) .. ...Value	...	...	...	...	...	54,959
Wool—						
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	..	.	...
Manufactures of—						
Piece-goods .. .. Yds.	...	...	...	...	20,969	24,540
Shawls .. .. .. No.	...	...	...	...	75	282
Braids .. . lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... "	...	...	...	...	950	1,146
All other articles unenumerated Value	...	...	...	...	...	3,94,537
Merchandise—						
Free	...	...	...	...	..	1,726,339
Dutiable	...	...	...	...	...	3,982,799
Total ...	...	...	...	...	..	5,709,138
Treasure—						
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	1,34,649
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	1,59,469
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,94,118
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	8,003,256
Government—						
Stores	...	...	...	...	...	2,335
Treasure—						
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	...		2,335

ment I—(concluded).

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	15,12,371	...	5,78,968	..	7,54,037	...	1,07,09,017	...	16,488,429
422	20,113	97	4,852	90	3,900	477	22,735	520	24,353
...	..	..	...	...	...	100	1,500	1	55
...	...	...	...	..	.	1,103	19,199	2,840	35,817
711	53,520	..	..	..	...	208	33,703	738	55,992
2,41,713	1,95,983	1,628	2,258	..	.	520,250	5,01,681	1,306,820	8,46,290
...	9,791	...	1,926		2	...	73,113		1,25,710
...	38,543	..	104	.	3,600	...	1,31,962		1,50,614
..	9,92,631	...	13,780	...	5,757	.	12,14,970		14,82,945
...	.	.	.	..	..	...	.	.	.
6	356	4,394	1,02,477	7,082	1,85,756	27,761	6,82,436	51,069	12,80,707
...	..	.	..	..	.	...	..	.	..
2,70,984	13,65,531	.	..	...	..	280,962	11,69,061	270,984	13,65,531
4,58,319	8,46,503	...	..	2,278	4,458	4,241,373	50,41,421	3,018,992	39,91,038
...	7,898	.	...	...	...	...	2,933	...	8,528
2,362,058	1,90,818	..	...	5,814	439	3,859,786	3,55,761	2,374,536	2 00,587
42,706	6,24,911	.	...	1	18	38,063	5,20,657	44,612	6,53,850
186,154	88,888	...	..	16	10	185,512	92,872	180,170	88,898
...	...	...	..	...	..	6,203	422	.	...
128,215	52,828	25	90	53	175	110,530	46,415	131,506	56,012
	14,961	...	3,511	...	791	..	46,248	.	89,503
600,302	2,13,240	4,260	1,102	190	154	645,791	2,47,783	715,288	3,33,712
..	65,659	..	1,700	...	1,356	..	64,949	..	73,454
..	..	...	...	...	.	.	...	..	...
30,876	46,012	1,202	2,524	1,011	3,318	804,007	15,05,558	710,338	12,05,432
19	35	...	.	...	...	119	442	55	116
...	...	.	..	...	...	150	143	1,000	2,000
1,175	1,632		..	..	...	92,736	76,163	177,870	1,70,168
...	3,76,093	...	42,313	.	20,659	.	8,68,193	.	10,62,535
..	18,14,851	..	1,68,994		3,67,108	.	50,23,347	.	67,21,395
.	49,13,372	.	5,86,671	...	6,17,922	...	244,06,195	.	2,30,73,831
..	67,28,223	...	7,55,665		9,84,430	...	2,94,29,942	..	2,97,05,262
..	2,65,076	...	...			...	1,34,649	.	2,65,076
..	2,13,795	..	72,965	...	63,950	...	2,32,434	..	2,77,745
...	4,78,871	.	72,965	..	63,950	..	3,67,083	...	5,42,821
...	72,07,094	...	8,28,630	...	10,48,380	...	2,97,97,025	...	3,03,38,047
...	90	.	...	.	.		4,82,850	...	1,72,948
...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	.	...	...	.	...	...
...	90	...	...	...	..	...	4,82,850	...	1,72,948

I.—

2.—*Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and the Province of British Burma, during*

Articles.		United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1878-79.		1879-80.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c.)	Value	...	20,190	...	6,110	...	...	...	...
Canes and rattans	Cwt.	1,435	12,153	4,533	50,585	...	...	...	...
Cotton—									
Twist and yarn	lbs.	43	51	125	106	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey	Yds.	141	22	24	4	...	...	...	...
White	,,	200	30	800	136	..	...	...	.
Coloured, printed or dyed .	,,	31	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs & shawls in the piece	No.	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	..
Other sorts of piece-goods .	Yds.	.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...
Ditto of manufactures ...	Value	..	.	..	...	..	...	...	...
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Value	..	510	...	5,312	...	...	...	...
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and manufactured ..	Value	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and mill-work, &c. ...	,,	..	2,505	...	1,075	...	...	..	..
Metals—									
Brass	Cwt.	1	2	.	...	...	...	...	...
Iron	,,	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Tin	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other others unenumerated	,,	...	.	...	.	...	...	..	...
Sugar, sugar-candy, and other saccharine produce	,,	..	..	...	..	...	...		...
Tallow	,,	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Wool—Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods	Yds.	.	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	..
All other articles unenumerated ...	Value	...	11,146	...	12,769	...	..	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise ..		.	46,650	...	76,097	...	..	..	...
Indian Produce and Manufactures—									
Animals, living	No.	1	800	12	6,260	..	...	..	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Value	...	8,150	...	3,735	...	...	...	...
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt.	1,931	1,36,013	2,230	2,13,745	..	...	...	...
Coffee	,,	.	..	..	...	.	...	...	...
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.	21,036	4,34,982	38,783	7,81,549	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lbs.		..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	No.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Drugs and medicines	,,	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—									
Indigo	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Grain and Pulse—									
Gram	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk (paddy)	,,	72	210	420	900	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk	,,	10,079,801	3,49,38,431	10,183,387	3,27,62,819	...	...	...	...
Rice flour	,,	2,542	16,401	1,478	4,513	...	...	...	...
Wheat	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins—									
Cutch and gambier .	Cwt.	117,769	9,38,631	98,304	12,64,114	...	...	...	...
Hemp—									
Raw	Cwt.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Hides and Skins—									
Hides, raw	Cwt. equal to No.	8,300--108,515	1,42,932	11,151--132,298	2,75,380	...	...	...	...
Hides, dressed or tanned .	Ditto	...	..	478— 6,649	15,525	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw	Ditto	...	...	1— 100	50	...	...	...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned ..	Ditto	...	...	1— 6	50	...	...	...	...
Jewellery and precious stones, &c. ..	Value	..	8,650	...	11,572	...	...	...	...
Carried over ...		...	3,66,25,200	...	3,53,40,092	...	...	...	...

TRADE.

Indian Produce and Manufacture, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries, from the official years 1878-79 and 1879-80.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...
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..	.	...	..		...	.	...	...	..		.
...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	7	1,400	4	800
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	..	...
...	...	..	...	.	.	..	...	...	..	.	..
...	...	..	...	.	...	...	..	.		...	..
...		..	...	...	..	...	...		..	.	..
										153	2,355
...	...	..	...	..	...		...	...		..	..
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...	...	..	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	30	275
..	...	.	.	.	..	...	..	..		4,393	18,500
...	..	..	..	...	.	...	...	..	..	..	.
27,086	1,00,310	48,444	1,58,259	...	...	88,345	3,25,306			642	2,206
...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	.	.	.	..
...	...	...	..	.	...	.	...	..	...	..	..
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	296	925
...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	..	..	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...
120-1,900	3,618	...	...	..	..	750-7,100	19,294	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...
...	1,04,128	...	1,58,259	...	..	...	3,44,600	...	1,400	...	25,051

I.—TRADE—*State*

ARTICLES.		UNITED STATES.				ARA	
		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c.)	Value	...	...	..	...	...	...
Canes and rattans	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—							
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods—							
Grey	Yds.	..	..	..	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs & shawls in the piece	No.	...	..	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods ...	Yds.	...	...	..	...	...	...
Ditto of manufactures ...	Value.	...	...	..	...	...	...
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Value	..	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—							
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value	..	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and mill-work	,,	...	...	...	.	...	...
Metals—							
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	.	...	...
Iron	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin	,,	...	..	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts unenumerated ...	,,	..	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugar-candy, and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tallow	,,	...	...	...	.	...	...
Wool—Manufactures of—							
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	..	...	..	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	..	..	.	...	..
All other articles unenumerated ...	Value	..	..	...	..	...	120
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...		...	...	...	.	...	120
Indian Produce and Manufactures—							
Animals, living	No.	...	...	..	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Value	..	...	...	...	...	...
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	..
Coffee	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—							
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...	..	...
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods	Yds.	..	...	..	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs & shawls in the piece	No.	...	..	...	..	...	...
Other sorts	Value	.	.	...	..	...	...
Drugs and medicines	,,	...	..	...	...	...	12
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—							
Indigo	Cwt.	...	..	...	..	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and Pulse—							
Gram	Cwt.	..	...	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk (paddy)	,,	..	...	..	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice flour	,,	...	..	...	...	...	...
Wheat	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins—							
Cutch and gambier	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp—							
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—							
Hides, raw	Cwt. equal to No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides, dressed or tanned	Ditto	...	..	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned	Ditto	...	...	..	...	...	...
Jewellery and precious stones, &c. .	Value	...	...	...	..	...	...
Carried over ...		...	...	...	...	...	12

ment 2—(continued).

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	120	18	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..
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...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	..
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	..	..	...	198	...	...	..	..
...	...	...	.	...	236	...	...	.	...
...	...	18	2,625	17	2,625	...	...	.	..
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	450	..	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	.	...	5,851	1,14,039	672	18,994
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	517	2,432	3,408	14,880	...	...	...	..
...	...	4,03,709	9,30,756	84,899	1,85,307	...	...	...	...
...	...	186,896	8,73,872	104,290	3,90,533	17,079	63,129	..	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,778	12,308	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	400	4,531	02	744	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	18,26,424	...	6,00,089	...	1,77,618	...	18,994

I.—TRADE—*State*

ARTICLES.		PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c.)	Value	...	...	...	...	...	286	...	127
Canes and rattans	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—									
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	200
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	61
White	"	...	...	...	...	7,430	1,304	550	104
Coloured, printed or dyed	"	...	...	...	...	4,046	991	3,704	1,391
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Ditto of manufactures	Value.	...	...	...	...	...	679	...	552
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	3	100	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Value.	...	...	...	...	...	1,405	...	965
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and mill-work, &c.	"	...	...	...	...	...	850	...	4,150
Metals—									
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	76	3,416	68	3,210
Iron	"	...	...	...	...	471	2,293	871	2,169
Tin	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts unenumerated	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	128
Sugar, sugar-candy, and other saccharine produce	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15
Tallow	"	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Wool—Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	226	742	300	300
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated	Value.	...	...	..	...	...	19,301	...	21,669
Total of Foreign Merchandise		...	...	...	...	...	31,460	...	35,041
Indian Produce and Manufactures—									
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	804	53,795	376	40,190
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Value	...	...	...	...	...	3,320	...	4,091
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	"	...	...	...	...	7	105	...	...
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	34,158	6,80,856	32,146	6,72,236
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...	7,037	2,105	20,978	7,157
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	2,790	1,728	4,419	1,665
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	No	...	...	...	...	824	366	9,080	6,190
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	..	279	...	1,163
Drugs and medicines	"	...	...	...	...	...	5,823	...	810
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—									
Indigo	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...	60	900	1,146	1,975
Grain and Pulse—									
Gram	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	7,205	33,271	11,463	49,461
Rice in the husk (paddy)	"	...	...	...	...	14,380	30,210	7,958	19,887
Rice not in the husk	"	...	...	...	...	1,625,707	68,32,085	1, 258,652	54,02,657
Rice flour	"	...	...	...	...	12	45	...	...
Wheat	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	590
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...	1,302	6,527	1,592	7,928
Gums and Resins—									
Cutch and gambier	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	46,026	3,62,199	46,907	5,10,714
Hemp—									
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Value.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—									
Hides, raw	Cwt. equal to No.	...	...	...	...	23,130—1,27,366	4,07,964	12,090—76,245	2,21,526
Hides, dressed or tanned	Ditto	...	...	...	...	150—880	3,550	14—100	904
Skins, raw	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned	Ditto	...	...	...	...	63—7,000	2,100	37—6,155	2,329
Jewellery and precious stones, &c.	Value	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	2,400
Carried over		...	...	...	...	...	84,36,258	...	69,53,493

ment 2—(continued).

Other Countries.				Total.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	20,476	...	6,237
200	,400	346	2,890	1,635	13,553	4,879	53,475
...	...	...	...	43	51	405	306
...	...	...	...	144	22	430	65
...	...	...	...	7,630	1,334	1,470	258
...	...	970	178	4,077	1,003	4,674	1,569
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	670	...	552
...	...	...	...	3	100	...	...
						...	
...	...	...	...	...	2,035		6,277
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	..	3,355	...	5,410
...	...	...	185	77	3,418	60	3,290
...	...	2	10	471	2,293	873	2,179
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	7	128
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	146	202	226	742	446	
...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...
..	...	...	921	..	30,507	.	35,557
...	1,400	...	4,386	...	79,630	...	1,15,760
	...						
2,314	1,01,360	5,989	245,630	3,214	1,59,880	6,398	2,95,705
...	...	...	...	...	11,920	...	7,820
...	...	...	...	1,931	1,96,013	2,230	2,13,745
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	...	...	7	105	...	..
...	...	482	8,584	61,045	12,38,877	72,436	14,83,718
...	...	...	...	7,037	2,105	20,978	7,157
...	..	..	..	2,700	1,728	4,419	1,605
...	...	...	...	824	366	9,080	6,190
...	...	...	...	..	279	...	1,163
...	..	...	...	..	5,835	...	810
...	...	..	..	.	...	...	..
...	...	1	32	60	900	1,183	2,282
18	120	..	...	...	35,823	19,264	8,2841
3,351	7,730	3,697	8,853	...	9,08,906	96,983	2,14,447
6,13,156	21,30,842	2,786,944	38,11,402	12,550,365	4,49,38,069	14,470,704	4,78,59,182
...	...	...	...	2,554	16,446	1,478	4,513
...	...	...	...	.	...	94	590
...	..	...	...	4,080	18,835	1,888	8,853
1,267	12,605	9,017	1,28,574	165,462	13,17,966	154,290	19,94,146
...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...
...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...
...	...	1,295—13,735	33,320	31,646—307,790	5,54,714	25,286—229,681	5,50,000
...	...	...	...	150—880	3,550	402—5,839	15,429
...	...	...	...	..	...	1—100	50
...	...	.	...	63—7,000	2,100	38—6,161	2,879
...	..	...	...	...	8,680	...	14,032
...	22,52,657	...	92,36,505	..	4,04,24,697	...	5,20,77,723

I—TRADE—*State*

ARTICLES.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUS	
	1878-79.		1879-80.		1879-80.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	3,66,25,200	...	3,53,40,692	...	...
Jute—						
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	.	...	...	...
Manufactures of—Gunny bags (power-loom) No	.	...	...	...	...	...
Gunny cloths (power-loom) .. Yds.	..	...	...	...	...	...
Rope and twine ... .. Cwt.	...	...	..	...	..	...
Lac—						
Dye .. .. Cwt.	...	..	..	...	...	...
Shell ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	..
Other kinds ... ... „	138	1,813	...	...	..	...
Oils—						
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Galls.	500	436	410	410	...	..
Other kinds ... . „	..	...	2	2	...	...
Opium, chests weighing Cwt.	...	..	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value.	...	2,101	...	3,362	...	..
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	...	..	...	...	...	...
Seeds—						
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape ... . „	...	...	.	...	...	...
Poppy .. .. „	..	...	.	...	...	...
Teel or gingelly ... . „	...	..	60	90	...	..
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—						
Raw . ... lbs.	...	...	..	..	...	...
Manufactures ... . Value	...	2,448		...	...	..
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	..	..	..	...
Stone, jade . ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, refined and unrefined ... ... „	...	...	..	...	...	...
Tea .. .. lbs.	3,507	5,214	9,299	9,124	...	...
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	18	18	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... „	4,546	5,346	3,285	3,413	...	..
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	75	3,000	...	...
Wood—						
Teak ... .C. tons	29,447	21,21,702	26,511	19,98,230	..	...
Other kinds ... ... Value	...	3,375	...	3,100	...	...
Wool—						
Raw ... . lbs.	...	...	...	..	...	...
Manufactures of—						
Shawls .. .. No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... . lbs.	40	65	16	17	...	..
All other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	31,940	...	20,242	...	..
Indian Produce and Manufactures ... Free ...	...	38,61,017	...	46,17,963	..	...
Dutiable...	...	3,49,38,641	...	3,27,63,719	...	...
Total ...	..	3,87,99,658	...	3,73,81,682	...	...
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	3,88,46,308	...	3,74,57,779	...	..
Treasure ... Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	3,88,46,308	...	3,74,57,779	...	...
Government ... Stores	...	410	...	425	...	...
Treasure—						
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Stores and Treasure ...	...	410	...	425	...	...

...(continued).

...ALA.		France				Italy				Mauritius.			
1878-79.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	1,04,128	...	1,58,259	.	...	...	3,44,000	...	1,400	..	25,061
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
...	..	.	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
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..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	.	...	.	..	.	..
...	...	..	...	1,089	87,115	...	.	..	...	1,388	99,553	952	71,416
...	.	.	..	..	..	.	...	..	..	...	32,548	..	24,111
..	...	...	.	.	.	..	.	.	..	..	...	..	..
...	..	...	.	..	...	..	...	..	..	.	..	...	.
...	...	..	.	.	.	..	.	.	..	..	.	.	.
...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	3,026	.	...	.	...
...	...	...	3,818	..	87,115	..	..	...	22,320	..	1,33,501	..	1,18,384
...	...	...	1,00,310	...	1,58,259	..	...	.	3,25,306	...	...	.	2,206
...	...	...	1,04,128	...	2,45,374	...	.	..	3,47,626	...	1,33,501	..	1,20,590
...	...	...	1,04,128	...	2,45,374	...	...	..	3,47,626	...	1,33,501		1,20,590
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	.	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	.	..	..	..	..
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	...
...	...	...	1,04,128	...	2,45,374	..	...	...	3,47,626	.	1,33,501	...	1,20,590
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

I.—TRADE—*State*

ARTICLES.		UNITED STATES.				ASIA	
		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Jute—							
Raw	... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—Gunny bags (power-loom)	No.	...	...	.	...	...	...
Gunny cloths (power-loom)	.. Yds.	...	...	..	..	...	...
Rope and twine	... . Cwt.		..	..	...	...	...
Lac—							
Dye	... . Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shell	.. . ... ,,	.	..	.	..	...	...
Other kinds	.. .. .. ,,	.	.	...	...	...	...
Oils—							
Vegetable, not essential	. Gallns.		..	...	.	..	...
Other kinds	.. ... ,,		...	...	..	...	...
Opium, chests weighing	Cwt.		..	..	..	...	...
Provisions	... . Value	.	...	...	...	...	10
Saltpetre	.. . .. Cwt.		...	..	...	.	...
Seeds—							
Linseed	. . ... Cwt.	.	..	..		...	...
Mustard and rape	. . .. ,,	...	...	.	...	.	...
Poppy	.. ... ,,	.	..	...	.	...	...
Teel or gingelly	.. .. ,,	.	.	.	.	...	..
Other sorts	. ... .. ,,	..	.	..	.	...	...
Silk—							
Raw	... .. lbs.	..	.	.	..	..	...
Manufactures	. ... Value	..	.	.	.	.	...
Spices	. .. ... lbs.	...	...	.	.	...	...
Stone, jade	.. . . Cwt.	.	..	.	...	...	...
Sugar, refined and unrefined	. ,,	..	...	.	..	...	...
Tea	. . .. lbs.	..	...	..	...	...	...
Tobacco—							
Unmanufactured	.. .. lbs.	..	...	.	...	...	..
Manufactured	.. .. ,,	...	...	..	..	...	...
Wax (excluding candles)	... ... Cwt.	..	..			...	..
Wood—							
Teak	... ... C. tons	..	...	.	..	40	3,000
Other kinds	... . Value.	...	..	..	.	...	...
Wool—							
Raw	.. .. lbs.	...	...	..	.	...	...
Manufactures of—							
Shawls	... . No.	..	..	..	...	...	...
Other sorts	... ... lbs.	..	...	..	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated	... Value		...	..	200	...	164
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free	...	..	...	...	200	...	3,186
Dutiable	...	..	...	..	..	...	...
Total	..	..	...	...	200	...	3,186
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	...	...	...	..	200	...	3,306
Treasure ... { Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	... ...	...	...	...	200	...	3,306
Government ... { Stores ...	... ...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Treasure— Gold	... ...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Silver	.. ...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Stores and Treasure...		..	...	...	...	...	...

ment 2—(continued).

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1879-80		1878-79		1879-80		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	..	18,26,424	..	6,00,089	...	1,77,618	...	18,904
...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	.	...
...	..	..	..	.	..	.	...	.	...
...	.	...	..		...	..	.	..	...
...	...	...	..	.	..	.		.	...
...	.	.		...	.	.	..	...	...
...	.	.	..	..	..	75	748	..	..
..	..	.		.	..			...	.
...	.	.	..	..	.	..	...	..	..
..	...	2,000	900	...	...		...	..	..
...	...	.		...				..	...
...	..	.	2,251	.		.			196
...	..	.	.						
...	.	.	.	.	..	.	...	.	...
..		..			..			..	
..							...	...	..
..		848	1,236	.	.		..	..	..
...			...				..	...	..
..		..		.		.			
.		8,176	850	766	420 367	..		.	.
..	..	.	..	.	.		57,000	.	.
...		.		...	.	294	.	.	..
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...	...	...		..					.
..	.	10	10	5	5	.	..	..	..
.		...	...	..	.			...	.
.	..	1,880	1,27,715	4,030	2,73,180			...	..
..		.	50	.	...	..	..	.	.
...	...	..	...	..	..			.	..
...	...	..	...	..	.		.	..	.
..	..		...					..	..
...	..		20,280		13,126	.	2,469	..	1,307
			1,75,093	...	3,04,356	..	1,74,706	...	20,497
...	..	..	18,01,628	.	5,81,840	..	63,129	..	..
...	.		19,79,721	...	8,86,196	...	2,37,835	...	20,497
...	..	...	19,79,721		8,86,432	...	2,37,835	...	20,497
..			...	.	..	.	...	...	...
...	..	..	.	...	...	.	...	..	...
...	.	.	...	...	...	...	..	.	...
..	.	...	19,79,721	...	8,86,432	.	2,37,835	...	20,497
...	..	...	...	.	.	..	..	..	
...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	.	..
...	...	...	.			..	.	.	...
...	..	..	..		..	...	..	.	..
...	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	..	.

ARTICLES		PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
		1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward	..		...	..	..	...	84,36,258	...	69,53,498
Jute—									
Raw	Cwt.	.	.	.	..	...	..	...	...
Manufactures of—Gunny bags (power-loom)	No	...	..	...	...	14,550	3,840	89,075	20,228
Gunny cloths (power-loom)	Yds.	...		..	...	..	.	..	...
Rope and twine	Cwt	.	...			7	350	21	568
Lac—									
Dye	Cwt	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	...
Shell	,,	..	...	..	...	...	.	..	...
Other kinds	,,		...		..	668	6,500	425	8,381
Oils—									
Vegetable, not essential	Galls.	...	...	.	..	112	200	1,853	3,134
Other kinds	,,	...	...	.		16,543	10,866	18,142	13,616
Opium, chests weighing	Cwt.	...		..		...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	..	.	..	.		2,22,734	.	2,46,219
Saltpetre	Cwt.	.		...	.	..	.	.	...
Seeds—									
Linseed	Cwt.	.	...	..	.		..	.	..
Mustard and rape . .	,,	.	.	.			.	75	594
Poppy	,,	.	.			3	30	8	90
Teel or gingelly	,,		.			96	552	25	173
Other sorts	,,			..		786	5,458	2,704	18,491
Silk—									
Raw	lbs.	.			.	...	..	..	..
Manufactures ...	Value		.		..		2,068		1,050
Spices	lbs.	..	..	.	.	716,002	71,707	844,925	63,792
Stone, jade	Cwt.	..	..	..		2,518	9,65,416	2,647	5,55,750
Sugar, refined and unrefined	,,	...			.	84	310	30	165
Tea	lbs.	.	..		.	.	..	50,968	12,561
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured . .	lbs.		.		..	10,141	2,160	47,603	9,266
Manufactured	,,				.	61,950	42,092	52,191	36,694
Wax (excluding candles) .. .	Cwt.	.		.	..	307	21,205	278	19,633
Wood—									
Teak	C. ton		...	...	...	883	68,020	531	36,257
Other sorts	... Value		.		..	...	2,707	..	4,409
Wool—									
Raw	lbs.	..	.	..	..		.	..	..
Manufactures of—									
Shawls	No.	...	.	..		..	..	..	...
Other sorts	lbs.		..			..		.	...
All other articles unenumerated ..	Value	..	..		...	..	3,44,619	...	3,70,583
Indian Produce and Manufactures...	Free ..	...		..	..	...	27,49,615	...	29,53,025
	Dutiable...	..		.		...	68,62,295	...	54,22,044
	Total ..	...	...	..	..	...	96,11,910	..	83,75,069
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ..		...	.	...	...	...	96,43,370	..	84,11,010
Treasure ..	Gold ..	.	.	...	...	..	.	..	...
	Silver ...	.	..	..	..	..	84,030	...	93,967
	Total ...	...		...	...	...	84,030	..	93,967
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	.	.	...	...	97,28,300	...	85,04,977
Government ...	Stores	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	116
	Treasure—								
	Gold	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Silver	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
	Total Treasure ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Stores and Treasure ..	...	...	..	.		85	...	116

British Burma for the year 1879-80—(continued).

TENASSERIM DIVISON.

Into Amherst district.								Into Salween District.
Hlaingbweh route from Zimmay.		*Kawkarit route from Siam.*		*Metan route from South Shan States.*		*Dargwin route from Siam.*		*Kyouk-hnyat route from E. Karennee*
Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value	Weight.	Value.	Weight.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. A.	
No. 571	15,630	No. 39	3,980	No. 1	148	No 3,120	1,25,396 0	No 17
		,, 18,215	3,02,222	,, 74	1,755			,, 1,191
		,, 105	150	,,				
		,, 1	300	,, 11	16,775	,, 2	1,400 0	
							1,021 0	
						M. 0 10	49 8	
M 10 21	1,021	M 5 28	550					
							6 0	M 6 38
						M. 4 14	7 0	M 3 10 ,, 103 37 ,, 274 39
						M. 6 38	150 0	M. 270 6
								M. 147 17
	16,651		3,07,202		18,678		1,28,029 8	

1.—*Import Statement of the Inland Trade of* INTO TENASSERIM

No.	Articles	Into Salween district.				
		Kyouk-hnyat route from E. Karennee.—(concluded).	*Kollido route from W. Karennee.*		*Loomatee route from Western Karennee.*	
		Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs.		Rs.
I.	Animals—					
	1 Horses, ponies, and mules	1,325 0			No. 11	250
	2 Cattle	46,090 0			„ 255	3,090
	3 Sheep and goats					
	4 Other kinds					
II.	Borax					
III.	Canes and rattans					
IV.	Caoutchouc					
V.	Chinese and Japanese ware	1,308 12				
VI.	Coal and coke					
VII.	Cotton, raw					
VIII.	Cotton (manufactured)—					
	1 Twist and yarn (European)					
	2 Ditto (Indian)					
	3 Piece-goods (European)					
	4 Ditto (Indian)					
IX.	Drugs and Medicines—					
	1 Asafœtida					
	2 Other sorts not intoxicating					
	3 Intoxicating drugs other than opium					
X.	Dyeing Materials—					
	1 Indigo					
	2 Madder or munjit					
	3 Safflower					
	4 Turmeric					
	5 Other kinds	97 8				
XI.	Earthenware and porcelain	39 0				
XII.	Fibrous Products—					
	1 Jute (raw)					
	2 Do. (manufactured) gunny bags and cloths					
	3 Other fibres, raw					
	4 Ditto, manufactured					
XIII.	Fruits and Nuts—					
	1 Cocoanuts					
	2 Other kinds					
XIV.	Grain and Pulse—					
	1 Wheat					
	2 Gram and pulse	22 8				
	3 Other spring crops	403 8				
	4 Rice (husked)	1,397 8				
	5 Do. (unhusked)					
	6 Other rain crops		M. 6 10	225	M. 9 0	16
XV.	Gums and Resins—					
	1 Cutch	3,724 8				
	2 Other sorts					
XVI.	Hides and Skins—					
	1 Hides of cattle					
	2 Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals					
XVII.	Horns					
XVIII.	Lac—					
	1 Dye					
	2 Shell					
	3 Stick and other kinds	885 0	M. 43 19	250		
XIX.	Leather—					
	1 Unmanufactured					
	2 Manufactured	149 0				
	Carried over	55,442 4		475		4,196

British Burma for the year 1879-80—(continued).

DIVISION—continued.

Into Tavoy district.						Into Mergui district.	
Myit-ta route from Siam.		*Poung-jeik route from Siam.*		*Amyat route from Siam.*		*Tenasserim route from Siam.*	
Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.

1.—*Import Statement of the Inland Trade of*

No.	Articles.	INTO TENASSERIM					
		Into Toungoo district.				Total Imports into Tenasserim division.	
		Ngu-kpaw, Baw-galay, Laylee and Ngu Moung routes from North Shan States.		*Sittang route from Upper Burma.*			
		Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs. A.
I.	Animals—						
	1 Horses, ponies, and mules ..	No. 1,784	97,500	No. 170	12,530	No. 1,025	1,15,733 0
	2 Cattle ...	„ 8,716	4,57,839 (a)	„ 16,453	7,91,230	„ 48,625	17,44,092 0
	3 Sheep and goats ..	...		..	...	„ 105	150 0
	4 Other kinds	„ 9	9,000 (b)	...	.	„ 26	27,475 0
II.	Borax	...	..		.	...	...
III.	Canes and rattans ..		..	.	.	...	..
IV.	Caoutchouc		.		..	...	...
V.	Chinese and Japanese ware .		.	...	..	...	2,329 12
VI.	Coal and coke	...		.	..	...	..
VII.	Cotton, raw	..		.	..	.	...
VIII.	Cotton, manufactured—						
	1 Twist and yarn (European) .	...	.	...	...	..	...
	2 Ditto (Indian)	.	..	.	...	..	...
	3 Piece-goods (European)	.	...	...	.	M 0 10	49 8
	4 Ditto (Indian) ..	.		.	...	„ 16 9	1,574 0
IX.	Drugs and Medicines—						
	1 Asafœtida	...	..	...	...	..	..
	2 Other sorts not intoxicating ..	...	...	...	...	...	..
	3 Intoxicating drugs other than opium	.	...	..	...	...	...
X.	Dyeing Materials—						
	1 Indigo	..	...	..	...	..	...
	2 Maddar or manjit ..	..		.	...	...	...
	3 Safflower	..	.	.	.	...	...
	4 Tumeric	M 30 28	225	M 723 20	3,570	M 754 8	3,795 0
	5 Other kinds . .	„ 0 9	125	...	...	„ 7 7	222 8
XI.	Earthenware and porcelain ...	..	85	...	260	..	390 0
XII.	Fibrous Products—						
	1 Jute, raw	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Do. (manufactured) gunny bags and cloths ...		..	..	...	..	...
	3 Other fibres, raw	.	..	.	25	..	25 0
	4 Ditto, manufactured	..	..	..	...	...	.
XIII.	Fruits and Nuts—						
	1 Cocoanuts ..	...	..	...	...	.	..
	2 Other kinds	.	...	..	.	...	.
XIV.	Grain and Pulse—						
	1 Wheat ...	...		...	.	..	...
	2 Gram and pulse			M 753 25	3,082	M 756 35	3,104 8
	3 Other spring crops .	M 704 26	2,303 (c)	„ 447 30	1,433	„ 1,260 32	4,148 8
	4 Rice (husked) . ..	..		.		„ 274 30	1,307 8
	5 Do. (unhusked) .. .	.		...	...	..	...
	6 Other rain crops	...		...	...	M 15 10	241 0
XV.	Gums and Resins—						
	1 Cutch	...	...	M 5,024 11	54,968	M 6,201 15	56,842 8
	2 Other sorts	..	..	...	...	...	..
XVI.	Hides and Skins—						
	1 Hides of cattle	..	...	...	.	...	...
	2 Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals	..	.	...	...	...	...
XVII.	Horns	M 117 21	669	M 2 8	12	M 119 29	681 0
XVIII.	Lac—						
	1 Dye	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Shell	..	.	...	...	...	...
	3 Stick and other kinds ...	M 2,542 38	53,977 (d)	M 113 30	2,170	M 2,847 24	57,282 0
XIX.	Leather—						
	1 Unmanufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Manufactured	....	...	...	...	...	149 0
	Carried over ..	...	6,21,725	...	8,69,280	..	20,21,681 12

(a) Includes 212 cattle, valued at Rs. 10,080, imported from Karennee.
(b) Do. 3 animals, other sorts, valued at Rs. 2,800, imported from Karennee.
(c) Do. Mds. 46, Srs. 14, valued at Rs. 170, imported from Karennee.
(d) Do. „ 185, „ 21, „ „ 3,172, do. do.

British Burma for the year 1879-80—(continued).

DIVISION

Total Imports from Upper Burma.		Total Imports from Siam.		Total Imports from Zimmay.		Total Imports from North Shan States.	
Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs.		Rs.
No. 1,376	1,25,207 0	No. 39	3,980 0	...	...	No. 784	97,500
„ 29,103	12,08,586 10	„ 21,365	4,27,618 0	No. 571	15,630	„ 8,504	4,47,759
„ 464	2,553 0	„ 105	150 0	...	...	...	...
„ 2	16 0	„ 3	1,700 0	...	...	„ 6	6,200
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
M 2,427 28	12,698 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,31,100 4	..	1,021 0	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
M 94,509 33	11,98,261 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M 254 31	4,876 8	...	...	.	...	...	...
...	...	M 0 10	49 8	...	...	...	...
{ M 4,553 37 Y 3,186,582 }	4,46,118 13	„ 5 28	550 0	M 10 21	1,024	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
M 1,382 21	11,535 12	..	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M 39 4	280 0	...	...	...	...	..	...
„ 416 37	9,946 0		...	..	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...		..
„ 1,777 13	10,023 1	..	...	.	...	M 30 28	225
„ 0 6	24 0	..	...	..	..	„ 0 9	125
...	13,388 6		6 0	...	...	..	85
..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...
No. 450 0	40 0	.	...	...	..	...	...
..	25 0	.	..	..	...	.	...
...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...
...		..	...	...	...	...	...
...	67,735 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
M 13,443 29	48,847 14	...	...	...	...	..	...
„ 357,521 39	8,64,611 8	..	...	...	...	..	..
„ 447 36	1,433 0	M 4 14	7 0	..	..	M 657 11	2,135
„ 205 10	196 12	..	..	..	...	...	..
„ 712 24	1,749 8	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
M 132,083 15	9,27,018 1	M 6 38	150 0	...	...	...	...
„ 2,847 19	37,539 12	...	..	..	...	..	..
W 14,576* 25	2,37,831 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,900 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
M 609 22	8,715 10	...	...	...	..	M 117 21	660
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
...		...	...	...	...	...	..
M 2,811 20	35,697 0	...	...	...	...	M 2,357 17	50,805
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	369 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	54,99,385 4	...	4,35,231 8	...	16,654	..	6,05,503

1.—*Import Statement of the Inland Trade of*

No.	Articles.	Total Imports from South Shan States.		Total Imports from Karennee.		Total Imports into British Burma.	
		Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
I.	Animals—						
	1 Horses, ponies, and mules	No. 4	148	No. 28	1,575 0	No. 2,231	2,28,410 0
	2 Cattle	„ 74	1,755	„ 1,658	60,100 0	„ 61,275	21,61,449 10
	3 Sheep and goats					„ 569	2,703 0
	4 Other kinds	No. 14	16,775	No. 3	2,800 0	„ 28	27,491 0
II.	Borax						
III.	Canes and rattans					M 2,427 28	12,698 2
IV.	Caoutchouc						
V.	Chinese and Japanese ware				1,308 12		2,33,490 0
VI.	Coal and coke						
VII.	Cotton, raw					M 94,509 33	11,88,261 15
VIII.	Do., manufactured—						
	1 Twist and yarn (European)						
	2 Ditto. (Indian)					M 254 31	4,876 8
	3 Piece-goods (European)					„ 0 10	49 8
	4 Ditto, (Indian)					„ 4,570 6 Y3,186,582	4,47,692 13
IX.	Drugs and Medicines—						
	1 Asafœtida						
	2 Other sorts not intoxicating					M 1,382 21	11,535 12
	3 Intoxicating drugs other than opium						
X.	Dyeing materials—						
	1 Indigo					M 39 4	280 0
	2 Madder or manjit					„ 416 37½	9,946 0
	3 Safflower						
	4 Turmeric					M 1,808 1	10,248 1
	5 Other kinds			M 6 38	97 8	„ 7 13	246 8
XI.	Earthenware and porcelain				39 0		13,518 6
XII.	Fibrous Products—						
	1 Jute, raw						
	2 Do. (manufactured) gunny bags & cloths					No. 450	40 0
	3 Other fibres, raw						25 0
	4 Ditto, manufactured						
XIII.	Fruits and Nuts—						
	1 Cocoanuts						
	3 All other kinds						67,735 8
XIV.	Grain and Pulse—						
	1 Wheat					M 13,443 29	48,847 14
	2 Gram and pulse			M 3 10	22 8	„ 357,525 9	8,04,634 0
	3 Other spring crops			„ 151 11	573 8	„ 1,260 32	4,148 8
	4 Rice (husked)				1,397 8	„ 480 9	1,504 8
	5 Do. (unhusked)					„ 712 24	1,749 8
	6 Other rain crops			M 15 10	241 0	„ 15 10	241 0
XV.	Gums and Resins—						
	1 Cutch			M 270 6	3,724 8	M1,32,360 19	9,30,892 0
	2 Other sorts					„ 2,947 19	37,539 12
XVI.	Hides and Skins—						
	1 Hides of cattle					M 14,576·25	2,37,831 4
	2 Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals						2,900 0
XVII.	Horns—					M 727 3	9,384 10
XVIII.	Lac—						
	1 Dye						
	2 Shell						
	3 Stick and other kinds			M 376 17	4,307 0	M 5,545 14	90,909 0
XIX.	Leather—						
	1 Unmanufactured						
	2 Manufactured				149 0		518 0
	Carried over		18,678		76,335 4		6,51,787 0

British Burma for the year 1879-80—(continued).

No.	Articles.	INTO ARAKAN DIVISION—concluded.							
		Into Kyouk-pyoo district. An registration station.							
		Pa Eing route from Upper Burma.		*Nga Peh route from Upper Burma.*		*Padin route from Upper Burma.*		*Total imports into Arakan from Upper Burma.*	
		Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Brought forward ...	....	Rs. 8,328		Rs. 9,959		Rs. 2,056	....	Rs. 20,343
XXII.	Metals and manufactures of—								
	1 Brass and copper ...	..	....	M 60 6	4,011	..		M 60 6	4,011
	2 Iron	..	..	,, 52 28	1,849	..	.....	,, 52 28	1,849
	3 Other metals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Specie ...	.....	2,345	....	480	..	1,495	..	4,320
XXIII.	Oils—								
	1 Petroleum ...	..	..	M 2 20	10	..	..	M 2 20	10
	2 Other sorts ...	M 2 20	30	,, 188 20	2,104	M 3	42	,, 194 0	2,266
XXIV.	Opium	..	....	....	....	....	..	.....	....
XXV.	Paints and Colours—								
	1 Orpiment ...	..	.....	..	..	.....	....	....	....
	2 Other kinds	..	..	..	..	.. ..	...	.....	.. .
XXVI.	Provisions—								
	1 Ghee	..	....	.. ..	....	.. ..	.....	..	....
	2 Ngapee ...	..	..	..	.....	.. ..	..	..	.....
	3 Other kinds ...	M 27 30	61	M 52 20	215	.. ..	.....	M 80 10	276
XXVII.	Salt	..	.....	.. ..	.. ..	..	....	.. ..	.....
XXVIII.	Saltpetre, &c.—								
	1 Saltpetre ...	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.....	....	
	2 Other saline substances ...	..	..	....	....	..	.....	.....	.
XXIX.	Seeds—								
	1 Oil seeds—								
	a Linseed	..	..	....	.. ..	....	.....	..	..
	b Mustard and rape ...	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	..
	c Teel or gingelly .	.	..	M 34 37	106	.....	....	M 34 37	106
	d Other oil seeds ..	.	..	,, 41 10	130	....	....	,, 41 10	130
	2 Other seeds—								
	a Indigo seed ...	.. ..	....	..	..	.. ..	..	..	.....
	b Tea seed ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
	c Other kinds ..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	
XXX.	Silk—								
	1 Raw	..		..	..	.		..	.
	2 Manufactured	Yds 120	150	Yds 352*	633*	11,323* Yds	2,397*	Yds 11,795	23,180
XXXI.	Spices—								
XXXII.	Stone and Marble—								
	1 Jade-stone ...	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	....
	2 Other kinds	.....	.. ..	.		..	..	.	....
XXXIII.	Sugar—								
	1 Refined	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	....
	2 Unrefined	M 1,539	6,278	M 794 30	3,569	.. ..	.. ..	M 2,333 30	9,847
XXXIV.	Tea—								
	1 Indian	..	....	..	..	.....	.....	..	....
	2 Foreign	.. ..	..	M 23 20	433	...	.. .	M 23 20	433
XXXV.	Tobacco	..	....	,, 6 0	32	..	.....	,, 6 0	32
XXXVI.	Wood—								
	1 Timber	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	.
	2 Firewood	....	....	.....	.	..	.. ..	..	.. ...
XXXVII.	Wool—								
	1 Raw	....	....	.. .	....	....	.. ..	.. .	....
	2 Manufactured (piece-goods)..	.. ..	..	..	.. .	.. .	...	...	.. ..
	3 Shawls	.. ..	.. ..	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	...	.....
XXXVIII.	All other Articles of Merchandize—								
	1 Unmanufactured ..	..	43	..	2,060	.....	102	.	2,205
	2 Manufactured	.. ..	338	.. .	1,179	.. ..	..	..	1,517
	Total ...	....	17,573	.. .	26,860	....	26,092	.. .	70,525

* Imported from Shan States through Upper Burma.

	Nga Peh route.		Padin route.		Total.	
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs
Silk, manufactured	57	250	2,230	3,053	2,287	3,303

1.—*Import Statement of the Inland Trade of*

INTO PEGU

INTO THAYETMYO

No.	ARTICLES.	*Koonoung route from Upper Burma.*		*Padoukpin route from Upper Burma.*		*Kanleh route from Upper Burma.*	
		Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Brought forward ...	.....	Rs. A. 67,470 13	.....	Rs. A. 40,496 11	.....	Rs. A. 311 0
XXII.	Metals and manufactures of—						
	2 Brass and copper ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Iron	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3 Other metals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68 8
	4 Specie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXIII.	Oils—						
	1 Petroleum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXIV.	Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXV.	Paints and Colours—						
	1 Orpiment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Other kinds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXVI.	Provisions—						
	1 Ghee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Ngapee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3 Other kinds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXVII.	Salt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXVIII.	Saltpetre, &c.—						
	1 Saltpetre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Other saline substances ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXIX.	Seeds—						
	1 Oil seeds—						
	a Linseed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	b Mustard and rape ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	c Teel or gingelly ...	M 587 17	2,591 0	M 13 28	58 0	.....	.....
	d Other oil seeds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Other seeds—						
	a Indigo seed ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	b Tea seed ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	c Other kinds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXX.	Silk—						
	1 Raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	M 1 10	.....
	2 Manufactured ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yds 1,334	772 0
XXXI.	Spices— ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXXII.	Stone and Marble—						
	1 Jade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Other kinds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXXIII.	Sugar—						
	1 Refined	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Unrefined	.....	.....	.....	.....	M 55	390 0
XXXIV.	Tea—						
	1 Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXXV.	Tobacco	.....	.....	.....	.....	M 3	10 0
XXXVI.	Wood—						
	1 Timber	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Firewood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXXVII.	Wool—						
	1 Raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Manufactured (piece-goods).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3 Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXXVIII.	All other Articles of Merchandise—						
	1 Unmanufactured ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Manufactured	.....	28 0	.....	13 2	.....	134 8
	Total ...	.....	90,134 13	.....	40,567 13	.....	1,726 0

1.—*Import Statement of the Inland Trade of*

INTO PEGU DIVISION—concluded.

INTO THA-YET-MYO DISTRICT—concluded.

No.	Articles.	*Allan-myo route from Upper Burma.* Weight.	Value.	*Allan-myo Custom-house river trade from Upper Burma.* Weight.	Value.	*Total imports into Pegu from Upper Burma.* Weight.	Value
			Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
I.	Animals—						
	1 Horses, ponies, and mules ...	No. 427	29,187 0	No 739	80,350 0	No. 1,205	1,12,527 0
	2 Cattle	„ 8,689	2,82,635 4	„ 3,231	1,00,781 14	„ 12,482	4,12,896 10
	3 Sheep and goats	...	...	„ 464	2,553 0	„ 464	2,553 0
	4 Other kinds	..	...	„ 2	16 0	„ 2	16 0
II.	Borax	...	..	...	...	..	..
III.	Canes and rattans	..	.	M 2,427 28	12,698 2	2,427 28	12,698 2
IV.	Caoutchouc	...	...	...	...	...	..
V.	Chinese and Japanese ware ...	..	6 0	...	2,29,249 1	..	2,29,327 4
VI.	Coal and coke ...	...	...	...	...	..	..
VII.	Cotton, raw	M 3,991 32	22,813 10	M 88,789 28	11,60,874 9	M 94,464 33	11,88,166 15
VIII.	Cotton, manufactured—						
	1 Twist and yarn (European)	.	..	.	..	.	.
	2 Ditto (Indian) ..		...	M 254 31	4,876 8	M 254 31	4,876 8
	3 Piece-goods (European)		..	..	..	..	..
	4 Ditto (Indian) .	{ M 4 11 Yds. 45 }	6 4	{ M 4,536 16 Yds. 3,180,001 }	4,45,074 9	{ M 4,548 12 Y. 3,184,632 }	4,45,734 13
IX.	Drugs and Medicines—						
	1 Asafœtida ...	..	..	.	.	.	.
	2 Other sorts not intoxicating	M 6 17	37 8	M 1,376 4	11,498 4	M 1,382 21	11,535 12
	3 Intoxicating drugs other than opium	...		...	..	...	.
X.	Dyeing Materials—						
	1 Indigo .	...	..	M 39 4	280 0	39 4	280 0
	2 Madder or manjit	...	...	„ 416 37	9,946 0	416 37	9,946 0
	3 Safflower	...	...	...	...	...	.
	4 Turmeric ...	M 2 6	10 0	1,051 27	6,443 1	1,053 33	6,453 1
	5 Other kinds .	.	...	...		...	.
XI.	Earthenware and porcelain ..	...	113 0	.	13,015 6	...	13,128 6
XII.	Fibrous Products—						
	1 Jute, raw	..	...	..		...	..
	2 Do. (manufactured) gunny bags and cloths ..	..	...	..	...	...	.
	3 Other fibres, raw .	...	..	...	...	..	.
	4 Ditto, manufactured	.	...	..		..	...
XIII.	Fruits and Nuts—						
	1 Cocoanuts	..	..				
	2 Other kinds	...	...	..	67,700 8	.	67,700 8
XIV.	Grain and Pulse—						
	1 Wheat	...	...	M 13,443 29	48,847 14	M 13,443 29	48,847 14
	2 Gram and pulse .. .	.	..	„ 356,734 10	8,61,411 4	„ 356,736 14	8,61,415 8
	3 Other spring crops ..	..	.				
	4 Rice, husked .. .	M 73 16	51 12	M 131 34	145 0	M 205 10	196 12
	5 Do. unhusked . .	„ 367 31	764 0	„ 344 33	985 8	„ 712 24	1,749 8
	6 Other rain crops	..	...	...	.	...	.
XV.	Gums and Resins—						
	1 Cutch	M 6,075 14	54,007 5	M 102,807 8	6,88,888 7	M 123 430 4	8,50,656 1
	2 Other sorts	„ 2 23	9 0	„ 2,838 16	37,101 12	2,840 39	37,110 12
XVI.	Hides and Skins—						
	1 Hides of cattle	M 6 21	101 4	14,570 4	2,37,730 0	14,576 25	2,37,831 4
	2 Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals	..	...	...	2,900 0	..	2,900 0
XVII.	Horns	...	...	M 607 14	8,703 10	607 14	8,703 10
XVIII.	Lac—						
	1 Dye	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Shell	...					
	3 Stick and other kinds ..	M 12 33	12 0	M 2,675 37	33,222 0	2,688 30	33,342 0
XIX.	Leather—						
	1 Unmanufactured ...	...	...	...	...	..	.
	2 Manufactured	...	...	...	369 0	...	369 0
XX.	Liquors	...	...	...	...	...	.
XXI.	Mats	...	...	...	29,438 6	...	29,470 3
	Carried over ...	...	3,89,860 15	...	40,95,102 14	...	40,30,382 7

British Burma for the year 1879-80.

INTO PEGU DIVISION.

INTO THA-YET-MYO DISTRICT.

Koonoung route from Upper Burma.		*Padoukpin route from Upper Burma.*		*Kanleh route from Upper Burma.*		*Ponkkaing route from Upper Burma.*		*Yuutoung route from Upper Burma.*	
Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs.		Rs. A.		Rs.
No. 15	1,042 0	No. 11	1,395 0		..	No. 13	553 0	.	.
,, 546	28,942 8	,, 2	115 0		..	,, 11	372 0	...	..
								..	...
								..	..
								..	..
								..	.
					57		16 0	...	.
M 624 8	1,815 0	M 530	1,633 12	M 12 33	30	M 513 4	989 4	3 8	10 12
								..	...
									.
				M 2 36	224	M 4 20	430 0		..
				,, 1,836 0		,, 2,750		..	..
								...	...
									.
								...	..
								..	.
								...	.
								...	..
								...	...
								...	...
								..	...
								...	
								M 2 4	1 4
									.
									..
									..
									...
M 6,625 33	55,671 5	M 4,202 28	37,321 2	...	...	M 1,383 16	8,737 2	M 1,835 23	15,030 12
									..

1.—*Import Statement of the Inland Trade of*

INTO ARAKAN DIVISION.

INTO KYOUK-PYOO DISTRICT. AN REGISTERING STATION.

No	Articles.	*Pa Eing route from Upper Burma.*		*Nga Peh route from Upper Burma.*		*Padin route from Upper Burma.*		*Total imports into Arakan from Upper Burma.*	
		Weight.	Value	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
			Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs.
I.	Animals—								
	1 Horses, ponies, and mules ..					No. 1	150	No. 1	150
	2 Cattle .	No. 12	605	No. 82	2,115	„ 71	1,790	„ 168	4,510
	3 Sheep and goats .							...	...
	4 Other kinds							...	...
II.	Borax ..								
III.	Canes and rattans ..						...	...	...
IV.	Choutchoue .							..	..
V	Chinese and Japanese ware			M 81 5	1,833			M 81 5	1,833
VI.	Coal and coke								
VII.	Cotton, raw . ..			45	95			45	95
VIII.	Cotton, manufactured								
	1 Twist and yarn (European)								
	2 Ditto (Indian)								
	3 Piece-goods (European)								
	4 Ditto (Indian) ..	8 36 1 600	45	M 1 29 1,334	333	16	6	M 5 25 „ 1,950 0	384
IX.	Drugs and Medicines—								
	1 Asafœtida .								
	2 Other sorts not intoxicating								..
	3 Intoxicating drugs other than opium .								...
X.	Dyeing Materials								
	1 Indigo								
	2 Madder or manjit .								..
	3 Safflower			...				..	...
	4 Turmeric ...								
	5 Other kinds			S. 6	24			S. 6	24
XI.	Earthenware and porcelain .								...
XII.	Fibrous Products—								
	1 Jute, raw ..								..
	2 Do (manufactured) gunny bags and cloths			*650	*80	*550	*110	No. 1,200	190
	3 Other fibres, raw.								..
	4 Ditto, manufactured								...
XIII.	Fruits and Nuts—								
	1 Cocoanuts .								
	2 Other kinds .	M 2 20	5	M 20	30			M 22 20	35
XIV.	Grain and Pulse—								
	1 Wheat . ..								
	2 Gram and pulse ...			M 32	114		...	M 32	114
	3 Other spring crops								
	4 Rice, husked ..					...			
	5 Do., unhusked .								
	6 Other rain crops .								...
XV.	Gums and Resins—								
	1 Cutch	M 1,613 20	7,201	M 1,115 20	5,190			M 2,729 0	12,391
	2 Other sorts	„ 6 20	429			...		6 20	429
XVI.	Hides and Skins—								
	1 Hides of cattle								
	2 Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals... ..			...		...		..	...
XVII.	Horns			...	...				...
XVIII.	Lac—								
	1 Dye								
	2 Shell								
	3 Stick and other kinds ...	M 1	40	M 8	145			M 9	185
XIX.	Leather—								
	1 Unmanufactured								
	2 Manufactured								...
XX.	Liquors								
XXI.	Mats								
	Carried over .		8,328		9,959		2,050		20,343

* Of these, the following were imported from Shan States through Upper Burma.

	Nga Peh route.		Padin route.		Total.	
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Jute manufactured ...	200	40	550	100	50	140

I.—Trade.

7.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, employed in the Inter-portal Trade, which entered and cleared with [illegible] and in Ballast, in the Province of British Burma, in the official year 1879-80, compared with the totals of the year 1878-79.

PORTS.	British.				British Indian.				Foreign.				Native Craft.				Total, 1879-80.				Total, 1878-79.			
	Entered.		Cleared		Entered.		Cleared		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	V.	T.	V.	T.		T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V	T.	V	T	V.	T.	V	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
With Cargoes																								
From or to—																								
Bengal	252	218,113	242	209,821	99	44,962	107	44,787	1	151	.	.	143	4,189	37	1,276	495	267,415	386	255,884	420	162,186	300	[illegible]
Bombay	17	20,658	45	57,894	.		1	337							..		17	20,658	46	58,231	10	11,609	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	77	74,708	78	68,106	63	16,010	117	33,482	1	935	6	3,136					141	91,653	201	104,724	192	100,016	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sind		..	1	890		.	.				.		.		.	.		.	1	890	.	.	—	
British Ports in other Presidences,—Total	346	313,479	366	336,711	162	60,972	225	78,606	2	1,086	6	3,136	143	4,189	37	1,276	653	379,726	634	419,729	622	273,811	[illegible]	[illegible]
British Ports within the Province	145	95,575	141	91,390	302	79,820	285	74,034	1	1,022	3	2,191	604	20,038	671	20,340	1,052	196,455	1,100	187,945	1,101	297,818	1,163	[illegible]
Indian Ports not British	2	1,849	1	480	.		5	1,537	1	417			.	.			3	2,266	6	2,017	4	1,109	...	
Total, 1879-80	493	410,903	508	428,571	464	140,792	515	154,177	4	2,525	9	5,327	747	24,227	708	21,616	1,708	578,447	1,740	609,691	..	.	..	
Total, 1878-79	402	212,097	476	264,732	566	247,044	647	267,721	4	2,124	10	5,518	755	21,468	719	19,751	.			..	1,727	482,733	1,852	[illegible]
In Ballast																								
From or to—																								
Bengal	7	8,877	8	7,356	2	421	1	111				793	110	2,650	199	4,921	119	11,948	209	13,181	94	19,318	220	[illegible]
Bombay	104	121,215							7	9,284	1					.	111	130,499			103	114,373	—	
Madras	30	26,160	3	1,810	16	4,576			5	3,509		..	...			..	51	34,245	3	1,810	140	70,260	3	[illegible]
Sind	13	14,774	..	.		.	.					.					13	14,774	.	..		..	.	
British Ports in other Presidences,—Total	154	171,026	11	9 166	18	4,997	1	111	12	12,793	1	793	110	2,950	199	4,921	294	191,466	212	14,991	337	203,951	[illegible]	[illegible]
British Ports within the Province	28	23,831	35	22,027	16	3,330	33	9,310	3	1,735	2	1,250	42	1,879	77	2,463	89	30 775	147	35,050	126	45,429	181	[illegible]
Indian Ports not British	.	..							3	1,628	1	612	.	.	.		3	1,628	1	612	5	2,081	—	
Total, 1879-80	182	194,857	46	31,193	34	8,327	34	9,421	18	16,156	4	2,655	152	4,529	276	7,384	386	223,869	360	50,653		...		
Total, 1878-79	178	177,035	24	18,094	141	41,000	75	27,259	35	30,132	1	880	114	3,294	304	8,868			...	.	458	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TRADE.

entered and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at ports in the Province of compared with the totals of the year 1878-79.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARABIAN.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...

6.—(Civil).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of British Burma, in the year 1879.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1879.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	CONTESTED. Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	CONTESTED. Judgment for defendant.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS. Contested.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS. Uncontested.	Referred to arbitration.	REMARKS.
Small Cause Courts	323	8,165	40	8,528	41	22	1,404	94	353	773	2,911	28	1,688	991	* 8,314	208	7	7	18·4	15·2	13a	a 9 included in the total column disposed of.
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	339	25,257	75	25,701	104	98	4,417	445	2,232	3,336	3,594	79	7,089	3,794	25,227	467	8	2	10 0	7	72b	b 39 included in the total column disposed of.
District Courts	19	171	3	193	3	...	7	1	16	11	35	...	71	27	175	18	1	3	13·6	9·1	4c	c included in the total column disposed of.
Divisional Courts	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	.	33·0	..	..	
Judicial Commissioner's Court	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	50·0	..	..	
Recorder's Court	31	281	...	312	...	...	16	7	20	118	56	...	81d	25	273	39	2	1	70·5	37·5	.	d includes 30 Insolvency cases.
Total ...	712	33,905	119	34,736	148	120	5,844	547	2,621	4,139	6,596	107	8,981	4,837	33,991	732	18	13	12·1	9·5	89	

* One case missing and not registered in the Court of Small Causes, Rangoon.

9.—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil & Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of British Burma, in the year 1879.

CLASS OF COURT.		Remaining.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default, or under sections 5 and 6, Act, XXIII. of 1861.	HEARD *ex-parte*.			CONTESTED.				Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over four months.	Objections under section 348, Act VIII. of 1859.	Objections allowed.	REMARKS.
								Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
CHIEF APPELLATE COURT OF DISTRICT	Civil appeals	117	1,720	...	1,837	...	23	133	2	6	1,007	165	389	44	1,769	67	...	...	...	1 withdrawn.
	Miscellaneous appeals ...	...	13	...	13	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	4	...	13	...	...	...	...	
SUPERIOR APPELLATE COURTS OTHER THAN CHIEF COURT OF PROVINCE, EACH CLASS OF COURT BEING SPECIFIED.	Regular appeals... ...	2	10	...	12	...	1	1	1	...	4	2	1	2	12	...	...	...	...	
	Miscellaneous appeals ...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER ...	Regular appeal from Judge or Bench in original jurisdiction	...	3	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
	From District Courts, second appeals	63	152	...	215	...	...	41	...	11	75	5	58	4	194	21	1	...	...	
	Miscellaneous appeals ...	...	6	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	5	1	...	...	...	
	Civil revisions	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	
	Total ...	183	1,911	...	2,094	...	24	180	3	17	1,098	172	455	51	2,000	93	1	...	...	1withdrawn

10.—(Civil).—Statement showing the execution of the Decrees of the Civil Courts in the Province of British Burma, in the year 1879.

CLASS OF COURT.	APPLICATIONS TO EXECUTE DECREES.				Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.	Pending at the end of 1879.	Decrees executed by possession being given.	NATURE AND NUMBER OF COERCIVE PROCESSES ISSUED.						REMARKS.
									Imprisonment of person.	*Moveable property.*		*Immoveable property.*		Orders under section 243, Code of Civil Procedure.	
	Pending.	Filed.	Received by transfer.	Total.						Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.		
Small Cause Courts ...	160	3,174	12	3,366	984	570	102	...	272	368	152	...	...	...	Struck off 150; compromised 147; no result obtained 703.
Paid Sub-divisional tribunal ..	149	4,967	175	5,291	2,473	1,398	209	117	703	2,190	642	1,263	463	1	Struck off (not included in statement) 72
District Courts	26	199	7	232	30	85	19	1	11	27	14	64	48	...	Struck off not included in statement 3; held in abeyance 3.
Superior Court, Recorder of Rangoon	14	91	23	128	24	43	7	...	31	14	5	17	30	...	Compromised 31; no result obtained, 23.
Total ...	349	8,431	217	9,017	3,511	2,096	337	118	1,017	2,599	813	1,344	561	1	Struck off 876; compromised 178; no result obtained, 726; held in abeyance, 3.

11.—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year 1879.

CLASSES OF COURT, IN WHICH JURORS OR ASSESSORS ARE EMPLOYED, DISTINGUISHING CRIMINAL FROM CIVIL COURTS.	Established or average number of Jurors or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	JURY TRIALS.		ASSESSORS' TRIALS.		Note showing in what classes of cases Jurors and Assessors have been principally employed.	REMARKS.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.	Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which the Judge differed from Assessors.		
Sessions Court, Arakan	2	...	32	...	...	24	8	All Criminal cases tried with Assessors.	
Ditto, Pegu	2	...	47	...	..	20	26	Ditto ...	In one case the Judge agreed with one Assessor, but differed from the other.
Ditto, Tenasserim	3	...	26	...	...	18	8	Ditto	
Court, of the Judge of Moulmein (Criminal)	5	19	...	19	...	...	..	All Criminal cases tried by jury.	
Court of Judicial Commissioner (as Court of Sessions	3	...	25	...	...	12	12	All Criminal cases tried by Assessors.	In one case Assessors were not called upon to give their opinion, as the prisoner was convicted at his own confession.
Court of Recorder of Rangoon. As a Court of Sessions and High Court (Criminal)	Jury of five no prescribed qualifications beyond those laid down in Criminal Procedure Code.	47	...	46	1	...	..	All Criminal trials	In eight cases accused pleaded guilty; and one case was withdrawn by the Government Advocate.
Court of Recorder of Rangoon. As a Civil Court ...	Assessor one or more. No prescribed qualifications.	...	7	...	.	1	..	References under the Land Acquisition Act.	Six cases were struck off, as having been compromised.
Total ...		66	137	65	1	75	54		

ment 2—(concluded).

Other Countries.				Total.			
1878-79.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	22,52,657	...	92,36,595	...	4,94,24,697	..	5,26,77,723
...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...
..	..	...	...	14,550	3,840	69,075	20,223
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	10	..	...	8	360	21	563
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
...	..	..	...	881	9,070	425	8,381
..	...	...	...	612	645	2,263	3,544
102	94	87	49	18,645	11,560	18,231	13,669
..	...	.	...	...	..	...	...
...	715	..	599	...	2,27,814	...	2,50,376
...	..	.	...	...	..	..	...
..	..	..	...	..	...	..	.
..	.	..	...	..	...	75	594
...	.	...	...	3	30	8	90
.	.	...	...	96	552	85	263
.	.	1	40	1,634	6,696	2,705	18,531
.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
.	..	...	...	...	4,516		2,370
...	...	2,509	185	724,178	72,557	818,200	64,344
...	..	...	...	2,812	4,22,416	2,647	5,55,750
307	1,075	851	2,419	301	1,385	890	2,584
...	...	94	141	3,507	5,214	60,356	21,826
...	.	...	...	10,159	2,178	47,603	9,266
209	220	606	704	66,775	48,568	56,087	40,806
...	..	2	175	307	24,205	350	22,606
2,014	1,64,538	3,703	2,73,164	35,652	25,85,428	37,476	27,39,073
	2,886	...	24,259	...	41,566	...	55,870
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	40	65	16	17
..	3,383	...	3,108	...	4,02,855	...	4,10,592
...	2,87,006	...	7,21,483	...	73,87,042	...	88,46,243
...	21,38,572	...	88,20,255	..	4,59,07,575	...	4,80,73,629
...	24,25,578	...	95,41,738	...	5,32,95,517	.	5,69,19,872
...	24,26,978	...	95,46,124	.	5,33,75,147	...	5,70,35,632
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	84,930	..	93,967
...	...	...	...	...	84,930	..	93,967
...	24,26,978	...	9,546,124	...	5,34,60,077	...	5,71,29,599
...	...	...	...	...	495	...	541
...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...
...	...	...	...	...		...	...
...	...	...	...	..	495	...	541

I.—TRADE.

3.—*Statement of Customs duty collected on the principal and other articles of Merchandise subject to duty on Import and Export, at ports in the Province of British Burma, during the official years 1878-79 and 1879-80.*

ARTICLES.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.			
	1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
IMPORT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apparel	13,757 14 9	13,757 14 9	19,070 0 0	19,070 0 0
Cotton—				
Raw	. . .	. . .	.....	.....
Twist and yarn	81,678 11 5	81,669 1 5	67,651 0 0	67,652 12 0
Manufactures of piece goods	1,73,273 9 2	1,73,162 11 2	1,69,369 2 0	1,69,352 14 0
Hardware and cutlery	15,396 12 11	15,369 12 11	22,714 2 0	22,654 2 0
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter	9,564 5 0	9,561 9 0	9,751 8 0	9,751 8 0
Spirits	6,38,100 11 0	6,37,541 1 0	7,77,060 9 0	7,76,641 1 0
Wines and liqueurs	49,021 4 0	48,918 3 0	44,888 3 0	44,791 9 0
Other sorts	15 12 0	15 12 0	31 3 0	31 3 0
Metals—				
Copper	4,925 12 0	4,925 12 0	4,558 6 0	4,558 6 0
Iron	7,828 11 7	7,808 6 7	9,046 4 0	9,043 12 0
Tin	584 12 0	584 12 0	651 8 0	651 8 0
Other sorts	12,415 2 9	12,370 13 9	13,452 9 0	13,400 0 0
Provisions	37,751 15 11	37,501 12 11	42,794 9 0	42,781 4 0
Railway plant and rolling stock	. . .	. . .	.	. . .
Salt	87,667 2 0	85,412 11 0	1,71,815 10 0	1,67,532 15 0
Silk	1,84,258 4 2	1,81,179 2 2	1,78,616 14 0	1,78,367 3 0
Spices	13,134 15 0	13,101 15 0	11,408 14 0	11,408 14 0
Sugar, sugar-candy, and other saccharine produce	24,160 14 6	24,160 14 6	30,063 10 0	30,063 10 0
Wool, manufactures of	61,226 4 6	61,226 4 6	55,488 13 0	55,488 13 0
All other articles	93,805 4 9	91,359 1 10	1,15,594 14 0	1,15,316 2 0
Total duty on Import { Including salt	15,08,568 3 5	15,0,2960 11 6	17,44,030 10 0	17,38,587 8 0
Total duty on Import { Excluding do.	14,20,901 1 5	14,17,248 0 6	15,72,215 0 0	15,71,054 9 0
EXPORT.				
Grain and Pulse—				
Rice in the husk (paddy)	1,09,997 3 3	1,09,797 3 3	27,442 10 0	26,840 12 0
Do. not in the husk	32,42,627 14 7	32,05,678 8 10	37,50,407 7 0	36,97,141 9 0
Total duty on Exports	33,52,595 1 7	33,15,475 11 13	37,77,850 1 0	37,23,982 5 0
Grand Total duty on Imports and Exports	48,61,163 5 0	48,18,136 7 7	55,21,880 11 0	54,62,569 13 0

I.—Trade.

4.—*Total value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country from Foreign) and Treasure imported and exported Coastwise into and from the Province of British Burma, in the official years 1878-79 and 1879-80.*

Ports.	Merchandise. Country. 1878-79.	Merchandise. Country. 1879-80.	Merchandise. Foreign. 1878-79.	Merchandise. Foreign. 1879-80.	Merchandise. Total. 1878-79.	Merchandise. Total. 1879-80.	Treasure. 1878-79.	Treasure. 1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into British Burma.								
From Bengal ..	1,38,50,610	1,20,54,894	59,70,600	65,15,802	1,98,21,210	1,85,70,696	45,97,417	1,34,71,180
„ Bombay	5,68,173	2,78,256	3,11,063	10,40,115	8,79,236	12,98,371	...	7,750
„ Madras	28,92,852	33,22,139	58,542	83,745	29,51,394	34,05,883	1,12,33,500	39,62,500
„ Sind ...		586		80	...	666	...	...
From British Ports in other Presidencies,—Total ...	1,73,11,635	1,56,35,874	63,40,205	76,39,742	2,36,51,840	2,32,75,616	1,58,30,917	1,74,41,430
From British Ports within the Province.—Total ...	33,54,824	32,72,115	27,76,034	32,95,743	61,30,858	65,67,858	24,84,400	25,61,819
From Damaun					...	...	...	...
„ Diu					...		...	...
„ Goa					...		...	...
„ Karrikal	1,631	60,000	5,326		6,957	60,000	...	...
„ Pondicherry	219	810	1,417	508	1,636	1,318	13,500	...
„ Cutch ..					...	...	...	...
From Indian Ports not British,—Total	1,850	60,810	6,743	508	8,593	61,318	13,500	...
From all Ports,—Total	2,06,68,309	1,89,68,799	91,22,982	1,09,35,993	2,97,91,291	2,99,04,792	1,83,28,817	2,00,03,249
Government Stores and Treasure ..	7,15,573	6,47,659	3,91,651	5,49,103	11,07,224	11,96,762	12,41,500	2,95,000
Exports from British Burma.								
To Bengal	40,11,991	46,47,397	1,55,249	3,87,194	41,67,240	50,34,591	55,20,874	1,00,47,977
„ Bombay	39,58,374	47,47,900	8,950	11,429	39,67,324	47,59,329	...	...
„ Madras	90,19,503	33,75,490	39,969	23,665	90,59,472	33,99,155	8,000	...
„ Sind		59,990				59,990	...	...
To British Ports in other Presidencies,—Total	1,69,89,868	1,28,30,777	2,04,168	4,22,288	1,71,94,063	1,32,53,065	55,28,874	1,00,47,977
To British Ports within the Province.—Total	24,89,917	28,19,436	33,15,219	32,51,086	58,05,136	60,70,522	28,67,766	13,81,374
To Damaun ..								...
„ Diu								
„ Goa								
„ Karrikal ...			165		165			
„ Alleppi		29,621				29,621		
„ Pondicherry	16,786	33,249			16,786	33,249		
„ Cutch								
To Indian Ports not British,—Total ..	16,786	62,870	165		16,951	62,870	...	...
To all Ports,—Total	1,94,96,571	1,57,13,083	35,19,552	36,73,374	2,30,16,123	1,93,86,457	83,96,640	1,14,29,351
Government Stores and Treasure	1,36,591	1,66,103	54,812	77,433	1,91,403	2,43,536	18,44,800	8,60,000

5.—*Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels distinguishing their Nationality, Province of British Burma, in the official year 1879-80.*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	18	27,259	59	75,889	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	57	65,245	177	204,370	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	383	..	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	1	940	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	1,037	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	..	2	1,823	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	..	1	1,299	...	..	...	..
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...
Spain	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	816	...	...	..	..
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Sailing	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	54	57,998	..	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	3	1,283	...	..	...	...
Reunion	Steam	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Central and South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	10	5,520	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	.	...	5	5,307	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	1,979	3	1,796	5	1,304	8	1,666
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Treaty Ports	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Straits Settlements	Steam	189	142,901	195	150,785	20	4,440	23	5,106
	Sailing	1	876	...	...	13	3,878	4	1,264
Sumatra	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	152
Australia	Steam	3	3,012	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	...	..	10	11,328	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	2,923	4	2,126	...	...	...	...
Total, 1879-80	Steam	207	170,160	325	303,206	20	4,440	23	5,106
	Sailing	65	74,035	202	219,254	18	5,182	13	3,094
Total, 1878-79	Steam	102	76,547	174	159,708	72	27,759	97	37,997
	Sailing	41	41,464	178	184,665	16	4,245	22	4,997

I.—

6.—*Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels distinguishing their Nationality, which entered and cleared British Burma in the official year 1879-80.*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	889	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	733	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	1,429	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	7	7,092	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	986	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	2	1,451	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	12	10,042	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	270	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	2,581	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,042	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	14	15,164	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	17	15,485	...	...	5	644	...	...
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	638	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Treaty Ports	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sommiani	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	16	14,096	9	4,920	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	15	16,310	...	...	2	599	2	543
Sumatra	Steam	1	1,211	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,066	...	...	1	510	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	6	7,803	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	26	29,828	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	12	11,235	...	...	...	—	...	...
Total, 1879-80	Steam	66	68,842	9	4,920	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	73	70,511	...	...	8	1,753	2	543
Total, 1878-79	Steam	43	39,199	1	247	13	4,547	6	1,022
	Sailing	82	74,888	1	654	14	3,190	...	...

5.—*Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels distinguishing their Nationality, Province of British Burma, in the official year 1879-80.*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	18	27,250	59	75,889	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	57	65,245	177	204,370	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Sailing	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	383	...	...	...	..
Germany	Steam	...	...	1	940	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	1,037	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	.	2	1,623	...	...	...	..
Italy	Steam	..	..	1	1,200	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	810	...	...	...	..
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Egypt	Steam	...	...	54	57,998	...	..	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Sailing	...	...	3	1,283	...	...	...	..
Reunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Central and South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	10	5,520	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Ceylon	Steam	..	...	5	5,367	...	...	..	...
	Sailing	2	1,979	3	1,796	5	1,304	8	1,666
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Treaty Ports	Steam	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Straits Settlements	Steam	189	142,901	195	150,985	20	4,440	23	5,106
	Sailing	1	876	.	...	13	3,878	4	1,264
Sumatra	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	152
Australia	Steam	3	3,012	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	...	...	10	11,328	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	2,023	4	2,426	...	...	...	...
Total, 1879-80	Steam	207	170,160	325	303,206	20	4,440	23	5,106
	Sailing	65	74,035	202	219,254	18	5,182	13	3,094
Total, 1878-79	Steam	102	76,547	174	159,798	72	27,759	87	37,897
	Sailing	41	41,464	178	184,035	16	4,245	22	4,097

TRADE.

which entered and cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at ports in the compared with the totals of the year 1878-79.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARABIAN.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	4,252	5	4,917	25	21,187	1	1,174	10	12,703	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	952	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	757	...	...	2	2,632	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1,162	1	755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—TRADE—*State*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		V.	T.		T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam ...	1	1,024	2	1,007	1	1,024	2	1,907
	Sailing ...	7	6,885	50	45,099	13	12,976	91	83,241
Austria	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	1	908	...	...	3	2,248
Germany	Steam ...	...	...	1	1,024	...	...	1	1,024
	Sailing ...	13	10,890	8	6,849	13	10,890	11	10,238
Holland	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	1	755	1	1,162
Italy...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	1	756	...	...
Russia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast ..	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam ...	...	...	1	963	...	...	1	963
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	193
Reunion	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	4	1,811	...	...	4	1,811
United States... ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	520	...	...	8	4,809	...	...
Arabia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	2	1 047	...	...
Ceylon	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,215
China— Hong-Kong ..	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Treaty Ports ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	1	151	...	...	1	151
Straits Settlements ...	Steam ...	3	3 110	5	5,088	3	31,11	5	5,088
	Sailing ...	6	5,136	1	42	6	51,86	2	695
Sumatra	Steam ...	1	1,037	15	15,111	1	1037	15	15,111
	Sailing ...	1	793	...	...	1	793	...	...
Australia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	1,022	...	...	1	1,022	...	...
Other Countries ...	Steam ...	...	...	1	849	...	...	1	849
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1879-80	Steam ...	5	5,172	25	24,937	5	5,172	25	24,937
	Sailing ...	29	25,246	65	54,860	46	38,184	116	101,994
Total, 1878-79	Steam ...	8	5,891	12	11,363	8	6,891	11	10,585
	Sailing ...	22	16,998	74	60,189	30	22,286	147	118,969

ment 5—(concluded).

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1879-80.				Grand Total, 1878-79.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
...	...	...	...	19	28,283	61	77,796	14	21,575	78	98,528
...	...	...	...	70	78,221	268	287,611	30	42,673	258	269,006
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2,631	...	...	1	1,023
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,001	...	...	1	796
...	...	...	...	13	10,890	12	11,275	10	6,062	11	12,222
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	988
...	...	...	...	1	755	3	2,785	1	1,025	3	2,448
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,299	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	756	...	...	2	2,159	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	816	...	...	1	1,116
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	55	58,961	...	...	5	4,892
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,476	...	630	3	1,163
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	7,331	...	...	11	5,374
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	4,809	...	...	1	552	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	1,047	...	...	2	1,047	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5,367	1	900	5	5,071
...	...	...	...	7	3,283	13	5,077	8	2,296	40	18,131
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	400	1	1,087
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,211	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	761	19	1,228	10	761	20	1,379	5	448	20	1,985
...	...	...	...	212	150,452	243	160,574	162	84,613	177	93,093
15	1,438	24	2,681	35	11,328	30	4,520	52	12,866	61	9,995
...	...	...	...	1	1,037	15	15,111	1	642	1	778
...	...	...	...	1	793	1	154	...	...	1	407
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	4,034	...	...	1	1,346	1	317
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12,177	2	1,847	4	3,820
...	...	...	...	2	2,923	4	2,426	...	...	1	545
...	...	...	...	232	179,772	373	333,240	...	...	...	...
25	2,190	43	3,960	154	119,600	374	328,081	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	182	111,197	273	209,048	182	111,197	273	209,048
36	4,157	71	6,805	123	73,104	418	313,765	123	73,104	418	313,765

6.—*Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels distinguishing their Nationality, which British Burma in the official year 1879-80.*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	889	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	733	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	1,429	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	7	7,092	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	986	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	2	1,451	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	12	10,042	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	270	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	2,561	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,042	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	14	15,164	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	17	15,495	...	...	5	644	...	...
China—Hong-Kong ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	638	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Treaty Ports ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sommiani	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam	16	14,096	9	4,920	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	15	16,310	...	...	2	599	2	543
Sumatra	Steam	1	1,211	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,066	...	...	1	510	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	6	7,803	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries ...	Steam	26	29,628	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	12	11,235	...	...	...	—	...	...
Total, 1879-80	Steam	66	68,642	9	4,920	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	78	70,511	...	...	8	1,753	2	543
Total, 1878-79	Steam	43	39,199	1	247	13	4,547	6	1,092
	Sailing	32	74,868	1	654	14	3,190	...	...

to 39,789 maunds, value £116,087, or about one-third in excess of those in 1878-79, when a part of the crops was destroyed by insects. They are still however much below those of two years back. The export trade from Rangoon was active for a good part of the year, and larger supplies could have been taken.

Piece-goods of Mandalay manufacture.

232. Much of the English twist and yarn exported to Upper Burma returns to us in the form of cotton cloth. In the year under notice, 3,180,001 yards, valued at £44,507, were brought down. This has been about the average value of the Irrawaddy trade for several years; but it is said that the manufacture is not carried on to so large an extent as formerly, and that English goods sell better in Mandalay, being cheaper and of more lasting colours.

Gram and pulse.

233. The value of the quantities of gram and pulse imported by the Irrawaddy fell from 355,028 maunds, value £103,739, in 1878-79 to 356,784 maunds, value £86,141, in 1879-80.

Wheat.

234. The quantity of wheat imported was valued at £4,885 only, or about two-thirds less than that brought across the frontier in the previous year. A good deal of this Ava wheat is used in bread-making for the troops garrisoned in British Burma.

Cutch.

235. An important trade is done in cutch, chiefly for export to Europe. In 1878-79, prices were unremunerative and business depressed. In the year of report however, owing to an unusual reduction of stocks in England, a sudden demand sprang up, prices rose a hundred per cent., and the trade was carried on with great energy. There are two qualities of cutch,—the *red*, or better sort, and the *black*, or inferior quality. The former rose to about £2 and the latter to £1 a cwt., being the highest rates ever known. Imports by the Irrawaddy amounted to 102,807 maunds, value £68,889, compared with 57,525 maunds, value £36,509, in 1878-79. On the Toungoo side the quantity imported was valued at £5,497, and good prices were obtained for it. The Burmese Government did not interfere with the trade as was sometimes the case in the reign of the late King.

Hides.

236. Very little variation takes place in the trade in hides from year to year, the imports rising or falling mainly in accordance with the presence or absence of cattle-disease. The trade, which is carried exclusively by the Irrawaddy, is of the average annual value of £24,000.

Petroleum.

237. The oil-wells of Upper Burma are exclusively in the hands of a native of India, Moola Ibrahim, who sent down 108,511 maunds, value £61,448, during the year, against 78,019 maunds, value £35,632, in 1878-79. When the British Resident was withdrawn from Mandalay in October 1879, the monopolist, fearing complications, sent all his stock across the frontier into our territory, where it is said a good deal of it still remains unsold. The oil is sold through agents in our towns, but meets with strong competition in the American kerosine oil imported at Rangoon.

Silk manufactures.

238. Silk manufactures include putsoes, women's dresses and priests' robes, made up by the Mandalay weavers from the raw silk exported from British Burma. These cloths are the most valuable that are worn in Burma. The production was considerably affected by the unsettled state of affairs in Mandalay during the year, the imports being 1,072,810 yards, value £100,161, compared with 1,359,991 yards, value £159,599, in 1878-79.

Jade-stone.

239. The trade in jade-stone is in the hands of the Chinese, who export large quantities to their own country. Prices vary continually. The imports of the year were 2,903 maunds, value £23,980, against 394 maunds, value £5,252, in 1878-79 (when the yield was poor), and £2,111 maunds, value £18,029, in 1877-78.

Sugar or jaggery.

240. Jaggery is manufactured from the juice of the toddy palm, which is not commonly drunk in Upper Burma. The jaggery is used in distilling spirits and in making vinegar and sweetmeats. The trade by the Irrawaddy is a large and important one. A rise of 33 per cent. in price occurred in 1879-80, so that, although a few hundred

maunds less were imported than in 1878-79, the value was £8,773 more than that of the quantity then brought down.

Pickled tea or *let-pet*.

241. The monopoly of the trade in pickled tea was in the hands of the Shwayloung Peh-nin (Royal Steersman) throughout the year. He is said to pay the King a large monthly sum for the privilege of being the sole vendor, and all makers of *let-pet* are obliged to sell their stocks to him. He has agents in the various towns and fixes his own price. This is said to be so high that the humbler classes of the Burmese have been obliged to forego the use of *let-pet* altogether. This perhaps accounts for the great reduction in the imports, which fell from 29,009 maunds, value £54,008, in 1878-79 (when however they were abnormally large) to 11,830 maunds, value £24,746, in the year under review. Only a trifling quantity of pickled tea is imported *vid* Toungoo.

Timber.

242. The value of the timber imported during the year by the Irrawaddy was only £9,575, compared with £23,063 in 1878-79. This decrease affords strong evidence of the exhaustion of the more accessible teak tracts, a subject to which allusion has been made in a previous section. The Toungoo timber trade, which is much more extensive than that on the Irrawaddy, also fell off very seriously, the value of the imports having been £99,612 only, as against £196,852 in the previous year, when however a great quantity of inferior timber was floated down.

Miscellaneous imports.

243. Other articles of import, such as stick-lac, brass and copper ware, sessamum oil, teel seed, and tobacco, call for no detailed notice.

Exports *vid* Allan-myo and Toungoo.

Articles of export.

244. The principal articles of export to Upper Burma are cotton twist, yarn, and piece-goods, earthenware, betelnuts, rice and paddy, metals and manufactures thereof, kerosine oil, ngapee, European tinned provisions, salt, raw and manufactured silk, refined sugar, and woollen goods. Exports by the Irrawaddy of cotton piece-goods, earthenware, metal goods, oil, ngapee and provisions, salt, and silk, and woollen goods, were in excess, and in some cases greatly in excess of those of the preceding year, while a large falling-off occurred in cotton twist, betelnuts, rice (husked and unhusked), unwrought metals, and raw silk. In the Toungoo trade decreases are shown under fruit, twist and yarn, salt, iron, and miscellaneous goods.

Cotton twist and yarn.

245. The quantity of cotton twist and yarn exported by the Irrawaddy was 1,591 maunds in excess of the exports in 1878-79, but the value was less by £11,858. The exports *vid* Toungoo amounted to £2,422 only, or about the same as in 1877-78, against £3,792 in 1878-79.

Cotton piece-goods.

246. Since the late King's death, the manufacture of cotton piece-goods in Mandalay has declined. The result has been increased exports from Rangoon of English goods, some of which are of a very cheap kind. There was also an increase in the exports *vid* Toungoo. The figures for three years are as follows :—

	Year.	Yards.	Maunds.	Value.
				£
Vid Allan-myo	1877-78 ..	8,700,790	22,596	168,010
	1878-79 ..	10,334,448	25,408	175,126
	1879-80 ..	14,766,050	32,120	233,133
Vid Toungoo	1877-78 ..	..	768	3,542
	1878-79 ..	..	759	7,[illegible]
	1879-80 ..	322,148	762	7,430

Crockery and earthenware.

247. A large business in cheap English crockery is done with Upper Burma, the trade being in the hands of Burmese and Chinese, who have agents in all the river stations. Lacquered trays and platters are rapidly being replaced by these goods. According to the

returns the trade doubled itself in the year under report, the value of the exports rising from £14,898 to £28,490. The Toungoo trade is very small.

Betelnuts.

248. A large export trade in betelnut is carried on both on the Irrawaddy and the Sittang; but owing to the abundance of the crops in Arakan, from which the best kinds are received, the price fell; and although 11,602 maunds more were shipped by the Irrawaddy than in 1878-79, the value of the year's shipments was £15,411 less, the figures being £88,707 and £73,296 respectively. By the Sittang 4,987 maunds were exported, value £6,683, compared with 4,476 maunds, value £5,575, in 1878-79.

Rice and paddy.

249. It is to be regretted that so little light can be thrown on the position of cultivation in Upper Burma. For several years past it had become customary to see immense quantities of grain exported from our districts, on the King's account, to make up for the shortness of the crops raised by his own people. In this way a large amount of rice, which would otherwise in all likelihood have been conveyed to Rangoon for shipment to Europe, went inland instead. But in 1879-80, owing to a plenteous rainfall, very large grain crops were secured in Upper Burma, and the quantity of rice taken fell from 762,974 maunds, value £176,825, to 635,020 maunds, value £106,108; while a much larger decline occurred in the demand for paddy, the quantity exported by the Irrawaddy being only 97,341 maunds, valued at £29,057, compared with 805,572 maunds, valued at £184,242, in the preceding year. So far as figures are yet available, the decline in rice exports to Mandalay continues during the present year.

Iron.

250. Iron is exported in bars and is worked up into knives (das), daggers, reaping hooks, pagoda crowns, tires of wheels, &c. The quantity exported was valued at £12,373, against £11,779 in the previous year.

Manufactures in metal.

251. The trade in metal manufactures was again large, the surplus stocks of the two previous years having probably been sold off. This head includes cheap Sheffield ware of all kinds, such as locks and keys, knives, scissors, spoons, forks, and dishes of all sorts, the value of the quantities exported to Mandalay during the year being £17,858.

Ngapee.

252. A very large trade in ngapee was carried on by the Irrawaddy. The statistics for the past five years are as follows:—

Years.	Maunds.	£
1875-76	460,332 ..	171,611
1876-77	448,594 ..	149,094
1877-78	403,319 ..	157,313
1878-79	448,827 ..	166,012
1879-80	508,370 ..	198,772

This large increase in the past year is probably due to the good harvest in Upper Burma, which enabled the people to spend more money on their favourite condiment. The ngapee trade *vid* the Sittang was of the value of £5,708 only; but a good deal was carried by the petty land routes. Besides the trade in ngapee on the Irrawaddy, much traffic goes on in dried meats, fish, fruit (such as plantains and dates), vermicelli, tinned biscuits, &c.

Other provisions.

Salt.

253. The local manufacture of salt in our territory is declining, and European salt, of which a great deal now reaches Rangoon annually, is everywhere taking its place. Upper Burma took a large quantity of this salt during the year. The price varies very much. The quantities exported by Allan-myo in each of the past three years were—

Years.	Maunds.	£
1877-78	885,432 ..	29,393
1878-79	849,950 ..	38,953
1879-80	550,180 ..	41,991

The quantity exported by the Sittang in 1879-80 was 9,880 maunds, value £3,159, as against 9,562 maunds, value £2,984, in 1878-79. Karennee took less, fewer traders having come down than usual.

English silk piece-goods.

254. There is an immense increase in the exports of English silk piece-goods *vid* Allan-myo, owing to the cessation of silk-weaving for some time in Mandalay. The price of English goods also fell very much (from £1 to fourteen shillings a dress-piece), probably owing to inferiority of quality, and this, coupled with the good harvest of the year, doubtless gave the trade an additional impetus. On the other hand, exports of English silk goods by the Sittang were very much below those of the preceding year, due, it is said, to the increased exports by the Irrawaddy. The following figures show the extent of the trade in each of the past three years :—

	Years.	Maunds.	Yards.	£
Vid Allan-myo	1877-78 ..	1,089 ..	1,980,141 ..	157,586
	1878-79 ..	1,171 ..	1,637,804 ..	150,757
	1879-80 ..	1,885 ..	2,199,120 ..	212,492
Vid Toungoo	1877-78 ..	.. ..	.. ..	11,884
	1878-79 ..	40 ..	.. ..	7,254
	1879-80 ..	24 ..	.. ..	4,472

Refined sugar.

255. In the late King's time, sugar was manufactured in Mandalay. On his death, the works came to a stand-still, and sugar-cane has not since been cultivated. This has led to increased exports from British Burma, 9,089 maunds, value £10,985, having passed the Allan-myo Custom House during the past year, compared with 5,663 maunds, value £8,831, in 1878-79.

Woollen piece-goods.

256. Woollen piece-goods constitute an extensive branch of export, the goods consisting of blankets of two kinds, thick and thin, the former being greatly in favour with the Burmese, who are large buyers of them. Prices vary from 2*s.* to 10*s.*, according to quality. The value of the year's trade by the Irrawaddy was £59,316, or £20,718 more than that of 1878-79.

Goods sent to Upper Burma at the one per cent. export duty.

257. According to the Allan-myo Custom House returns, the value of the goods which crossed the frontier to Upper Burma during the year under the one per cent. transit duty was £739,063, as compared with £588,375, their value in the preceding year. These figures differ slightly from those showing the value of goods passed through the Rangoon Custom House, for export to Upper Burma, as given in the chapter on sea-borne trade. There must always be some slight discrepancy, as a certain quantity of goods cleared from the bonded warehouse in the last month of the year cannot be recorded at Allan-myo till the first month of the following year. The increase occurs chiefly in betel-nut, raw silk, cotton and woollen piece-goods, salt, and miscellaneous articles.

Carrying trade of the Irrawaddy.

258. Notwithstanding the repeated alarms to which traders were subjected during the first half of the year, the number of trips made by the steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company was 129 up and 121 down between Rangoon and Mandalay, compared with 124 and 122 respectively in the preceding year. The King's steamers did not run. Boat traffic *downwards* fell off in regard to tonnage, the figures shown being 18,491 boats, representing 60,201 tons, as against 7,401 boats, and 75,271 tons in 1878-79. The great increase in the number of boats is said to be due to many of those built by the late King having been sent into our territory after his death to be sold. Large numbers of labourers come down annually in boats, particularly at harvest time, seeking work. The number in the past year was greater than usual. On reaching their destination they sell these boats, returning at the end of the season to Upper Burma with their earnings, by steamer. The boat traffic *upwards* was naturally diminished by the disturbed state of the country and the fear of attack from robbers and other lawless bands. Only 6,324 boats passed Allan-myo (tonnage 66,645), compared with 7,838 boats (tonnage 68,269) in 1878-79. The decrease is further accounted for by the diminished demand for

grain, much of which is carried by boats. The Toungoo boat traffic is insignificant. The number of boats going to Upper Burma was 221 and of boats coming from Upper Burma 205, against 179 and 153 respectively in the previous year.

Land Routes.

Value of the trade.

259. With the exception of the road leading from the frontier town of Allan-myo into Upper Burma, which is open for traffic throughout almost the whole year, the land routes can only be used by traders for about seven months, from November to June. The difficulties which beset the work of registering the land trade are numerous, and have been dwelt upon in former reports; but traders are now becoming used to the system, and feel less reserve in furnishing information about the contents of their packages, so that in a few years more the statistics obtained will be of real value. The following table shows the results of the registration of this trade in each of the three last years:—

Imports.

Division.	Route.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
		£	£	£
Arakan	Aeng or An	3,690	5,604	7,052
Pegu ..	Koon-oung	5,207	22,057	9,013
	Pa-douk-pin	1,524	2,895	4,057
	Kan-leh	2,237	124	174
	Pouk-kaing	1,504	3,807	2,179
	Ywa-toung	541	485	1,631
	Allan-myo (cart traffic)	6,732	44,994	41,817
Tenasserim ..	Hlaing-bweh	4,154	3,646	3,494
	Kaw-ka-rake	38,770	20,720	33,598
	Meetan	4,902	3,059	2,067
	Da-gwin	18,958	12,403	18,978
	Kyouk-nyat		4,651	10,157
	Kollido		857	180
	Loomatee		1,529	498
	Myit-ta	2,002	2,397	27,131
	Tenasserim	483	..	..
	Toungoo	..	57,620	79,102
	Total ..	90,704	186,848	241,123

Exports.

Division.	Route.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
		£	£	£
Arakan	Aeng or An	3,132	5,405	7,582
Pegu	Koon-oung	647	1,899	373
	Pa-douk-pin	398	2,002	686
	Kan-leh	7	..	..
	Pouk-kaing	16	..	6
	Ywa-toung	64	..	19
	Allan-myo (cart traffic)	139	5,041	2,216
Tenasserim ..	Hlaing-bweh	2,231	2,845	2,071
	Kaw-ka-rake	3,234	4,545	5,915
	Meetan	1,844	2,321	711
	Da-gwin	50,118	75,478	40,884
	Kyouk-nyat		61,609	36,978
	Kollido		2,805	4,200
	Loomatee		1,033	754
	Myit-ta	..	6,043	20,087
	Tenasserim	..	..	..
	Toungoo	..	22,986	17,568
	Total ..	61,825	193,012	139,545

Land routes in Arakan; of the Kyouk-pyoo district.

260. Arakan Division.—One registering station has been found enough in this division, the only point at which any inland trade passes being at the town of Aeng or An on the frontier. The registration of the trade is done by the Native

Extra Assistant Commissioner stationed there. The trade is chiefly in the hands of Shans who have settled in Upper Burma, and is for the most part carried on bullocks. Beyond An, the route branches off in three directions, and an almost equal distribution of the trade is carried by each. Imports consist chiefly of cattle, earthenware, piece-goods of native make, Shan bags, cutch, gongs, cymbals, spoons, knives, and such like, dried fish, silk dress-pieces, and unrefined sugar. Various reasons, all more or less conjectural, are given for the fluctuations under each head. Traders have however good opportunities of knowing what classes of goods will, and what will not, pay in each particular year, and make their selection accordingly, both as regards the goods they bring down and those they carry back in exchange. Only 168 head of cattle were imported in 1879-80, against 281 in the previous year, being a decrease of 113 head, due, it is stated, to the prevalence of cattle-disease in Upper Burma. The value of the silk piece-goods imported rose from £659 in 1878-79 to £2,318 in the year under report; but no explanation of the increase has been offered, unless it be that prices were unusually low at the place of production. Cutch rose to so high a price in Upper Burma that the traders with Arakan had no chance of selling it profitably, and brought down sugar instead. The principal items of export consist of cattle, metals, provisions, betel-nuts, and, as a rule, a good deal of specie, traders being unable, from want of carriage, to invest all the money realized by the goods and produce they bring down in other goods to be taken back with them on the return journey. Some of the specie, however, taken into Upper Burma during the year was for the purpose of buying silk goods. On the whole, the trade done was a fair one, the value, both of imports and exports, being nearly 24 per cent. greater than that of the trade of 1878-79.

261. Pegu Division.—In this division there are five registering stations where clerks are employed to record the land traffic. Besides these, the town of Allan-myo is also a registering station. Much cart traffic goes and comes by a road leading from this place into Upper Burma; and the statistics are collected by the clerks of the custom-house at Allan-myo, but only for seven months in the year, November to June, as at the other stations. It has been represented, however, that the above road is open almost uninterruptedly throughout the year, and that a clerk should be on duty at all seasons, as much cotton, oil-seeds, oil, and cutch is brought down past the Allan-myo station after the 15th of June (when registration ceases), and consequently does not appear in the returns at all. Of the other stations, Koon-oung and Pa-douk-pin are the principal ones. The export traffic at the remaining three is of no account; but the imports, although they fluctuate considerably, are on an average sufficiently large to justify the trifling expense of recording them. The items of import are cattle, cotton, cutch, oils, oil-seeds, and silk goods. The chief portion of the cattle trade is carried on with Allan-myo and Koon-oung; but in the year under notice, as already remarked, a great decline took place. An increased business was done in cotton and cutch, for both of which high prices could be secured on this side. The rest of the traffic calls for no particular notice. The chief items of export by these stations are rice and ngapee. Less rice was wanted for the reason already given, but more ngapee was taken.

in Pegu;

262. Tenasserim Division.—The total value of the trade registered as having passed over the land routes of this division in 1879-80 was £303,863, of which £175,200 represent the import and £128,663 the export traffic. Three of the chief import routes are in the Amherst district, one of these—Kaw-ka-rake—being the main channel by which cattle are brought in from Siamese territory. The imports of these for the year were valued at £39,159, against £27,425 in 1878-79. Other articles of import into the district are cotton piece-goods, iron das, raw silk, and silk piece-goods from Zimmeh; but with the exception of the two last named descriptions of goods, the import value of which is returned at £2,360 and £1,542, against £1,860 and £461 respectively in 1878-79, the imports show a general decrease, for which it is not easy to find a reason. The export trade from the Amherst district is comparatively insignificant, its value in 1879-80 being returned at £8,697, against £9,212 in 1878-79. Large decreases

and in Tenasserim.

occurred in exports of live-stock and English piece-goods, the reason given being that the roads were unsafe; but this could not have been the case, seeing that the imports of cattle by these very routes were larger than usual. Besides the classes of goods mentioned as imported into the Amherst district, the following also form part of the trade of the Salween district,—precious stones, gums and resins, stick-lac and pickled tea; but cattle and silk goods are the backbone of the trade. Exports consist of cotton, silk and woollen goods, twist and yarn, betel-nut, salt, ngapee, and a few miscellaneous goods. The value of the Salween traffic was about £10,000 more than that of 1878-79, exports on the other hand showing the large decrease of £58,109, of which, however, £49,895 represented the falling-off in specie exported by native money-lenders for the use of foresters engaged in timber operations in Siam. Disturbances between some of the petty Karennee chiefs may also have had an adverse effect on the traffic.

Trade with Siam;

263. The land trade of Mergui passes into Siam through the Tavoy district, from which there are three routes. Only one of these is actually used by traders—the Myit-ta route—and the trade carried by it is not very large. Its main items are brass and copper, piece-goods, silk, and precious stones. In the year under review, the value of this trade was abnormally increased by the discovery of sapphire mines in Siam, the easiest route to and from which lies through Tavoy. A great rush from all parts of British Burma was made to these mines, with the usual result that a few adventurers met with success, while many died at the mines, and a still greater number returned disappointed. The import trade of the year is returned at £27,131, of which precious stones alone represent £26,331. The export trade was valued at £20,087, nearly the whole of which was in silver specie, and in gold, with which to pay for sapphires.

and with Karennee.

264. The Toungoo land trade is carried by four petty routes into the Shan States and Karennee, and is of the usual character, cattle, stick-lac, silk piece-goods, pickled tea, and miscellaneous native products forming the imports, while the chief exports are English piece-goods, fruit, ngapee, salt, and sundries. This trade is of respectable proportions, but calls for no special remark.

Destination of goods exported.

265. With regard to the final destination of the goods and produce exported from British Burma by the Irrawaddy, the Assistant Commissioner at Allan-myo observes that some of them are taken up to Ba-mo and thence into China. Others are carried by various routes eastward into the Shan country *vid* Sin-boung-weh, Yay-nan-gyoung, and Toung-dwin. Another and principal route lies through Mandalay; and there is also one from Ba-mo to the Shan States.

Public Works.

Expenditure.

266. Exclusive of the working charges of the Irrawaddy State Railway, the expenditure of the year upon Public Works was as follows :—

Section of charge.	New works.	Repairs.	Total.	Unspent balance of grant.
	£	£	£	£
Railway	..	..	33,521	3,679
Military works	20,167	7,345	27,512	2,728
Communications	30,491	17,711	48,202	10,252
Civil buildings	36,634	4,828	41,462	7,581
Miscellaneous public improvements	1,292	515	1,807	1,148
Establishments, &c.	..	..	37,388	2,254
Embankments, &c.	..	..	18,977	1,551
Incorporated local funds	..	..	10,583	7,228
Total ..	..	..	214,402	36,386

was mainly due to the general restriction of expenditure enforced under the orders of the Government of India. It is matter for regret that 35 per

cent. out of the grant from "Incorporated local funds" should have been unspent, inasmuch as the need for roads and bridges in the towns and villages of the interior is great and general. It is anticipated that during the current year the grants will be more fully spent.

Railways.

267. More than half the railway outlay was incurred on the Rangoon suburban lines, which have not as yet been employed by the public to the extent anticipated. The work of substituting masonry and iron bridges for the timber structures first erected is gradually proceeding, and will probably be finished in four years' time. On the recently sanctioned Toungoo line, the larger bridges will all be made of masonry and iron at the outset.

Management of railway.

268. The management of the railway has beeen successful. The working expenses have been reduced by £10,000; and the gross earnings have risen by £10,000. The net earnings were £31,255, or 2·55 per cent. on the cost. The passenger traffic is increasing at the rate of 10 per cent.; and the goods traffic is increasing at the rate of over 40 per cent. per annum. During the current calendar year (1880) the net earnings of the Irrawaddy railway will probably exceed 4·3 per cent. on the total cost of the line; and this result will have been achieved within four years of the opening of the railway. Very much remains to be done in developing the traffic by means of roads to the several stations. As yet, the great bulk of the goods traffic comes from a few stations to which roads have been made. Experience gained on the Irrawaddy line will be of great help in constructing the Toungoo railway.

Military works.

269. The Monkey point battery has been completed and was made over to the charge of the Military Department on the 14th October 1880. One of the 7-ton guns has been mounted. The Thayet-myo fort is finished; and its armament is partly completed. The reconstruction of the Toungoo fort cannot be usefully undertaken until the site for the railway terminus is finally settled. Temporary, but comfortable, quarters for European and Native troops were constructed at Rangoon, Thayet-myo, Toungoo, Tayaw-gone, Prome, and Bassein; and in this way the requirements of the reinforcements sent to Burma in 1879 were adequately met. Among useful works of minor importance may be mentioned the project for supplying good drinking water to the European Infantry barracks at Rangoon: this undertaking has proved a decided success.

Communications.

270. It is not practicable to show succinctly what lengths of metalled and bridged roads have been completed, or what lengths were actually under construction during the year. In a memorandum prepared by Colonel Trevor, the late Engineer-in-Chief, were contained remarks on communications in British Burma, which may be appropriately quoted here. He writes:—

"The most pressing want of the Province at the present time is, in my opinion, good metalled roads. Outside the principal towns and stations, we have altogether only 292 miles of provincial metalled roads properly bridged and capable of carrying traffic in all weathers. The metalling of about 50 miles additional is in progress or has recently been sanctioned. Of unmetalled and bridged or partially bridged roads, made or begun under our regime, there are in the aggregate something less than 500 miles, but these roads are for the most part little better than fair weather tracks with the principal streams unbridged; and consequently their use is practically restricted for a considerable part of the year to foot or pack traffic between favourably situated villages along their course.

* * * * *

"What now remains to be done for the further development of the country is to cover it with a net-work of roads connecting the remoter towns and villages with each other and with the main lines of communication by water and rail. For this purpose great highways and costly trunk roads, such as constitute the glory of engineering, are not only unnecessary, but in my opinion would be out of place. The roads we want are essentially village and district roads, not following the shortest practicable line from point to point, but embracing by reasonable deviations from their direct course, or by loops and branches, all villages and cultivated or culturable tracts which it is possible to connect with the great highways of rail, river, or sea on which they are by force of circumstances dependent for their communication with the outer world. Such roads should be raised above ordinary flood level, and need not be more than 16 feet wide over all, with 8 feet of metalling in the

culverts and bridges of the same width in the clear as the metalling. It is almost needless to say that they should, when possible, be fully bridged in a substantial though simple and unpretending style. Roads of this class will probably cost on the average about £700 per mile, and their construction to meet all the requirements of the Province is likely to afford ample occupation for a numerous staff of engineers and subordinates for many years to come.

* * * *

"In a country, however, that is not only practically roadless but undeniably very much in need of roads, the only difficulty likely to arise is that of selecting those which shall be first started; and this difficulty is not a serious one, as the roads which it is most desirable to make, being feeders, must necessarily radiate from stations on the lines of Railway or from commercial marts on the rivers to which they are subsidiary, and should therefore be started from such centres and extended outwards in convenient sections, each section fulfilling a definite purpose and being completed before another in extension of, or supplementary to, it is commenced. If this principle of construction be followed, serious mistakes will be almost impossible. Every road made will probably lead to demands for others in connection with it, until by a natural process of development the needs of the province are satisfied."

Construction of roads.

271. Besides many useful town and suburban roads, expenditure was incurred on twenty-five different roads, aggregating 649 miles in length. The most useful of the roads now under construction must be selected for, and prosecuted to, early completion before funds are allotted to other roads. The construction of the Toungoo railway will necessitate the beginning of a new group of railway feeder roads in the Pegu and Sittang valley. Justice to remoter districts in the Arakan and Tenasserim divisions will perhaps require the local Government to allot funds for roads in those tracts. But available funds and available officers must be employed for the most part in prosecuting the road works of

the Tharrawaddy feeder roads division,
the Prome feeder roads division,
the Shway-gyin and Pegu roads division,
the Tha-tone and Martaban road.

The immense traffic on short lengths of good metalled and bridged roads, such as the Poung-deh and Prome road, or the Tha-tone and Zimmethway road, show that Burman traders and farmers are very ready to use any metalled or bridged roads that may be provided in populous tracts. The only good road which attracts little or no traffic appears to be the Moulmein and Amherst road, part of which traverses a sparsely peopled and inhospitable country. In the Irrawaddy delta, road-making is no doubt specially difficult by reason of the absence of stone metal, for which broken brick is only a very inadequate substitute. But the use of laterite which is found on the railway line is extending; and hereafter, when traffic becomes excessively heavy, as on the Zimmethway road, it may be necessary to lay down short lengths of tramway.

Pegu and Sittang valley canal.

272. The Pegu and Sittang canal is not yet in full working order. The lock at the Pegu end has burst and has been repaired during the last few months. The escapes for conducting surplus surface waters across the canal to the Sittang have, save one unfinished escape, still to be constructed. As yet, fees have been levied only at one-quarter rates while the canal was incomplete. Now that the second lock is ready, the Engineer is sanguine of being able to keep the canal full of water and of raising eventually a gross navigation revenue of £10,000. The escapes are designed to relieve the plain to the west of the canal bank of surface waters rather than to improve the canal itself. The total cost of the canal will hardly fall short of £180,000 or £190,000, out of which £140,000 have been spent. The whole outlay has been incurred from current revenue and not from borrowed capital. It is not yet possible to say whether the canal will be a financial success or not. There is, however, little doubt that a large trade in timber and forest produce will be established on the canal as soon as it is completed and kept regularly full of water. Already it is largely used by timber dealers.

Civil buildings.

273. The chief divisions of expenditure on "Original works", under the head of *Civil buildings*, were—

	£.
Jails	13,800
Court-houses, &c.	7,000
Custom offices	3,200
Police buildings	2,800
Hospitals	5,500
Post offices	900
Telegraph offices	200

The new jail wards in the Rangoon Central Jail are very solid, healthy, and complete; but their cost is very large. Save at the Moulmein Central Jail, new works and repairs in jails are usually executed by hired labour; while the Jail Department has great difficulty in finding employment for its prisoners, hundreds of whom are engaged on nothing more useful than shot-drill. Orders have issued that, as soon as pending contracts are concluded, no hired labour is to be allowed inside any jail, except for purposes of supervision. Possibly the change of system may cause delay in the completion of jail buildings, and sometimes bad work may be done. But by the healthy co-operation of the Engineer and jail authorities, prisoners will doubtless be taught to lay bricks, and do wood-work, as well and as speedily as they are now taught to build dog-carts and make carved furniture. Money available for jail building will go much further when jail labour is properly utilised.

As the work of administration and the number of courts and Police Officers increase, there will be a continuous demand for additional civil buildings. The style of wooden structures now adopted for public buildings throughout the province is commodious, and, where timber is cheap, it is fairly economical. A very small additional outlay, artistically applied, would redeem our police offices and court-houses from the baldness which at present contrasts unfavourably with the exterior appearance of Burmese rest-houses and monasteries.

Miscellaneous and local fund works.

274. The miscellaneous works consist chiefly of bazaars and town roads and bridges. These undertakings are very highly appreciated by the people, and it is matter for regret that the available funds are not more fully utilised. In scores of towns and large villages the people already execute, by subscription among themselves, many excellent road, street, and bridge works. District Officers have been requested to take steps for supplementing local effort of this kind with grants of local fund money. Towns-folk and villagers who pay road cess and town-rates, and at the same time subscribe themselves for local works, will assuredly make such grants go as far as possible for the common good; they will be encouraged to further self-help; and they will feel also that some good comes of the road cesses or town-rates which they are accustomed to pay.

Embankments.

275. During the year under report efforts and funds were devoted to strengthening the whole embankments on the Irrawaddy and Nga-woon rivers, to repairing breaches, to constructing retired embankments where erosion had taken place, and to maintaining the banks throughout the rains. During the rainy season of 1879 there was comparatively little harm done to the embankments, or to the protected lands, by the Irrawaddy floods. But in the past season there have been serious breaches, and considerable lengths of the embankment have been eroded. The people and some of the officers of the districts along the Nga-woon, Irrawaddy, and Hlaing rivers believe that the existing embankments have raised the flood levels generally, and have caused inundations on lands which previously escaped. These opinions and the phenomena on which they may rest will be carefully considered, together with Mr. Gordon's report, before any decision is taken for further extensions of the embankment system. Meanwhile, the funds available for embankments will be principally devoted to maintaining and renewing the existing embankments, and to constructing sluices through which flood waters can be conducted into and out of the navigable and the drainage channels, which have been closed by the existing embankments.

Telegraphs.

General working.

276. There is little of interest to be recorded regarding the working of the Telegraph Department in the Province during the year of report. The distribution of the telegraph system between the Arakan and British Burma divisions, which was fully explained in the last Administration Report, remained unchanged. No projects for new lines have been put into execution; but during the year proposals were considered for opening telegraphic communication between Akyab and Kyouk-pyoo, *via* Maee and Ramree, and between Rangoon and Yandoon. It was apparent that these lines could not be financially successful, and would not pay for their up-keep. Their construction was accordingly postponed to other more urgent needs. An alternative route for the projected line between Tavoy and Bangkok was inspected; and the extension of the telegraph system to Siam is about to be effected. The insulation of the line from Rangoon to Toungoo was completed; and considerable progress was made with the insulation of the line between Henzada and Bassein.

British Burma division.

277. In the British Burma division, at the close of the year, there were 961 miles of line, carrying 1,886 miles of wire. The alterations in the length of line during the year were few and insignificant. No new offices were opened. The office at Nga-thaing-gyoung, which was opened in 1878-79, was temporarily closed in March 1880, but was re-opened on 21st June of the current year. The number of interruptions during the year was comparatively small; and only two instances of malicious interference with the lines occurred. The message-traffic increased by 8 per cent. as compared with the traffic in the previous year, the number of messages despatched in the two years being 85,080 and 91,933 respectively; but the receipts for the division, which were abnormally large in 1878-79, decreased by a little over 3 per cent. The number and value of messages exchanged with Upper Burma were nearly the same as in the preceding year. The time occupied in the transit of messages over the lines in Upper Burma was at times very long.

Arakan division.

278. In the Arakan division, no event of importance occurred during the year. The length of wire and the number of stations remained unaltered. The number of messages despatched was 9,515, against 9,799 in 1878-79, there being thus a decrease of nearly 3 per cent.

Post Offices.

Number of post offices.

279. The number of post offices under the direct control of the Postal Department at the close of the year 1879-80 was 28, the same as in the previous year. Of these, 14 were head-offices, 11 sub-offices, and 3 receiving-houses, the distinction between branch and sub-offices having been abolished during the year. There were also four district sub-offices as in 1878-79. The office at Ba-mo was closed; and a sub-office, which was greatly needed, was opened at Allan-myo. The office at Mandalay was transferred from the town to the steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company. The arrangement has worked well.

Indian mail service.

280. The fortnightly service between Calcutta and Sandoway, *viâ* Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk-pyoo, was discontinued on the 1st of January, a weekly service between Rangoon and Calcutta being substituted for it. The steamers of the new line call, on the voyage to Rangoon, at Chittagong, Akyab, and Bassein, and every alternate trip at Kyouk-pyoo. Every alternate steamer of this line, on the voyage from Rangoon to Calcutta, also calls at Kyouk-pyoo. Postal communication with Sandoway is maintained from Kyouk-pyoo by means of the post office sailing boat.

Local mail service.

281. The mail service on the Irrawaddy river was efficiently worked by the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company. The Company now runs steamers between Rangoon and Mandalay twice a week, and between Rangoon and Bassein three steamers weekly. Bassein and Henzada are also connected by means of a service of two steamers in each week. In addition to these lines, daily communication is maintained by the Com-

pany between Prome and Thayet-myo. A steamer also leaves Mandalay for Ba-mo twice a month. The Company receives subsidies, aggregating £9,600 per annum, for these various services.

Money order department.

282. On 1st January the business of issuing and paying money orders was taken over by the Post Office Department. As far as can be judged, the arrangement seems to be satisfactory, and the number of transactions is rapidly increasing. The amount of money orders issued during the three months of the official year in which the new system was in force was £30,183; the amount of orders paid, £4,845.

General results.

283. The insufficiency of the accommodation in the Rangoon post office was noted in the Administration Report for 1878-79; it is hoped that, before next report is prepared, a new General Post Office building for Rangoon will have been begun. The total number of covers delivered in the province during the past official year is estimated at 2,224,129, being 429,529, or 23·9 per cent., more than in 1878-79. The most considerable increase of correspondence is shown at Rangoon and Akyab; and the only noticeable decrease was at Mandalay.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

1.—Revenue.

Gross and net revenue.

284. The records of the Revenue Administration for 1879-80 show that the past year was one of progress and general prosperity. The revenue demand was higher than in any previous year; and, although the amount of revenue recommended for remission was largely in excess of the sum remitted in 1878-79, the actual collections in 1879-80 show a very considerable increase over those of former years. It is also satisfactory to note that, of the whole increase in the gross demand, over 75 per cent. was contributed by land revenue and customs, the fluctuations in which afford a fair means of gauging the rise and fall in the prosperity of the country. The gross demand under all heads of imperial revenue amounted to £2,116,970, or £230,353 more than in the preceding year. Of this sum, £1,998,951 is under the control of the Commissioners of divisions, as compared with £1,772,861 in 1878-79. The amount of revenue remitted, £16,828, was more than double the amount remitted in the previous year. Deducting this from the revenue demand, the net revenue, £2,100,142, is obtained.

The total net revenue is composed of the following items, arranged in the order of their importance:—

	£
Land	602,826
Customs	554,651
Capitation tax	281,155
Excise	313,708
Stamps	137,916
Fisheries	119,610
Forests	118,019
Miscellaneous	15,108
Marine	14,141
Land rate	8,377
Salt excise	4,328
Total	2,100,142

Of this net revenue, £1,982,123 is returned as under the control of Commissioners.* The net revenue under all heads and controlled by Commissioners for 1878-79 amounted to £1,879,267 and £1,765,510 respectively. As compared with the figures for the previous year, the increase in the gross revenue demand was 12·21 per cent.; of net revenue under all heads, 11·75 per cent.; of the demand of revenue collected under the control of Commissioners, 12·75 per cent.; and of net revenue under the same heading, 12·27 per cent. The gross revenue demand for 1879-80, as compared with the demand in 1871-72, exhibits an increase of nearly 70 per cent., while the increase in the net revenue is somewhat higher. With the exception of general and judicial stamps, there was an increase under every head of account. Land revenue heads the list with an increase of over £100,000; customs follows with nearly £70,000; fisheries and excise come next with over £10,000 each. The causes of the increase in each case will be noted under the appropriate head. Of the net revenue, £69,306, or only 3·50 per cent., was uncollected at the close of the official year; and of this, £58,867 were realized before the close of the first quarter of 1880-81. This success in collecting the revenue is satisfactory as an indication of the care bestowed upon the work by the officers concerned in the administration, and no less as a proof that the revenue demands do not press upon the people with undue weight. Notwithstanding the large amount of the demand, and the promptitude with which the revenue was collected, the number of persons

* NOTE.—Customs and the marine receipts at Rangoon are not under the control of Commissioners, though included as such.

committed to jail as defaulters was only 43. Of these, 18 were imprisoned in the Thone-gwa district on account of arrears of fishery revenue, and 17 in the Kyouk-pyoo district on account of arrears of capitation tax. In the Tenasserim division only one case of imprisonment in default of payment of revenue occurred.

The following table shows the proportion of the total revenue contributed by each of the principal heads in the past two years :—

Items of revenue.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Land	27·21	29·17
Capitation tax	14·57	15·38
Land-rate in lieu of capitation tax	·13	·40
Fisheries	5·51	5·66
Salt excise	·18	·20
Customs	25·74	26·20
Excise on spirits, &c.	10·67	10·11
Stamps .. (General and judicial	4·22	3·69
Stamps .. (Post and telegraph	2·87	2·82
Marine	·51	·67
Miscellaneous	2·08	2·13
Forest revenue	6·03	5·57
Total ..	100·00	100·00

The proportion of the gross revenue demand contributed in 1879-80 by the three divisions of the province was as follows :—

	Per cent.
Arakan	13·19
Pegu	71·59
Tenasserim	15·22
Total ..	100·00

Details of revenue for the past nine years.

285. The following statement shows in a tabular form the details of the revenue for the last nine years, with the increase or decrease, actual and proportionate, of the several items in 1879-80, as compared with the figures for the preceding year :—

Statement showing the imperial revenue under the control of Commissioners from 1871-72 to 1879-80.

No.	Items of revenue.	1871-72. Demand.	1871-72. Remissions.	1871-72. Net revenue.	1872-73. Demand.	1872-73. Remissions.	1872-73. Net revenue.	1873-74. Demand.	1873-74. Remissions.	1873-74. Net revenue.	1874-75. Demand.	1874-75. Remissions.	1874-75. Net revenue.	1875-76. Demand.	1875-76. Remissions.	1875-76. Net revenue.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Land	341,523	15,426	320,097	357,473	2,168	355,005	396,683	2,288	394,395	440,703	8,281	432,422	445,345	19,556	425,789
2	Capitation tax	226,954	1,103	225,851	234,569	1,025	233,544	246,963	2,658	244,305	254,240	1,436	252,804	259,605	1,852	257,753
3	Land-rate	14,304	354	13,950	14,916	336	14,580	15,282	201	15,081	15,779	166	15,613	17,633	5	17,628
4	Fisheries	68,875	218	68,657	72,224	47	72,177	79,334	379	78,955	80,522	564	79,958	79,584	208	79,376
5	Salt excise	5,504	11	5,493	4,466	4	4,462	6,570	11	6,559	5,164	.	5,164	4,557	..	4,557
6	Customs	316,102	.	316,102	458,672	.	458,672	429,846		429,846	401,956	..	401,956	470,504	..	470,504
7	Excise on spirits, &c.	95,697	7	95,690	100,804	1,289	108,515	121,452	326	121,126	137,939	339	137,600	155,001	53	154,948
8	Stamps — General and judicial	40,682	.	40,682	42,226	...	42,226	45,266	..	45,266	56,627		56,627	63,122	...	63,122
	Stamps — Post and telegraph	24,080		24,080	28,235		28,235	38,320	...	38,320	36,814	.	36,814	39,176	...	39,176
9	Income tax	6,679	153	6,526	5,030	73	4,957		.	.	..	.	..	..	...	..
10	Marine	5,566		5,566	8,030		8,030	7,997	.	7,997	8,582	.	8,582	8,386	...	8,386
11	All other items	29,027	14	29,013	27,285	6	27,279	27,940	..	27,940	30,054	199	29,855	28,942	196	28,746
	Total	1,177,993	17,288	1,160,705	1,362,950	5,248	1,357,702	1,406,647	5,863	1,400,784	1,468,380	10,985	1,457,395	1,571,855	21,870	1,549,985
	Forest revenue, including excise on timber	77,240	..	77,240	82,757	.	82,757	106,862	.	106,862	107,480	.	107,480	183,739	..	183,739
	GRAND TOTAL	1,255,233	17,288	1,237,945	1,445,707	5,248	1,440,459	1,513,509	5,863	1,507,646	1,575,860	10,985	1,564,875	1,755,594	21,870	1,733,724

Statement showing the imperial revenue under the control of Commissioners from 1871-72 to 1879-80—(concluded).

No.	Items of revenue.	1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.			1879-80.			Net increase in 1879-80 over 1878-79.		Net decrease in 1879-80 as compared with 1878-79.	
		Demand.	Remissions.	Net revenue.	Demand.	Remissions.	Net revenue.	Demand.	Remissions.	Net revenue.	Demand.	Remissions.	Net revenue.				
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	Percentage	£	Percentage.
1	Land ..	466,019	1,125	464,794	462,630	31,111	431,518	518,498	4,684	513,814	617,458	14,632	602,826	93,012	18·36	..	..
2	Capitation tax .	283,537	1,741	281,796	279,474	1,974	277,500	274,032	1,748	272,284	283,188	1,743	281,455	9,251	3·02	..	..
3	Land-rate	17,350	114	17,236	17,502	119	17,383	8,681	26	8,655	8,395	18	8,377	324	4·02	..	..
4	Fisheries	77,654	468	77,186	95,381	220	95,161	103,872	391	103,481	119,816	206	119,610	16,129	15·70	...	..
5	Salt excise	4,948	63	4,885	4,739	2	4,737	3,455	..	3,455	4,327	..	4,327	872	25·24	..	..
6	Customs	443,420		443,420	421,219	.	421,219	485,040	.	485,040	571,674	..	571,674	69,008	14·21	..	..
7	Excise on spirits, &c. ...	175,082	..	175,082	183,707	337	183,370	201,167	443	200,724	214,921	213	214,708	13,784	6·86	..	..
8	Stamps .. General and judicial	62,792	..	62,792	70,213		70,213	79,013		79,013	78,257	..	78,257	..	..	1,856	1·70
	Stamps .. Postage and telegraph	49,029	..	49,029	51,378	..	51,378	54,221		54,221	59,659	...	59,659	5,438	10·03	..	..
9	Income tax . .	.		.							..	.	.		...		..
10	Marine .	9,369		9,369	9,080	..	9,080	9,331		9,331	14,141	.	14,141	4,810	49·05		
11	All other items . ..	28,042	61	27,981	29,132	197	28,935	38,153	77	38,076	47,125	17	47,108	7,060	15·36	..	..
	Total ..	1,576,931	6,578	1,570,353	1,633,613	34,180	1,599,433	1,772,961	7,371	1,765,590	1,998,961	16,829	1,982,132	216,612	12·27	...	..
	Forest revenue, including excise on timber	155,147	.	155,147	160,302		160,302	113,736	.	113,736	116,019	.	118,019	4,283	3·75	...	..
	GRAND TOTAL ..	1,732,078	6,578	1,725,500	1,793,915	34,180	1,759,735	1,886,697	7,371	1,879,326	2,116,970	16,829	2,100,141	220,875	11·75	...	...

Land Revenue.

286. The following table shows the area of land under assessment, and the revenue payable thereon, for the past four years :—

	1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
	Acres.	£	Acres.	£	Acres.	£	Acres.	£
Arakan	458,071	78,930	470,240	81,559	486,538	83,273	517,221	88,933
Pegu	1,838,359	300,492	1,992,521	318,666	2,072,121	343,506	2,232,472	437,736
Tenasserim	537,090	77,496	558,501	82,414	587,194	87,219	615,030	90,789
Total ...	2,833,520	456,918	2,951,265	482,639	3,145,853	513,998	3,364,726	617,458

The increase in the area of land under assessment amounts to 218,873 acres, or 6·96 per cent.; and the increase of the revenue demand upon this area to £103,460, or 20·12 per cent. Of the increase in area, 73·26 per cent., and of the increase in assessment, 91·08 per cent., occurred in the Pegu division. The more than proportionate increase of revenue in Pegu is due to a revision of the rates of assessment in four districts. With the exception of a small decrease in the area of miscellaneous cultivation in the Tenasserim division and of grant lands paying revenue in Arakan, the increase was common to all kinds of cultivation in the three divisions.

Assessed land under rice cultivation.

287. No less than 87·98 per cent. of the land newly brought under assessment was devoted to the growth of rice; and the area under rice cultivation comprised 86·81 per cent. of the whole area under assessment. In Arakan, 87·71 per cent. of the 25,306 acres newly brought under assessment was in the Akyab district. The increase in Sandoway and Kyouk-pyoo was insignificant. In the former district, it appears that nearly all the available paddy-land is already occupied. In the latter district, the Commissioner reports that the people are said to be demoralized by the excessive use of opium, and therefore unable to extend cultivation; it is proposed to prevent the spread of this baneful habit by special measures regarding the opium traffic in Kyouk-pyoo. The favourable season caused a considerable diminution in the area of land left fallow in this division. In Pegu the increase of revenue, as already noted, was more than proportionate to the increase of cultivation, owing to the rates of assessment being raised by 25 per cent. in the districts of Hanthawaddy, Thone-gwa, Bassein, and Tharrawaddy. It is noteworthy that this enhancement of the revenue did not cause any difficulty in its realization. How well the land can bear an increased assessment in many places is shown by the fact that in the railway towns in Tharrawaddy as much as 8*s.* an acre is paid. The area of rice-land increased by 7·64 per cent., and the amount of the revenue demand thereon by 28·61 per cent. The increase is partly attributable also to the decrease in the area of fallow-land. The Hanthawaddy district shows the largest increase, the cultivated area being 48,365 acres and the revenue demand over £47,500 more than in the previous year. The average assessment of rice-land in the Pegu division is a little under 4*s.* an acre. Of the whole area in the division, excluding occupied fallow-land, 7·17 per cent. was assessed at the average rate, 52·38 at more than the average, and 40·45 per cent. at less than the average, rate. The area of land assessed at the highest and lowest rates respectively was insignificant. In the Tenasserim division, the increase in the area of rice cultivation, including land left fallow, was 5·45 per cent; and the increase on the revenue demand, 4·52 per cent. The largest actual increase occurred in the Amherst district. A revision of the rates

of assessment in this division has been sanctioned, with effect from the commencement of the current year. The anticipated increase of revenue amounts to £7,000. The area of land left fallow increased by nearly 3,000 acres. The rate imposed upon fallow-land is by custom 3*d.* an acre.

Garden and orchard land.

288. The area of garden and orchard land under assessment was 175,382 acres, as compared with 165,353 acres in the preceding year. The revenue demand on this area rose from £37,145 in 1878-79 to £40,932 in the year under review. The increase in area was 6·07 per cent.; in revenue 10·19 per cent. Of the additional area, 71·35 per cent., and of the increased revenue, 82·27 per cent., belong to the Pegu division. More than half the increase of area was contributed by the Prome district, a circumstance which was due not so much to actual additions to cultivation as to the exercise of greater care in measuring the various holdings. The increase in revenue in the Pegu division was to a great extent caused by the revision of the rates of assessment above-mentioned. In Arakan and Tenasserim, the increase in area and assessment was insignificant.

Miscellaneous cultivation.

289. The natural causes which contributed to the increase of rice cultivation tended to check the cultivation of miscellaneous crops. This heading, therefore, exhibits only the very small increase of 1,854 acres in area and £1,270 in assessment, or 1·98 and 8·77 per cent. respectively. Tharrawaddy, Prome, and Thone-gwa are the only districts in which any considerable increase of cultivation is reported; and in the Tenasserim division there was a small decrease. The principal miscellaneous products cultivated are, in Arakan, tobacco, cotton, and sugar; in Pegu, sessamum and tobacco; and in Tenasserim, sugar. The total area under miscellaneous cultivation was 95,465 acres, and the amount of the revenue demand £25,748. By rule 38 of the revenue rules the rates of assessment on gardens, orchards, and miscellaneous cultivation must, as a rule, be fixed at the highest rate on paddy-land in the same circle; and it is evidently contemplated that the rates shall not be reduced, because the rule goes on to provide that they may be fixed higher with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner. The expediency of maintaining this rule may be doubted. The causes which have raised the value of rice have not operated in the case of garden and miscellaneous produce; and it is possible that the cultivation of such products as cotton and tobacco is checked by the high rates of revenue assessed. Enquiries will be instituted on the point.

Toungyas.

290. There was an increase of 6,149 in the number of toungya cultivators, of which 4,319 were in the Pegu division. The increase in the estimated area of toungya cultivation amounted to 13,514 acres, or 10·49 per cent.; and the increase in revenue was £1,868, or 27·82 per cent. The considerable increase which is shown in the Sandoway district is due to the want of rice-land, which has been already noticed. The comparatively large increase in the revenue is due to the change in the mode of assessment, a fixed rate being now levied on each male above 18 years of age engaged in this mode of cultivation, instead of the varying assessments on area or on each family which formerly prevailed. Toungya area is calculated at the rate of two acres for each cultivator. Under the new system, therefore, the estimated area should considerably increase. But apart from this cause for increase in the estimated area of toungya crops, there seems to have been an extension of this wasteful species of agriculture.

Grant-lands.

291. The area of grant-lands paying revenue shows a small increase of 904 acres; the revenue demand an increase of £170. The question of an accurate survey of the waste-land grants is before the Chief Commissioner in the Revenue Settlement Department, and arrangements are being made to carry out the work during the present field season. Since the close of the year, one large grant in the Thone-gwa district has been acquired by Government from the holder for the sum of £2,000. Complicated questions had arisen as to the rights of settlers on the grant, and the purchase of it for a fixed sum was considered the most equitable and convenient mode of settling the matter. The grant was revenue free; and

the revenue payable to the public treasury since the purchase was effected has already reached £220 a year.

Grants under new rules.

292. The Rules of 1861 and 1865 for the grant of waste-lands have been superseded by the rules published under the Land and Revenue Act, 1876. Grants of small areas are now made by District Officers and Thoogyees, and it is not intended to make grants of large extent, as a rule, until the settlement has made greater progress. The area granted by District Officers and Thoogyees in the past year was 57,119 acres, of which 20,504 acres were in Arakan, 30,356 acres in Pegu, and 6,259 acres in Tenasserim. These grants are made revenue free for varying periods, according to the kind of cultivation which is to be practised and the nature of the growth upon the area granted. The greater part of the land thus allotted will come under assessment by 1884-85. These grants are now made with more care than used to be exercised before the Land and Revenue Act came into force, but there is probably still room for improvement. Much land is apparently occupied year by year without formal grants, the occupiers paying at revenue-rates from the outset.

Remissions.

293. The remissions of land revenue during the past year amounted to £14,632, as compared with £4,684 in 1878-79. The largest remissions were in the Hanthawaddy, Thone-gwa, and Tharrawaddy districts on account of damage caused to cultivation by floods.

Capitation Tax.

Capitation tax.

294. The number of persons assessed for capitation tax was 698,725, as compared with 681,437 in 1878-79, being an increase of 2·54 per cent. The amount of the capitation tax demand increased by 3·01 per cent., from £274,912 to £283,198. The increase in the number of tax-payers was general throughout the province, except in the Sandoway district, from which there was an exodus of the people owing to the high prices of food and the scarcity of cultivable land. The increase may in part be attributed to the greater checks exercised by District and Township Officers over the Thoogyees' returns. The remissions amounted to £1,743, or ·62 per cent. of the gross demand. The principal causes of remission are erroneous and double assessments. The tax was generally collected without recourse to harsh measures against defaulters, who were extremely few. Land-rate in lieu of capitation tax is levied, under section 35 of the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, in the towns of Akyab and Kyouk-pyoo, where Act XXXV. of 1852 has been repealed, and in Rangoon, Bassein, Prome, Thayet-myo, and Toungoo. The revenue demand under these heads increased by 3·88 per cent., from £8,081 in 1878-79 to £8,395 in the year under review. On an examination of the figures for the province it is found that of the men liable to capitation tax, only a fourth are bachelors and widowers; the remaining three-fourths are married. In the more purely Burman districts the proportion of married men is higher. In Prome, Thayet-myo, and Toungoo it is nearly four-fifths; in Tharrawaddy it is upwards of four-fifths. In districts where natives of India or China are numerous, as Hanthawaddy and Mergui, the proportion of married men is greatly reduced. The large number of marriages among the population is one indication of the general prosperity. The proportion of bachelors and widowers is considerably lower than in England, where the proportion of unmarried men of over 20 years of age in 1871 was nearly 34 per cent., and in France, where the proportion was nearly 37 per cent.

Fishery Revenue.

Fishery revenue.

295. The gross amount of the fishery tax demand increased from £103,872 in 1878-79 to £119,817 in 1879-80, the increase being £15,945, or 15·35 per cent. Of the total increase, £15,053, or 94·41 per cent., are credited to the Pegu division. The principal fishing districts are Thone-gwa, which contributed nearly half the fishery revenue of the province and showed an increase of nearly £10,000

Bassein, Hanthawaddy, and Shway-gyin. The fishery revenue in Arakan constitutes but an insignificant part of the revenue of that division, and there was a slight decrease in the amount of the demand during the year under review. In the Tenasserim division there was an increase of £1,041, the gross revenue being £15,584. The great increase in revenue under this head was entirely on account of the large amounts realized for lake and river fisheries, sea fisheries and fees for net licenses both showing a small decrease. One reason for the diminished revenue from net licenses is that the five per cent. cess which used to be levied over and above the fee is now deducted as a matter of account from the amount of the fee. While the rents of leased fisheries have gone up, therefore, the net-fishers are allowed to pursue their calling at reduced rates. The subject of the fees on nets and other fishing implements is now under consideration with a view to the introduction of an improved system of taxation. Salt water fisheries are carried on almost exclusively in the Thoue-gwa and Bassein districts, and the District Officers report that the industry is becoming unprofitable, and is declining before the superior attractions of cultivation. This matter has also received notice, and, if possible, measures will be taken to revive this industry. The sums paid for the leases of inland fisheries are liable to great fluctuations. The demand for the produce of the fisheries appears to be increasing, prices have risen, and there are grounds for believing that the increase in revenue will continue to be progressive. The whole system of fishing by bunds and weirs as practised in the inland fisheries has, however, been impeached as wastefully destructive of fish, and as tending to interfere with the natural flow of the river water and thus to impede the normal extension of agriculture. The question is at present engaging the attention of the Chief Commissioner.

Salt Excise.

Salt excise.

296. The amount of revenue derived from excise on salt locally manufactured was £4,328, as compared with £3,455 in the previous year. In the districts of Kyouk-pyoo and Sandoway there seems to have been a revival of this industry, consequent upon the demand for locally manufactured salt for home consumption and for export within the province. In Pegu and Tenasserim, however, the manufacture of salt is steadily declining before the competition of the imported article, and this although it is estimated that the duty on imported salt is nearly three times as heavy as the excise on locally manufactured salt. But it is difficult to calculate the out-turn from the local manufactories, and thus to be certain of the exact incidence of taxation. In the former division, the increase in revenue is due to increased rates of tax; and in the latter division to the inclusion of part of the collections for the current year in the returns for the year of report. The total amount of revenue derived from salt during the year of report was as follows:—

	£
Excise on manufactured salt	4,328
Duty on imported salt	17,182
Total ..	21,510

Customs.

Customs.

297. The gross revenue under the head of customs amounted to £554,654, as compared with £485,646 in the preceding year, being an increase of £69,008, or 14·21 per cent. The increase in the Arakan division, which was entirely due to increased shipments of grain to foreign ports from Akyab, amounted to 86·16 per cent. At Rangoon, the duty realized amounted to £364,452, or 65·71 per cent. of the whole customs revenue of the province. At Bassein, the amount of duty increased by 20·83 per cent. The increase at the ports in the Tenasserim division was comparatively small. Notice of the proportions between export and import duties will be found at paragraph 313.

Excise.

Excise.

298. There was an increase of £12,535, or 6·22 per cent., in the demand of excise revenue, the amounts for the last two years being £201,386 and £213,921 respectively. The amount of revenue derived from the sale of opium and the fees paid for licenses to vend this drug amounted to £124,275, or 58·09 per cent. of the total excise revenue. This is, however, £3,534 less than in 1878-79. The Commissioner of Arakan comments strongly upon the increasing revenue derived from opium in the Kyouk-pyoo district, and on the relative amounts derived from opium and from land; it seems to be undeniable that the abuse of opium has extended very rapidly in this district to the injury of the younger generation and to the great regret of the older and more respectable inhabitants, and steps are now being taken to repress this evil. Both Arakan and Pegu show an increase in excise revenue considered as a whole; while Tenasserim shows a decrease. As there is no reason to suppose that the decrease in the revenue realized on spirits in the Tenasserim division indicates that there has been a corresponding decrease in consumption, the inference is that the illicit manufacture and sale of spirits are increasing.

Stamps.

Stamps.

299. The amount of revenue derived from the sale of general and judicial stamps was £78,257, being £1,356, or 1·70 per cent., less than in the previous year. The decrease occurred in the Pegu and Tenasserim divisions, and is attributed in the case of the former division to diminished litigation owing to the dulness of trade. The decrease in Tenasserim is not explained. In Arakan there was an increase of £1,429. The augmented revenue derived from judicial stamps is attributed to increased litigation in Akyab in consequence of the fire which occurred in March 1879. In general stamps, the increase is ascribed in the Akyab district to the good effects of the appointment of Thoogyees as stamp-vendors. The efforts now being made to extend the sale of stamps by raising the rates of discount and by spreading among the people the knowledge of the law relating to the execution of documents may be expected to have a beneficial effect upon this branch of the revenue. The receipts from postage and telegraph stamps amounted to £59,659, as compared with £54,221 in 1878-79.

Forests.

Forests.

300. There was an increase of £4,263, or 3·75 per cent., in the amount of the forest revenue. The items of receipt are stated in the section of this report devoted to *Forests*.

Miscellaneous Receipts.

301. Under this head are included receipts from fines and forfeitures, forest produce, hill tribute, and other minor items of revenue. The gross amount derived from these various heads was £45,125, as compared with £38,125 in the preceding year.

2.—Finance.

Gross receipts of revenue.

302. No change in the financial scheme of this province, which came into force on the first April 1878, was made during the year under review. The gross receipts of revenue from all sources in the Civil Department in 1879-80 amounted to £2,509,881, distributed as follows:—

		£
(*a*)	Imperial	1,206,726
(*b*)	Provincial	1,063,813
(*c*)	Local	114,278
(*d*)	Municipal	125,064

As compared with 1878-79—

			£
(*a*)	Shows an increase of	.. .. ..	155,660
(*b*)	Ditto	do.	95,820
(*c*)	Ditto	do.	23,813
(*d*)	Ditto	do.	16,173

There was thus on the whole an increase of £291,166, or a little over 13 per cent.

Incidence of taxation.

303. The population in British Burma in 1878-79 numbered 3,088,902, and in the year of report it is stated at 3,154,470, so that the incidence per head of the gross receipts in 1879-80 amounted to 15*s.* 10¾*d.*, as compared with 14*s.* 4¼*d.* in 1878-79.

Expenditure on civil administration.

304. The expenditure on the civil administration, imperial and provincial, was £795,910, as compared with £755,218 in the previous year, there being thus an increase of £40,692. The surplus in the Civil Department available for military and public works charges (including the State Railway) and share of the cost of the Imperial Government was £1,353,463, showing an improvement over the previous year of £198,766. Local funds and municipal disbursements were £225,878, as compared with £187,004 in 1878-79, showing an increase of £38,874.

305. The following tabular statement shows the gross receipts and disbursements on account of imperial and provincial services of the province for each of the past eight years :—

Details of items.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gross revenue—								
Civil Department (imperial and provincial)	1,416,298	1,527,458	1,520,453	1,787,954	1,766,102	1,744,539	1,909,915	2,149,273
Public Works Department ...	4,018	4,266	6,843	4,891	6,306	* 39,818	109,362	121,166
Total ...	1,420,316	1,531,724	1,527,296	1,792,845	1,772,408	1,784,358	2,019,277	2,270,539
Gross charges—								
Civil Department (imperial and provincial) ...	500,170	544,860	625,357	675,935	704,941	668,644	755,218	795,910
Public Works Department ...	203,254	215,028	207,487	223,883	182,319	150,557	272,769	261,209
Total ...	703,424	759,888	832,844	899,818	887,260	819,201	1,027,987	1,057,119
Result—								
Surplus in Civil Department ...	916,128	982,598	895,096	1,112,019	1,061,161	1,075,893	1,154,697	1,353,463
Deduct net public works expenditure...	199,236	210,762	200,644	218,992	176,013	110,738	163,407	140,043
Net surplus available for military expenditure and for a share of the cost of the Central Government	716,892	771,836	694,452	893,027	885,148	965,155	991,290	1,213,420

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the net aggregate surplus of eight years, commencing from 1872-73, has been £7,131,220. The surplus in 1872-73 was £716,892 and in 1879-80 £1,213,420. There is thus in seven years an increase of a little over 69 per cent.

State Railway.

306. The net traffic earnings and net revenue expenditure of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway respectively amounted in the year of report to £108,523 and £77,653, as against £97,561 and £92,561 respectively in the previous year.

Military charges.

307. The net cost of the troops stationed in Burma in 1879-80 as recorded in the accounts is £381,559, against £272,341 in the previous year, the increase being due to the additional troops stationed in Burma. This would leave £831,861 available for

* Includes £34,236 paid in by State Railway for a road appropriated for railway purposes.

remittance to India. British Burma remitted to India in 1879-80 £1,375,000 net cash. This large excess over the amount available was made up from the Madras remittances received in the previous year, but not removed from the province until the year of report.

(*a*).—*Imperial Revenue and Finance.*

Receipts: increase in imperial receipts for 1879-80.

308. The imperial receipts in 1879-80, as compared with those of the previous year, show an increase of £155,660, or 14·80 per cent. This increase occurred chiefly under the heads of land revenue and customs. The inclusion this year for the first time of the cost price of opium to the amount of £33,881, an item which has hitherto been credited to the Government of Bengal, and a special contribution of £3,000 made from provincial services in consequence of the financial necessities of the empire, also contributed to the result.

Territorial revenue.

309. The imperial realizations from land revenue, capitation tax, and miscellaneous items aggregated £712,735 in 1879-80, against £666,333 in 1878-79. The increase of £46,402 was caused by the extension of the area of land under cultivation and by the enhancement of the assessment in four districts of the Pegu division in the year under review.

Capitation tax.

310. Capitation tax was levied on 698,725 persons; and the net amount realized (including the one-sixth share given to provincial services) was £279,153, against £273,205 collected from 681,437 persons in 1878-79. The net increase amounted to £5,948, or 2·13 per cent.

Land-rate in lieu of capitation tax.

311. The collections under the head of land-rate in lieu of capitation tax amounted to £8,377, as compared with £8,054 in the previous year.

Duty on salt.

312. The receipts from excise on salt, including the one-sixth provincial share, show a decrease of £163, as compared with the receipts in 1878-79. On the other hand, an improvement took place in the amount of the duty on foreign salt collected by the Customs Department, as the following statement shows. Very heavy shipments of European salt were received in Rangoon in the last three months of the year of report, the stock being nearly exhausted :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	£	£	£	£
Collected by Deputy Commissioners as excise	5,418	4,810	3,380	3,217
Do. by Collectors of Customs as duty	9,182	6,956	8,767	17,182
Total ..	14,600	11,766	12,147	20,399
Deduct one-sixth share transferred to provincial	..	..	2,024	3,399
Total ..	..	..	10,123	17,000

Customs.

313. The gross customs collections in the year under review amounted to £537,889, against £479,620 in 1878-79, a net increase of £58,269. Of the above sum, £223,069 (import duty, warehouse and wharf rents, and miscellaneous customs revenue, together with one-sixth of the export duty) are made over to provincial services. The results show the largest revenue yet realized in the province in any one year. Of the increase, the import duty is better by £15,139; and owing to the excellence of the rice crop and the increase in the demand for Europe, the export duty shows an improvement of £42,500 over the previous year. The following

statement shows the gross revenue, imperial and provincial, realized in the past five years, and the amounts which would have been made over to provincial services under the system at present in force:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross collections—					
Import duty	93,200	100,939	117,350	142,090	157,229
Export duty	363,649	317,054	297,593	335,286	377,785
Warehouse and wharf rents	1,020	711	1,292	1,352	1,128
Miscellaneous	722	488	4,824	892	1,747
Total ..	458,591	419,192	421,059	479,620	537,889
Deduct provincial share	155,550	154,980	173,061	200,215	223,069
Net imperial share ..	303,041	264,212	247,998	279,405	314,820

Forests.

314. The total revenue (imperial and provincial) from forests during the year amounted to £118,019, against £113,756 in 1878-79. The revenue derived from timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency shows an increase of £1,186, that derived from timber and other produce removed by consumers or purchasers an increase of £3,672, and that from confiscated drift and waif wood an increase of £2,126.

The revenue from forests not managed by Government increased by £642; while under the head of "Miscellaneous" there was a decrease of £3,366; one-sixth of the above revenue, amounting to £19,670, is the provincial share.

Opium.

315. The cost price of Bengal opium sold in the Excise Department was credited to the province for the first time in 1879-80. Hitherto it was shown in the remittance accounts of the Government of Bengal. The amount in this year was £33,282.

Miscellaneous.

316. The amount received for premium on bills in the year under report was £540, against £409 in the previous year.

Heads of account appertaining to other Governments.

317. The following heads of receipt appertain to other departments and Governments:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1879-80.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Post Office Department	20,631	46,574	25,943	..
Electric Telegraph Department ..	42,714	46,772	4,058	..
Indian Money Order Department ..	77,956	58,184	..	19,772
Overland and Continental Money Order Department	6,207	4,421	..	1,786
Military Department	30,581	42,040	11,459	..
Public Works Department	418,075	427,231	9,156	..
Indian and other Governments ..	894,971	498,019	..	396,952
Bills of other Governments	49,984	75,752	25,768	..

The increase in the Post Office Department is chiefly due to the transfer of the money order business to that department in January 1880. This change also accounts for the decrease in the receipts of the various money order departments. The improvement under the Electric Telegraph Department is on account of the increased revenue from messages. The increase in the Military Department occurred chiefly under family remittances and sales of ordnance stores. The increase in the Public Works Department is entirely on account of the improvement in the

traffic earnings of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) Railway. The item "Indian and other Governments" shows a large decrease owing to the receipt of fewer remittances from Madras, and partly also to the fact that in the previous year there was a special deposit of £106,775 on account of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1878. Bill transactions increased on account of the heavy drawings on India.

Cash balance.

318. The opening cash balance of the year under report shows an increase of £466,606 when compared with that of 1878-79. This unusually large balance was owing to the delay in transmitting part of the surplus revenue of the province and the Madras remittances received in 1878-79 to India until after the commencement of the year.

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	£	£
Notes	11,720	46,113
Silver	477,697	905,232
Copper	4,373	9,051
Total ..	493,790	960,396

Disbursements.

Land revenue.

319. The charges of collection and the amount of refunds under the head of land revenue aggregated in the year of report £79,116, or more by £22,115 than in 1878-79. There was an increase in the amount paid as commission on collections owing to the larger realizations of land revenue, and heavy charges were incurred for the Cadastral Survey party.

Forests.

320. The expenditure, including the provincial share, of the Forest Department amounted to £75,319. The details of expenditure are conservancy and works £52,948, establishments £22,371, as against £49,980 and £21,762 respectively in 1878-79. The provincial share of the above expenditure in 1879-80 was £12,553. The net profit (imperial and provincial) from this department was £42,700, as compared with £41,916 in 1878-79.

Various accounts.

321. The imperial share of the cost for salt duty was £218, being five-sixths of the total commission paid. The commission on salt tax locally manufactured showed a slight decrease of £6. The refunds under customs (export duty) and salt were £4,562 and £357 respectively.

Civil and political establishments.

322. The expenditure of the Accounts Department was £7,028 in 1879-80, as compared with £6,496 in the preceding year. The increase was chiefly due to the employment of temporary establishments for the preparation of parliamentary returns and to the annual increments of salary of officers and establishments. The political establishment charges were £14,409, against £16,631 in 1878-79. The decrease was owing to the withdrawal of the Mandalay Residency in the latter part of the year of report.

Minor establishments.

323. The expenditure on account of the Meteorological Department amounted to £195, against £202 in the previous year.

Superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances.

324. The charges for the gratuities and pensions consequent upon the reductions of the public works establishments amounted to £7,716. Under the orders of the Financial Department, this sum has been treated as a special imperial charge.

Miscellaneous.

325. The only imperial expenditure under the head miscellaneous was the charge for remittance of treasure, which amounted to £1,099, as compared with £1,699 in 1878-79. The decrease is owing to the fact that fewer local remittances were required.

Disbursements on accounts other than civil administration.

326. The following statement shows the disbursements within the province during the last two years on various accounts other than that of the civil administration :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Post Office Department	11,481	12,613	1,132	..
Telegraph Department	31,905	30,722	..	1,183
Indian Money Order Department	22,385	20,577	..	1,808
Overland and Continental Money Order Department ..	235	135	..	100
Public Works Department	478,518	446,561	..	31,957
Military Department	271,439	423,599	152,160	..
Indian and other Governments	1,262,424	1,830,558	568,134	..
Bills of other Governments	9,023	25,243	16,220	..

Nearly all the difference in the expenditure of the Post Office and Money Order Departments was due to causes which have been already noticed. The decrease under the Public Works Department was owing to diminished expenditure on the State Railway (capital account). The increase in the Military Department was caused by the additional troops stationed in the province during the year. In the Indian and other Governments the surplus available for cash remittance was augmented by the short withdrawals in the previous year. The transactions in bills of other Governments were increased chiefly by the detachment of Bengal troops stationed in the province.

Cash balance.

327. The closing cash balance of the year shows a decrease of £393,928, as compared with that of 1878-79. The unusually large balance at the close of 1878-79 has been already explained. In the year of report also a considerable portion of the surplus was not removed from the province until April 1880.

Details.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	£	£
Notes	46,113	27,626
Silver	905,232	534,513
Copper	9,051	4,329
Total ..	960,396	566,468

(*b*).—*Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.*

Land revenue.

328. The one-sixth share of the land revenue transferred to provincial services amounted in the year of report to £94,959, as compared with £86,150 in 1878-79. Of capitation tax £46,525 and miscellaneous £1,173, as against £46,066 and £1,051 respectively in the previous year, were credited to provincial funds.

Fisheries.

329. The gross collections on sea and inland fisheries in the year of report were £113,963, being £11,616 more than in 1878-79, when the collections amounted to £102,347.

Forests.

330. The provincial share of the forest revenue was £19,670 in the year 1879-80, as compared with £18,959 in the previous year.

Excise.

331. The following statement shows the gross revenue from excise realized in the past five years :—

Head of excise.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	£	£	£	£	£
Opium	87,415	97,281	104,031	117,956	129,362
Spirits manufactured after the English method	24,702	29,246	31,025	40,134	36,593
Ditto ditto Native do.	22,432	19,076	15,127	7,013	9,604
Toddy	20,452	26,058	25,850	24,870	31,020
Total ..	155,001	171,661	176,033	189,973	206,579
License fees for the sale of imported liquors ..	9,215	12,532	11,552	20,809	26,291
Customs duty on imported liquors ..	38,327	42,418	49,245	69,670	83,173
Total revenue from liquors and drugs ..	202,543	226,611	236,830	280,452	..

Deducting remissions, the net revenue of the year was £206,314, against £189,761 in 1878-79, showing an increase of £16,553, or 8·72 per cent. The revenue obtained from the sale of opium was nearly half as large again as it was five years ago. The revenue from license and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs amounted in 1879-80 to £126,521, against £112,893 in 1878-79. Sale proceeds of excise opium were £80,058, against £77,081 ; and fines, confiscations, and miscellaneous were £689, against £303; the total realizations in the year of report were £207,268, against £190,276 in 1878-79.

Opium.

332. The net revenue derived from opium during 1879-80 was £129,362, or £11,406 more than in the previous year. Of this, £80,058 was realized by the sale of excise opium, as against £40,876 in 1878-79. The quantity sold was 47,797⅛ seers, and the average price per seer (inclusive of 18*s.* 6*d.* per seer for the license fees) was £3 5*s.* 2¼*d.* Of this, the cost price, £0 14*s.* 6*d.* per seer, is credited to imperial services.

Spirits manufactured after the English method.

333. The amount realized as license fees and as duty on spirits manufactured in Rangoon and Moulmein after the English method decreased from £40,134 in 1878-79 to £36,593 in the year of report.

Country spirits.

334. The still-head duty and license fees paid for the manufacture and sale of country spirits amounted to £9,604 in 1879 80, as compared with £7,013 in 1878-79, showing an improvement of £2,591. The increase was under all items.

Tari.

335. For the right of vending fresh and fermented tari, or palm wine, £31,020 was realized in 1879-80, as compared with £24,870 in 1878-79, showing an increase of £6,150.

Customs.

336. The collections on account of sea customs import duty amounted to £157,229, as against £142,090 in 1878-79. The one-sixth share of export duty was £62,965, against £55,881. The miscellaneous receipts and warehouse and wharf rents amounted to £2,876, against £2,244 in the previous year. The import duty continued to show a steady improvement, and was the largest amount yet collected in any year.

Salt.

337. The one-sixth share of the duty on imported salt, and of excise duty on salt locally manufactured, amounted to £2,864 and £536 respectively in 1879-80, as against £1,461 and £563 in the previous year.

Stamps.

338. The revenue from stamps in 1879-80, as compared with 1878-79, shows a falling-off of £1,490. The receipts amounted to £78,090, against £79,580 in the previous year. The falling-off occurred in court fee stamps ; in other kinds of stamps there was an improvement.

Minor departments.

339. The sale proceeds of sheep farm produce amounted to £107, as against £231 in the previous year ; and there were recoveries on account of immigration advances to the extent of £90, as well as a recovery of £15 for exhibitions and fairs.

Law and justice.

340. The receipts from the sale of unclaimed and escheated property, fees, fines, forfeitures, and miscellaneous amounted in the year of report to £23,215, as compared with £22,850 in 1878-79.

341. Jail receipts amounted to £25,806 in 1879-80, as compared with £24,089 in the preceding year. The increase was under the head of jail manufactures.

Jails.

342. The receipts from fees for registering and copying documents were £1,152, against £1,143 in 1878-79.

Registration.

343. The recoveries from municipalities for cost of police amounted to £14,339, cash receipts under Act XXXI. of 1860 to £26, fees, fines, and forfeitures to £231, and miscellaneous to £608, making a total of £15,204, as against £14,151 in 1878-79. The increase is chiefly under the head of recoveries from municipalities owing to the entertainment of a larger force.

Police.

344. The marine receipts show an increase of £5,300, chiefly under coast-light dues, owing to the increase in the number of vessels using the lights and to the enhancement of the rates. The amounts were £15,663 in 1879-80, as against £10,363 in 1878-79.

Marine.

345. The receipts from school fees were £1,643, from the proceeds of the sale of books £1,526, and from miscellaneous items £55, the total being £3,224, as compared with £3,371 in 1878-79. The decrease is due to the loss of the fees from certain schools which have been taken over by municipalities and town funds.

Education.

346. The details of medical receipts are hospital receipts £471, proceeds of the labour of inmates of the lunatic asylum £385, contributions for maintenance of lunatics £45, contribution from the Military Department for the lock-hospital at Thayet-myo £140, other contributions £236, and miscellaneous medical receipts £76, the whole amounting to £1,353, as compared with £1,563 in 1878-79. The decrease was on account of lock-hospital fees, which were discontinued as illegal.

Medical.

347. The receipts, including the proceeds of the sale of the Gazette and other publications, amounted to £341 in the year under report, as against £199 in the preceding year. The increase is due to larger sales of Acts and other publications.

Stationery and printing.

348. The interest paid on the loan to the Rangoon Municipality amounted to £1,281 in the year under report, and the interest on the unpaid portion of the public works expenditure for Prome Municipality to £33.

Interest.

349. Contributions for pensions and gratuities amounted in the year under report to £514, as against £432 in the previous year.

Receipts in aid of superannuation.

350. Miscellaneous receipts amounted to £10,817, The receipts are of a fluctuating nature, and consist of the sale proceeds of durbar presents £32, sale proceeds of old stores and materials £29, unclaimed deposits £785, miscellaneous fees, fines, and forfeitures £5, fees for audit £300, and miscellaneous items £9,666, including the sum of £9,366 recovered by the Secretary of State, the cost of Colonel Browne's expedition to Yunan.

Miscellaneous.

351. The public works ordinary receipts amounted to £7,742, as against £7,277 in the previous year.

Public works.

352. The receipts on account of embankment rents were previously included under the head of public works. They amounted in the year 1879-80 to £146.

Embankments.

353. The net traffic earnings of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) Railway realized £108,523 in 1879-80, as against £97,561 in the previous year.

State railways.

354. The gain by exchange on transactions with London amounted in the year of report to £934, as against £825 in the previous year.

Gain by exchange.

Disbursements.

Interest on capital expenditure on productive public works.

355. The interest on the capital expenditure of the State Railway amounted in the year 1879-80 to £55,341, as against £51,816 in 1878-79.

Interest on district savings banks deposits.

356. The amount paid as interest on savings bank deposit balances was £607, as compared with £459 in the previous year. The increase is on account of heavier deposits and the raising of the rate of interest from three and three-fourths per cent. to four and one-sixth per cent. from 1st January 1880.

Refunds.

357. Provincial refunds amounted to £10,625, as against £9,984 in the previous year. One-sixth share of land revenue, forests, customs, and salt refunds amounted to £1,259. Refunds under fisheries to £817, under excise to £265, under stamps to £509, under law and justice to £7,146, under jails to £22, under police to £262, under marine to £205, under education to £10, and under marine and miscellaneous to £17. Customs drawbacks amounted to £112. The increase is chiefly under fishery refunds.

Land revenue.

358. The cost of the Deputy Commissioners' establishments and the commission on fishery tax amounted to £51,107 and £375 respectively. The share of the commission on collections of land revenue was £10,103 and of land settlement charges £5,450. The charges for petty construction and repairs and collection of rents, rates, and taxes were £59, the aggregate expenditure being £67,095, as against £61,173 in the previous year. The increase is principally under commission on land revenue collections and under land settlement and Cadastral Survey charges.

Forests.

359. The provincial share of the expenditure of the Forest Department amounted to £12,553.

Excise.

360. The charges under the head of excise for establishment and contingencies, including freight on opium, amounted to £1,258 in the year of report, as against £1,442 in the previous year, the decrease being under freight.

Customs.

361. The cost of establishments employed in the collection of customs duty was in 1879-80 £24,778, showing an increase of £938 over the previous year on account of annual increments to the pay of officers and establishments.

Salt.

362. The provincial share of the cost of collecting salt duty was £44.

Stamps.

363. The charges for the sale of stamps amounted to £1,898 as against £1,507 in the previous year. The increase was due to the cost of stamp paper, £543, being charged to this head for the first time.

Post office.

364. The provincial expenditure under the head of post office was £1,200, being a portion of the subsidy for conveyance of mails between Rangoon and Bassein.

Civil establishments.

365. The expenditure on account of civil establishments amounted to £30,597, as compared with £30,144 in the previous year, being an increase of £453. The increased expenditure was chiefly under the head of "Civil Secretariat" on account of service telegrams.

Minor establishments.

366. The cost of immigration amounted to £73, of cinchona plantation to £4,901, donations to scientific societies to £120, Government bull and stallion charges to £199, Gazetteer and statistical compilations to £202, veterinary class to £1,339, model farms to £1,726, botanical and other public gardens to £100, public exhibitions and fairs to £80, provincial museums to £180, and miscellaneous to £244, the aggregate cost being £4,754 in 1879-80, as against £7,361 in 1878-79, or a decrease of £2,607, due entirely to the abolition of the immigration scheme at the close of the year 1878-79.

367. The cost of the Recorder's Court amounted in 1879-80 to £5,121, of law offices to £2,019, of the establishments of the Judicial Commissioner's Court to £4,599, of Civil and Sessions Courts to £3,095, of Courts of Small Causes to £2,739, and of Criminal Courts to £63,556, aggregating £81,129. Compared with 1878-79, there was an increase of £1,786, which was on account of Criminal Courts.

Law and justice.

368. The expenditure on account of jails in the year 1879-80 amounted to £48,028, of which £15,137 was for jail manufactures, the receipts being £25,806. The expenditure was £7,900 less than that of the previous year, of which £4,682 was due to diminished manufactures, and the difference chiefly to reduction in the cost of rations. The net cost of the jails to the State was therefore £22,202, as compared with £31,839 in 1878-79.

Jails.

369. The charges of the Registration Department were £573, as against £555 in the previous year.

Registration.

370. The expenditure on police was £165,577, as compared with £147,605 in the preceding year. The increase is owing to the revision of the scale of pay of constables and to additions to the force sanctioned from the 1st April 1879. The gross cost of the municipal police included in the above was £18,116, while the contributions received from municipalities were £14,339, leaving a net charge of £3,777 against provincial funds for the year under report.

Police.

371. The marine expenditure in 1879-80 was £19,320, as against £22,701 in the previous year. There was a decrease of £800 under pay and allowances, and of £200 for coals and stores, only one steamer being employed in place of two steamers employed in the previous year. There was also a decrease under light-houses and vessels on account of a reduction in the charges for inspection duty and diminished requirements for stores.

Marine.

The survey of seaport towns establishment was less by £800 owing to its abolition in June 1879.

372. The education charges in 1879-80 amounted to £21,639, being a decrease of £934 in the year of report, as compared with the previous year, owing to the transfer of certain schools to the charge of municipalities and town funds.

Education.

373. The ecclesiastical establishment charges were £5,077 in 1879-80, as compared with £5,174 in 1878-79, being a slight decrease of £97 on account of the absence on leave of the Bishop of Rangoon.

Ecclesiastical.

374. The aggregate expenditure on account of medical services was £19,798, as compared with £21,792 in 1878-79. The details of the expenditure were medical establishment £8,911, vaccination £1,029, hospitals and dispensaries £4,739, lunatic asylum £1,784, lock-hospitals £2,743, and Sanitary Commissioner £591. The chief decrease was £1,845 under hospitals and dispensaries owing to municipalities and town funds now bearing a portion of the cost of establishments, diet, &c.

Medical.

375. The cost of Government printing, including work done at private presses, amounted to £12,024, as against £9,808 in 1878-79; of this, £7,171 was on account of the Rangoon Jail Press, £157 for printing at private presses, and the balance was the cost of the Secretariat Press. The heavy cost of the Jail Press, as compared with the previous year, was caused by the purchase of large supplies of materials and stock from Europe. The cost of stationery supplied to the various departments from the Central Store at Calcutta amounted to £2,182. In the year of report the cost of stationery purchased in the country was separated from the office expenses of the various departments. It amounted to £488.

Stationery and printing.

376. Miscellaneous charges on account of the political establishments amounted to £214, as compared with £136 in the previous year.

Political establishments.

377. Civil furlough and absentee allowances amounted to £525, as against £847 in the previous year: these charges are of a fluctuating nature.

Civil furlough and absentee allowances.

378. The amount paid for pensions and gratuities during the year was £13,529, as against £11,840 in 1878-79, showing an increase of £1,689. In the year of report a special bonus of £2,000 was granted to a Deputy Commissioner on his retirement from the service.

Superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances.

379. The following were the miscellaneous disbursements in the past two years:—

Miscellaneous.

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	£	£
Travelling allowances to officers attending examinations ..	126	164
Rewards for proficiency in language	180	118
Charitable donations	150	23
Rewards for destruction of wild animals	441	329
Cost of books and publications	12	812
Charges on account of European vagrants	3	7
Petty provincial establishments	390	387
Rents, rates, and taxes	228	129
Petty construction and repairs	56	5
Miscellaneous	203	246

The chief increase was under the head of cost of books on account of the purchase of Captain Cooke's "British Burma Manual."

380. The miscellaneous expenditure on civil buildings (including repairs), public improvements, roads, &c., was £153,252, as against £144,241 in 1878-79. This sum was expended entirely by Public Works Officers.

Public works.

381. The expenditure on irrigation and navigation by the Public Works Department was £13,977, as against £19,977 in the previous year. These charges are on account of embankments and the Pegu and Sittang canal.

Irrigation and navigation.

382. The net revenue expenditure of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) Railway amounted in 1879-80 to £77,653, as against £92,561 in the previous year.

State Railway.

383. The loss by exchange on transactions with London amounted to £1,171, as against £6 in the previous year. The increase was due to the adjustment of Colonel Horace Browne's mission charges to Yunan, recovered through the Secretary of State.

Loss by exchange.

384. The incorporated local funds consist of the district and five per cent. cess funds. The receipts, the nature of which was described in the Administration Report for 1878-79, amounted to £59,532. As compared with 1878-79 this is an increase of £5,056, due chiefly to the increase in the land revenue collections. The charges for the year were £38,409. The expenditure on public works included in this sum amounted to £14,312. The total expenditure in 1878-79 amounted to £42,203. There was thus in the year of report a decrease of £3,794 entirely on account of public works.

Incorporated local funds.

385. Omitting mere deposit funds, the local funds proper, as in previous years, are—

Excluded local funds.

a.—Town. | *c.*—Cantonment.
b.—Port. | *d.*—Dalhousie Park.

The following tabulated statement shows the receipts and disbursements, with the opening and closing balances of each fund, during the year of report:—

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Disbursements.	Closing balance.
	£	£	£	£	£
Town	31,342	21,394	52,736	26,831	25,905
Port	23,427	76,912	100,339	63,191	37,148
Cantonment	260	4,117	4,377	3,670	707
Dalhousie Park	317	339	656	641	15
Total ..	55,346	102,762	158,108	94,333	63,775

The nature of the receipts and charges of these funds was described in last year's report. The expenditure on public works amounted to £15,479 from town funds, £16,353 from port funds, and £1,185 from cantonment fund.

Municipalities.

386. There are seven municipalities with an income of £127,920 and an expenditure of £123,416. The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of 1879-80 with the opening and closing balances of each municipality :—

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Disbursements.	Closing balance.
	£	£	£	£	£
Rangoon	12,184	72,159	84,343	73,267	11,076
Bassein	2,414	10,739	13,153	10,157	2,996
Henzada	6,398	5,409	11,807	4,828	6,979
Prome	2,132	10,532	12,664	11,572	1,092
Moulmein	990	14,523	15,513	10,739	4,774
Toungoo	632	5,780	6,412	5,381	1,031
Akyab	1,243	8,778	10,021	7,472	2,549
Total ..	25,993	127,920	153,913	123,416	30,497

The debt due to the Imperial Treasury by the Rangoon Municipality was reduced to £25,000. The Akyab Municipality is still indebted to imperial funds to the amount of £626.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Vital Statistics of General Population.

Births and deaths.

387. The population of the province for the year 1879, exclusive of the Arakan Hill Tracts and the Salween district, according to the returns furnished by Commissioners, was 3,109,226, showing an increase of 64,642, or 2·12 per cent., over that of 1878. The number of births registered was 63,701, of deaths 45,618. Of the total increase, therefore, only 28·18 per cent. is attributed to natural causes ; but the system of registration in force in the province does not yet afford absolutely trustworthy results. Steps have been taken to explain carefully to all officers concerned the working of the system which has now been organized for the registration of vital statistics ; and better results are expected when it has had a fair trial. The reorganization of the rural police under the new law will tend to secure gradual improvement in this matter. The year 1879 was undoubtedly more healthy than either 1877 or 1878. The Sanitary Commissioner considers that the excessive rainfall contributed to maintain a high standard of public health by washing away filth and decaying matter from towns and villages. The registered death-rate was 14·67 per mille, as compared with 16·85 in the preceding year and with 15·14 the mean of the five previous years. The registered birth-rate was 20·49 per mille, as compared with 19·30 in the year 1878. The range of the death-rate was from 43·39 per mille in Thayet-myo town to 7·87 in Henzada district and 7·01 in Henzada town ; and the range of the birth-rate was from 32·83 in Shway-doung town to 4·72 in Henzada town. The ratio of births is returned as, on the whole, larger for males than for females, namely, 10·59 to 9·89 per mille ; while the ratio of deaths is much smaller among females, being 6·52, as against 8·15 per mille. There is nothing in the sanitary history of the year in Henzada to warrant a belief in the figures and rates returned for that district. The attention of the Commissioner and of the officers of the district has been drawn to the matter.

Diseases.

388. The province was, on the whole, very free from epidemic cholera, and the towns enjoyed special immunity. In the Akyab, Kyouk-pyoo, Thone-gwa, Bassein, and Thayet-myo districts there was some cholera, and the district of Mergui suffered severely. So far as can be judged, this freedom from epidemic cholera was due mainly to the circumstances of the season ; but it was in part also due to the sanitary improvements which have already been effected in the larger towns. The number of deaths from cholera in the whole province was 1,828, or ·59 per mille, as compared with 6,759, or 2·22 per mille, in 1878. Deaths from small-pox increased in number from 1,406 in 1878 to 2,297 in the year of report, the proportion of deaths per mille, namely, ·74, being greater than in any of the previous five years. The districts of Rangoon, Thone-gwa, and Prome were most seriously affected ; and in the last named district the disease became epidemic in the latter part of the year. The number of deaths ascribed to various kinds of fevers decreased from 28,821 in 1878 to 26,373 in 1879, the ratio per mille being 8·39. There is, however, reason to believe that enteric fever is rare in Burma, and that the people do not, save in certain exceptional forest districts, suffer from chronic malarial poisoning or from enlarged spleens. The Sanitary Commissioner has been desired to give special attention to the subject of the occurrence of fevers of the more serious type in the province. The number of deaths from bowel-complaints was 3,332, as compared with 4,640 in 1878.

Emigration and Immigration.

389. The following table shows the number of emigrants and immigrants during the past year according to the returns furnished by District Officers :—

	Emigration.		Immigration.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Arakan	8,080	9,050	12,730	8,197
Pegu	38,830	41,340	47,476	48,758
Tenasserim	28,808	26,869	36,014	39,347
Total ..	75,718	77,259	96,220	96,297

The machinery for collecting statistics of this nature is imperfect, more especially in the large towns. But in the rural districts, where an annual census of the people is taken by local officers who have every means of obtaining information as to the fluctuations of population, there is no reason why the figures should not be accepted as fairly accurate. As was explained in the last Administration Report, almost all the emigrants are foreigners returning to their native countries after a temporary stay in the province. Few natives of Burma leave the country, except for purposes of trade with adjacent States. Of the immigrants, a very considerable proportion consists of natives of India and of Upper Burmans, who visit the province for the purpose of obtaining employment as labourers, and without any intention of making a permanent settlement. It should be noted, however, that the population returns are compiled by the Thoogyees after the majority of harvest labourers, who have come for the season only, have left the country. Many of those, again, who appear in the returns as emigrants and immigrants are merely persons who have removed from one district within the province to another ; but this does not affect the relative number of emigrants and immigrants for the whole country. There is a constant current of migration between the northern parts of Arakan and the neighbouring districts of Chittagong. From the southern districts of Arakan the emigration was considerable during the past year, owing to a want of cultivable land in one district and to the high prices of grain in another. The latter cause is merely temporary. There was a considerable influx and efflux of natives of Upper Burma in the Thone-gwa, Henzada, Prome, and Thayet districts of the Pegu division. A few Shan immigrants settled in Hanthawaddy and Toungoo; but latterly no special inducements have been held out by Government to encourage them, former attempts in this direction having been unsatisfactory in their results.

Medical Relief.

390. The number of dispensaries remained the same as in the previous year, namely, 26. New buildings were opened at Akyab and Prome. The number of patients treated during the year was 101,637, against 90,159 in 1878 ; the increase occurred almost entirely in the number of out-patients. Of the whole number treated, 65,518 were men, 15,326 women, and 20,493 children ; 48 per cent. were Burmese, 37·3 natives of India, 4·7 Eurasians, 2·1 per cent. Europeans, and 7·9 per cent. other races. The large increase in the number of Burmans treated and in the attendance of children shows that the dispensaries are advancing in popularity. The income of the dispensaries during the year was £2,291, the expenditure £8,897, as compared with £12,037 and £9,069 in 1878. The contributions from municipal and local funds amounted to £1,338 and £443 respectively. In all towns which have been constituted municipalities, receipts on account of the dispensaries are credited to municipal funds, and charges are met from the same source. The subscriptions from natives of the province amounted to £444, from Europeans to

Dispensaries.

£810. Thirteen dispensaries were visited by the Deputy Surgeon-General during the year, and the condition of each of those inspected is reported satisfactory.

Rangoon Lunatic Asylum.

391. The Rangoon Lunatic Asylum has suitable accommodation for 171 patients. Thirty-eight additional cells are under construction, and accommodation will thus be provided for 209 patients in all. The total number of lunatics treated during the year was 253, as compared with 244 in 1878. At the commencement of the year 1879 the number of inmates was 195, 58 patients were admitted and 39 discharged during the year, the daily average was slightly over 200, and at the close of the year 189 patients remained. Twenty-five patients died during the year. The greatest number of lunatics confined on any one night was 211. The number of criminal lunatics in the asylum varies but little from year to year; but the number of non-criminal lunatics is increasing annually. Measures were taken during the year to enforce payment for the support of patients whose relatives are able and legally bound to provide for them.

Out of 253 patients treated, 106 were suffering from acute mania, 38 from melancholia, 32 from acute dementia, 30 from imbecility, and 27 from chronic mania. The causes of insanity were entirely unknown in 96 cases. Of the remaining 157 cases, 24 are said to have resulted from grief, 21 from the use of ganja, 18 from domestic trouble, and 17 from loss of property. In 13 cases the lunacy is said to have been hereditary, in 11 cases it is said to have resulted from the use of opium, in 10 cases from fright, and in nine cases from the use of spirits. Eighty-four cases are supposed to have resulted from physical and 73 from moral causes. Some improvement was effected in the mental condition of 14 per cent. of the patients whose lunacy was believed to have resulted from physical causes, and in five per cent. of those for whose lunacy moral causes were assigned.

The mortality in the asylum was greater than usual, 25 deaths having occurred in the course of the year. But the general health of the patients was good, and the average number in hospital was only 5·25, as compared with an average of six in 1878 and of eight since the opening of the asylum.

The total expenditure of the year amounted to £1,771, or £30 more than in 1878, the annual cost of each patient being £8 17*s.* 4*d.*, as compared with £9 0*s.* 6*d.* in the previous year. Contributions from the friends of patients amounted to £42. A total profit of £315 was made from the labour of the lunatics. The net cost to Government of each patient after deducting the amounts contributed by friends or earned by the labour of the lunatics was £7 1*s.* 8*d.*, as compared with £7 6*s.* 6*d.* in 1878.

The general condition of the asylum is satisfactory. The buildings and grounds are in good order, and careful attention has been paid to conservancy and drainage. The lunatics are well employed and carefully watched. No escapes occurred, and no cases of injury caused by the violence of patients have been reported.

Lock-hospitals.

392. At the beginning of the year 1879 there were eight lock-hospitals in the province. Three of these, at Rangoon, Toungoo, and Thayet-myo, were worked under the Cantonment Act, and the remaining five, at Moulmein, Akyab, Bassein, Prome, and Henzada, under the Contagious Diseases Act. The Henzada and Prome lock-hospitals have now been closed.

The total number of the women whose names were borne on the registers of the several lock-hospitals during the year was 1,020, and 1,123 cases of disease occurred among them. The average number of women on the registers was 678, the number at the beginning of the year having been 655, and the number at the end of the year 681. The average attendance of the women at the periodical examinations was 70·6 per cent. of the whole, or 89·3 per cent. if the number of women in hospital be counted as present at examinations in Rangoon as they have been at the other hospitals. The gross cost of the lock-hospitals to Government was £2,654 14*s.* 0*d.*, giving an average cost for each woman in hospital of nearly £9 10*s.* 0*d.* £116 was recovered in fines and fees; but the levying of fees was discontinued as illegal in the month of April.

The number of European troops in this province was greater than usual during the year under review. The average strength of the garrison was 2,741 men; and the number of cases of venereal disease which occurred among them was 310, or 11·3 per cent. of the average number of men. The percentage was highest at Rangoon, where it amounted to 18·4, and lowest at Thayet-myo, where it was 7·9. These results compare favourably with those of the Bengal and Madras cantonments.

Sanitation.

Sanitation.

393. The detailed history of the efforts made to improve the sanitary condition of the province is given in the departmental report. Special attention was paid during the year to the quality of the water-supply at Rangoon, Bassein, and Akyab; and considerable sums were expended on sanitary improvements at these towns and at Prome, where good work was done in reclaiming swamps. Little or nothing was done at Moulmein or Henzada; and the work of sanitation does not appear to have been carried on to any considerable extent in the rural parts of country. Arrangements are under consideration for the adaptation of passages in Dr. Cuningham's Sanitary Primer to the circumstances of Burma before its publication in the vernacular. The primer has been made an obligatory subject at the middle school scholarship examinations.

Vaccination.

Vaccination.

394. Increased attention was paid during the year to the subject of vaccination. The number of operations performed during the official year 1879-80 was 54,417, as compared with 37,829 in 1878-79. Of these, 38,758 were successful, as compared with 28,356 in the previous year, but the proportion of successful cases fell from 75 to 71·2 per cent. This comparative want of success was due partly to failure of the lymph, and partly to the fact that many of the operations were performed at an unfavourable season. The Burmese are generally ready to accept vaccination, and it only remains to obtain a sufficient staff of competent, honest vaccinators and to secure a regular supply of good lymph. The work of vaccination was efficiently carried on in the Thone-gwa and Henzada districts, and with complete success in Toungoo, whence not a single failure was reported. The average number of operations performed by each vaccinator was 1,377, against 976 in 1878-79. The average cost of each vaccination was 8¾*d.*, as compared with 11½*d.* in 1878-79. The total cost of the department was £1,389.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

Education.

395. During the past year special attention has been paid to the educational system of the province, and many important changes have been introduced. No essential alteration has been made in the character and aims of the provincial scheme of education as described in the Administration Report for 1877-78; but efforts were made to modify the details of the system so as to ensure the more successful working of the department. The classification of all institutions under inspection, according to the plan prescribed by the Government of India, was completed as far as the materials available would admit. The classification of particular schools is still provisional, pending the result of the first of the annual provincial examinations for which arrangements were made during the year. The scale of fees in Government schools was re-arranged. The standards of instruction in each class of school were revised and definitely settled after full and careful consideration. The departmental rules for granting aid to indigenous and other schools were recast. The principle of payment by results was adopted; and awards varying in amount are to be made to the teachers for each pupil who passes an examination by one or other of the prescribed standards; rewards will no longer be paid to the pupils themselves. Assistant Masters paid by Government will also be appointed to private schools. With a view to offering special encouragement to education among the Karens, provision has been made for monthly grants to Karen primary schools in which are employed teachers who hold certificates of having passed the departmental examinations, and a Deputy Inspector of Karen schools has been appointed. Alterations were made in the rules for the award of scholarships, and an additional class of scholarships was added to those already existing. The subject of the extension of special and technical training also received attention.

General results.

396. The number of Government schools open at the close of the year was 27, as compared with 29 at the close of the year 1878-79. The attendance increased from 1,758 on 31st March 1879 to 2,094 on 31st March 1880. Of other schools under inspection, the number at the close of the year of report was 3,097, as compared with 3,069 at the close of the previous year. The number of scholars on the books of these institutions increased from 76,116 to 78,198. The gross expenditure of the department during the year amounted to £41,007, as against £41,383 in 1878-79. The expenditure from provincial funds decreased from £22,653 to £20,317: this is exclusive of a sum of £2,797 deducted for educational purposes from the grants made to municipal from provincial funds. The expenditure from local rates decreased from £8,067 to £4,992; the causes which led to the decrease were noticed in the last Administration Report. Receipts from fees and fines rose from £4,121 in 1878-79 to £6,145 in the year under review. The amount expended on scholarships and rewards was £540, as compared with £452 in the previous year. The grants-in-aid sanctioned during the year amounted to £4,855. A sum of £2,020 was expended on the repair and maintenance of buildings.

Controlling agency.

397. The strength and constitution of the controlling staff of the department remained unchanged during the year. The work of inspection was carried on with vigour and success. The Native Deputy Inspectors have for the most part proved themselves active and capable officers, with an intelligent interest in their duties. In dealing with the monastic schools their aid is specially valuable.

University education.

398. A promising commencement has been made in the matter of University education. Seven pupils of the Rangoon High School matriculated at the Calcutta University; and the college department was recognized by the affiliation in Arts of the school, with effect from 1st January 1879. There are at present four undergraduates at the high school reading for the First Arts examination. The teaching staff of the school is now particularly strong.

Secondary education, high schools.

399. Four schools are returned as maintaining high school departments, namely, the Government schools at Rangoon, Akyab, and Moulmein, and the American Mission school for Karens at Bassein. The first-named school has fully maintained its reputation. In the high school department there were 20 pupils at the close of the year. The study of Pali was being placed on an improved footing by the newly appointed Professor at the end of the year under review. A special feature in the management of the school was the opening of the classes, under certain conditions, to out-students. The cost of the institution to Government is still high; the average cost to Government of each pupil was, in the high and middle departments, £23 7*s.* 4½*d*; in the primary department, £7 3*s.* 6¾*d*. The working of the high school department at Akyab was satisfactory; but at Moulmein the results were less gratifying. Valuable work continues to be done by the Karen Mission school at Bassein; the school at Toungoo has abandoned the attempt to maintain a high department.

Secondary education, middle schools.

400. Eleven Government schools and 19 aided schools, including the middle departments of the high schools already noticed, are classed in the middle grade. The progress of the Government middle schools is favourably reported upon by the Director of Public Instruction. According to the results of the scholarship examinations, the most successful schools of this class were those at Akyab, Rangoon, Bassein, Moulmein, Shway-gyin, and Kyouk-pyoo in the order named. The Prome school has also been efficiently and successfully managed. The number of pupils at the close of the year in the Government middle schools was 413. Of the aided middle schools, only St. Paul's school, Rangoon, appears to have been particularly successful; but the means of estimating the progress made by these schools are at present inadequate. The adaptation of the course of instruction to that prescribed by Government, and the result of the provincial examinations, will afford more satisfactory materials for a definite opinion. The number of pupils at the close of the year in the aided middle schools was 725. The average cost to Government of each pupil in the high and middle schools, both Government and private, was £6 9*s.* 0*d*. Four schools for girls in Rangoon and two in Moulmein are graded as middle schools. The total number of pupils at the close of the year was 179. The average cost to Government of each pupil was £1 12*s.* 4*d*.

Primary education.

401. At the close of the year of report, there were, exclusive of the primary departments of middle and high schools, 14 primary schools maintained by Government, 43 of the same grade supported by missions and aided by Government, and 3,048 indigenous monastic and lay schools, of which 698 were aided and 2,350 were unaided. The attendance at the Government schools at the close of the year was 1,640 pupils, of whom 145 were girls. The admission of all pupils to the lower primary division without payment of any fees will probably have the effect of largely increasing the attendance at these schools. At present only six of them are reported as really efficient, and in some instances no progress whatever has been made. The want of competent masters continues to be felt. Of the aided mission schools, the American Mission Karen schools at Henzada, the Church of England orphanages at Moulmein and Tavoy, and the Roman Catholic Mission school, Rangoon, show satisfactory results. Of the indigenous schools, the lay schools are more ready in adapting their curricula to the Government standards, and are therefore more successful in earning rewards than the monastic schools. Nearly 12 per cent. of the pupils of the lay schools inspected were rewarded, as compared with a little over 2 per cent. of the pupils of the

monastic schools. There is no doubt, however, that the latter do really good work, especially among the rural population; and as the influence of the Education Department is extended among them, their standard of teaching will no doubt be raised. The total number of pupils attending primary schools of all kinds at the close of the year was 78,934, of whom 4,429 were girls.

Schools for special or technical training.

402. In addition to the normal school attached to the Rangoon High Shool and the drawing classes of the same institution, which were founded in previous years, arrangements were made during the past year for the opening of survey classes in connection with the Government schools at Rangoon, Akyab, and Moulmein. The teaching staff is fairly efficient, and the experiment has met with very considerable success. The special inducements held out to qualified students of receiving preference in appointment to various public offices will tend to maintain the popularity of the classes; and the settlement operations now in progress will provide employment for competent scholars for some time to come. The normal school has now been in existence for four years, and continues to make satisfactory progress. It fails, however, to supply trained teachers in sufficient numbers to meet the demand, and arrangements for establishing normal classes at Akyab and Moulmein will shortly be carried out. For the first time, Karens were admitted to the normal school during the past year, with a view to facilitate the working of the plan of aiding Karen schools which employ certificated teachers. The admission of Karens has been attended with success. The average attendance at the school was somewhat better than the previous year. The average attendance at the drawing classes was 93 pupils, as compared with 53 in 1878-79. The subject of medical education has received careful attention from the local Government. Aided by the cordial co-operation of the Governments of Bengal and Madras, arrangements have been made for the training of Burmese youths in the medical colleges of Madras and Calcutta. But as yet no Burmese students have actually gone to either the Calcutta or the Madras medical school.

Scholarships.

403. The system of Government scholarships has been modified so as to correspond with the revised educational scheme. Scholarships are now senior, junior, and primary, the examinations being assimilated with those for the several Government standards by which schools are graded. A further extension of the system will probably be necessary to provide encouragement for undergraduate students.

Employment of students in the public service.

404. Under orders of the local Government, in making appointments to the public service preference will be given as far as possible, other things being equal, to holders of middle school examination certificates. Special orders have been issued requiring Thoogyeeships to be given only to holders of certificates of proficiency in surveying. The Telegraph Department has also thrown open certain appointments to successful candidates at the departmental examination. The advantages offered to qualified students of the survey classes have been already noticed. The result of these experiments, which are still in their infancy, cannot be yet predicted; but there can be little doubt that the cause of education will derive considerable benefit from the encouragement held out to successful work.

Books.

405. The Government book depôt, which is in connection with the Education Department, has been successfully managed during the past year. The expenditure amounted to £1,804, or £408 less than in 1878-79. The net proceeds of sales, after deducting the sums paid as commission, amounted to £1,485, as compared with £966 in the previous year. The Standing Committee on school text-books was formed during the year; and arrangements have been made for the publication of editions of various Pali and Burmese books. The Educational Department already possesses good vernacular primers in spelling, grammar, arithmetic, algebra, geography, and physiology, besides other more advanced reading books. Reprints of some of these primers are required and are being carried through. A Burmese sanitary primer will shortly be in the press; it is a translation of Dr. Cuningham's Indian primer. The literary researches of Dr. Forchammer, the Professor of Pali, will find an appropriate place in the next section.

Literature and the Press.

Publications.

406. The literary productions of the province during the year of report were not marked by greater variety or interest than in previous years. In all ninety-nine works were published, of which twenty-seven were written in English or some other European language and sixty in one of the Vernacular languages of the country. Forty-three of the Vernacular publications and twelve of the English were religious works, the latter for the most part tracts and pamphlets issued by missionaries for the instruction of Native converts. None of the books published during the year calls for any special notice.

Ancient manuscripts.

407. Dr. Forchhammer, the Professor of Pali at the Rangoon High School, has devoted much time and attention to the investigation and collection of Pali, Sanskrit, Burmese, and Talaing manuscripts existing in the province. Many valuable records of Buddhist literature have been discovered by him in monasteries and in the possession of private persons. The collections of manuscripts in the hands of the monks, or *pone-gyees*, are often of great value and interest; and accumulation of literary treasures in religious houses is stimulated by the fact that the presentation of a good manuscript to a monastery is considered a work of merit on the part of a Buddhist layman. In addition to the Buddhist sacred literature, Dr. Forchhammer's researches have revealed the existence of a number of Brahminical works, and of Burmese translations from the Sanskrit, which are of interest in their bearing upon the relations between the inhabitants of Burma and of Hindustan. As yet, however, but a very small portion of the country has been put under contribution for the supply of manuscripts. The record of the labours of future years will perhaps show that this province is unexpectedly rich in works of the highest interest to students of Oriental literature.

Presses.

408. There are three Government and seventeen private presses in this province. Of the latter, eleven are established at Rangoon, three at Moulmein, and one each at Akyab, Bassein, and Toungoo. The Vernacular newspapers are five in number, three being published at Rangoon and two at Moulmein. The Vernacular journals are periodically examined, and excerpts are made for the information of the local Government. The tone of these journals is gentlemanly, and on the whole loyal to the British Government, though traces of a decided national feeling are occasionally visible. Burman journalists do not hesitate to expose abuses or misdoing; but they rarely allow their columns to be made vehicles for scurrility. The estimated circulation varies from 300 to 150 copies. With the exception of the *Burma Herald*, which appears every Wednesday and Saturday, and the *Burman Messenger*, a fortnightly religious publication, the Vernacular papers are published once a week. In English three daily newspapers, including advertising papers, and one weekly newspaper were issued in Rangoon during the past year. At Akyab one English and at Moulmein three English newspapers were published.

Science and Art.

Sculpture and painting.

409. Amongst the Burman and cognate races inhabiting the province art has hardly emerged from the barbaric stage. The statues, which are all connected with religion, are entirely wanting in variety of detail and ornament, and are one and all modelled upon a primitive and inaccurate attempt to copy Nature. Numerous as are the images of Gaudama, of monks, and of ogres and monsters at the entrances to monasteries and pagodas, or perched on the terraces at the bases of the latter, all the individuals of each class are very much after the same plan, and all are equally still, emotionless, stiff, and conventional; not one is shown as performing any complicated action. Painting is in an equally rude state; there is no foreshortening and no light and shade, and the painters are utterly unable to represent on a flat surface objects as they appear in nature to the eye. Such coarse pictures as exist represent men and animals utterly distorted and in the most grotesque and impossible positions, and such a thing as landscape painting is unknown.

Carving and silver-work.

410. Owing to the custom of ornamenting public buildings and monasteries with wood-carving and to the passion which exists for gold and silver ornaments, bowls, and drinking cups, carvers and silver-smiths have advanced considerably beyond sculptors and painters. The designs for silver-work and wood-carving are often good, and they are thoroughly oriental; but the work usually wants neatness and finish.

Wood-carving.

411. The general designs in wood-carving, which style of ornament is much used for the decoration of buildings or of boats, are bold, but the workmanship is coarse. That the Burman carvers could do better is shown by the great improvement in the work turned out at Henzada, where, for several years, the workmen have been guided and instructed by a competent artist. In the Moulmein and Rangoon jails, Burman prisoners, employed on wood-carving, speedily develope taste and skill in their designs for ornamental wood-work. Among Natives and Europeans there is a large demand for carved work of this kind.

Gold and silver-work.

412. The gold and silver smiths are principally employed in making bowls or ornaments, such as necklaces and earrings, or rather ear-tubes. In making the first, a plain bowl of the required size is made and filled with lac, the design is then traced out with a slightly blunt stilet and a hammer, and the work filled in with chisels, stilets, and punches of different sizes. The workmanship of the necklaces resembles that of the Genoese and Maltese silver-smiths They are simple patterns, but some are highly ornamented, especially the *dalcezan*, which consist of rows of small birds or of conventional roses or other similar figures set into a slight network which hangs near the breast. The bellows used by silver-smiths, as by all workers in metals, consist of two upright cylinders, each fitted with a rod, to the lower end of which is attached a bunch of feathers; these serve as pistons, and are alternately raised and depressed; both communicate at the base with a single tube, through which the air is thus forced. One or two silver-smiths make niello work, which consists of silver tracery or figures inlaid in black metallic alloy. The demand for this kind of work is small; and the method of its production is little known. Some specimens received a medal of honour at the Native Industrial Art Exhibition held at Simla in 1880. Effort is now being made to extend the industry of niello work by apprenticing youths to the Shway-gyin silver-smith who gained the medal.

Brass-work.

413. The brass-founders turn out substantial images and excellent bells. Of these latter almost every pagoda has one, and the great majority several, generally very large, which are suspended to a cross-piece supported upon two uprights, and, having no clapper, are sounded by being struck with the end of a deer's horn or of a heavy piece of wood. Besides these, every pagoda, however small it may be, has a number of smaller bells hung round the *tee* or crown at the summit with long light clappers hanging down, and the sound produced by them when moved by the wind is very pleasing. In casting both bells and images a somewhat rough mould of clay is first made and then is coated with wax varying in thickness according to the thickness of metal desired: this is carefully fashioned and is then covered with a thin layer of somewhat liquid mud, so that the outer covering may fit exactly into the wax mould: this outer covering is added to till it is strong enough to bear the treatment it will have to undergo. Several small air-holes are left in the outer case, and unless the image or bell is very large indeed, orifices for the introduction of the molten metal are left at the top. When it is dry the wax is melted out and the molten brass, which, in the case of bells, is mixed with silver, is poured in and allowed to cool; the outer covering is then broken off, the flaws and holes filled up, and the whole polished. In very large castings the metal is at first poured in through holes lower down, and then through another set somewhat higher, and so on, so that the cast is, as it were, built up. Great interest prevails in the casting of important images. Such an event is generally made the occasion of a considerable ceremony, at which numbers of people assemble from the country around. At these times many women display

their piety by casting in their gold ornaments to improve the metal used for the face of the image, which is highly burnished.

Iron-work.

414. The iron-smith's principal occupation is making swords, knives, and spear-heads. *Da-mas* are the ordinary *da* or *dhao* as they are called in Bengal, and are used as choppers; they weigh from about one to about four pounds and vary from two-and-a-half to five inches in breadth, and all have broad backs. *Da-shays* are generally about a pound and three quarters in weight, a foot-and-a-half long, and three inches or a little less in breadth, with a rounded point and with a narrower back and a longer handle than the *da-ma*; *da-lways* or swords are lighter, longer, and narrower, and end in a flattish concave circle; *da-myoungs* or daggers vary in size and in weight, are pointed, and have a short, straight handle. Steel is not made in the country, and there is little or no attempt to harden the iron; the *da-shay* has but little elasticity and will bend and retain the bent form given to it.

Pottery.

415. The pottery is of the simplest kind. Salt-boiling pots are made in almost every district where salt is made, and water-pots in Shway-gyin, Henzada, Twan-tay, and many other places. Large water-pots, commonly known as Pegu jars, are made principally at Twan-tay. Thit-nyo-gone, a village close to Bassein, is the place where the most ornamental pottery, if ornamental it can be called, is manufactured. At some places, as at Twan-tay and Thit-nyo-gone, the kilns are permanent structures of masonry of about 20 feet long, 12 feet broad, and 10 feet high from the floor to the centre of the roof; they are generally built against the scarped side of some slight eminence, and have the draught-hole close to the high ground and the entrance at the other end. The roof is somewhat dome-shaped and has the appearance of a large unkeeled boat turned upside down. In other places, as near Win-ba-daw in Shway-gyin, the kilns are temporary structures. Roughly the permanent kilns are found in places where there is a regular manufacture going on all the year round, and the temporary ones where men go down to the salt-producing tracts to make pots for which they are paid in salt by the salt-boilers. For salt-pots one part of sand is added to every two parts of earth and for other pots somewhat less. The burning for the former lasts about twenty-four hours and for the latter about twelve. The large jars are glazed with a mixture of galena and rice-water. In all cases the pots are turned and finished by hand. The Burmese use china-ware largely for their meals, and in this respect differ widely from Natives of India. The ware is mostly of a coarse type, and is imported from Europe and China. When the people succeed in finding good china clays, and in establishing factories of common glazed ware, a very large local market will be found for such products.

Lacquer-work.

416. Drinking cups and boxes for carrying the necessary ingredients for betel-chewing are made of lacquered-ware, principally in Upper Burma, but also in different places in the province. A box of the required size and shape is prepared of exceedingly fine bamboo wicker-work. On this is evenly applied a coat of a vegetable oil known as thitsee, and obtained from the *Melanorrhœa usitatissima* (once largely exported to China *vid* Ba-mo, and when cleaned and purified known as "China varnish"). When this is dry a paste composed of fine sawdust, thitsee, and rice-water is thickly and evenly laid on, and as soon as this has set the box is fastened to a rude lathe and carefully smoothed with a piece of silicious bamboo which is used in the place of sand-paper. The next coat consists of a coat of finely powdered bone-dust and thitsee, which when dry is smoothed in the same way and the grounding is complete. In colouring the boxes three colours only are used, but of different shades. For *yellow*, yellow orpiment is carefully pounded and washed several times, being allowed to dry between each washing until a pure and impalpable powder remains, reduced three parts in bulk from the raw powder: with this is intimately mixed a small quantity of a kind of tragacanth, and the whole is dried in the sun. This is worked up to the proper consistency with a vegetable oil called shansee, and a little thitsee is added, but not enough to injure the colour. For *green*, finely ground indigo is added to the orpiment in a sufficient proportion to give the required shade, and the rest of the process is the

same. *Red* is prepared from finely ground vermillion mixed with a little thitsee and worked up with shansee. A coat of the colour and shade intended for the ground-work is thickly and evenly applied, and when it is thoroughly dry the pattern which is to appear in the next shade or colour is engraved with a style and the colouring matter applied over the box. When it is dry the box is placed on the lathe and the second colour removed by means of a bit of silicious bamboo, so that it remains only in the lines of the engraved pattern. Similar processes are followed for the different colours or shades till the design is complete. Lastly, one or two coats are given of a varnish composed of thitsee and shansee. As the box-makers use a lathe, they can give a straight line, which the silver-smiths do not. Lacquered boxes, lacquered urns, lacquered trays are largely used by Buddhist priests and others to carry or store food, and for many other purposes. Every bazaar or row of shops in a Burmese town or village is certain to contain more or less of lacquered-wares for sale.

Gilding.

417. In almost every monastery is to be found a large chest ornamented in black and gold: these are largely made at Prome. The box is of teak, and when finished is covered with a mixture of thitsee and sifted teak saw-dust which is allowed to dry; any inequalities are then smoothed down, and the box is covered with a preparation of finely sifted burnt rice-husk, wood-oil, and rice-water. When this is dry it is rubbed down with a smooth stone and cocoanut-husk and water, and is then again rubbed with thitsee. It is again fined down and put in the sun, and when quite dry receives another coat of thitsee and is put away in the shade; when dry it is washed, put out in the sun, coated again with thitsee, and put away to dry. It is now ready to be ornamented. Sometimes this is done by sticking on small pieces of glass in different patterns intermixed with gilding, but more generally gilding only is employed. The boxes with glass have a tawdry appearance. Figures and flowers are drawn in thitsee mixed with a kind of gold size, and as soon as this is dry the box is washed in the sun with boiled thitsee, and gold leaf is applied all over and gently rubbed with cotton-wool. It is then gently washed with water, when the gilding comes away from all the unsized parts. Some of these boxes are exceedingly handsome, and in almost every case there is more gilding than ground-work showing.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

418. During the past year enquiries were instituted with a view to preserving some record of the archæological remains of this province. A collection was made of available information concerning the various objects of antiquarian interest, and when the necessary investigations are completed, it is intended to issue a series of photographs of the most notable examples of Buddhist architecture and of other remains of archæological value with descriptive letter-press.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

419. Besides the opening of a church at Prome and the appointment of an Archdeacon for the See of Rangoon, there is nothing to record under this head.

Stationery.

420. There is nothing to record under this head in the present report. The total cost of stationery supplied from Calcutta was £2,182 as against £2,638 in the preceding year. Besides this, £488 was expended on the purchase of local stationery. Expenditure on this account was in previous years included under the head of office expenses. As yet no locally made papers are used for the public services. The native paper is coarse and dark-coloured ; it is made from bamboos and other jungle fibres.

PART III.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Administration of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

1.—Area cultivated and uncultivated, and communications.

Division.	Principal geographical divisions of territory.	Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated culturable waste in acres.			Communications—Mileage of.			Remarks.
		Cultivated.	Waste. Culturable.	Waste. Unculturable.	Total.*	Remaining at last year.*	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made roads, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes.	Rail-roads.	
	British Possessions.											
Arakan.	Akyab	618	916	3,903	5,437	526,980	4,049	522,240	1,500	68	..	Note.—The area noted for the Hill Tracts is that portion within which order and regularity have to be maintained. The area of the Akyab district does not include that of the Hills: and the country beyond the fixed northern boundary of the Hill Tracts district, viz., 404 square miles, is thus excluded.
	Northern Arakan	20	330	863	1,213	211,200		211,200	210	..	..	
	Kyouk-pyoo	184	895	3,740	4,809	249,077	2,057	247,020	634	152	..	
	Sandoway	74	61	3,532	3,667	39,330	290	39,040	130	13·5	...	
	Total	895	1,503	12,038	14,526	1,025,016	6,396	1,019,520	2,764	245·5	...	
Pegu.	Rangoon Town	3·41	1·08	18·51	22	691·20	...	691·20	12·5	59·25 (a)	11	(a) 1st class 9; 2nd class 20·75; and 3rd class 29·5 miles.
	Hanthawaddy	1,20·50	2,315·75	7·0·75	4,236	1,614,176·00	68,096	1,536,080·00	492	131·25 (b)	66	(b) 1st class 80·25; 2nd class 51 miles.
	Thone-gwa	53·01	2,165·00	2,802·00	5,020	1,340,625·00	5,018	1,335,620·00	1,400	..	...	
	Bassein	2·8·00	1,150·00	1,651·00	3,719	1,018,560·00	2,520	1,016,040·00	387	..	..	(c) 3rd class 111 miles; 4th class 60 miles.
	Henzada	1,412·48	1,667·0	1,0·8	4,0·8	1,0·8,0·2·50	4,075	1,0·4,087·50	157	171 (c)		(d) 2nd class 9; 3rd class 67; 4th class 13 miles.
	Thurrawaddy	277·73	1,077·27	941·00	2,0·1	700,072·50	..	700,072·50	.	89 (d)	66	
	Prome	1,5···5	571·85	1,0·4·00	2,·87	4·1,0·5·00	424·50	3·7,560·00	40	153	38·5	(e) 1st class 35, 2nd class 42·25; 3rd class 47·5 miles.
	Thayet-myo	185·14	1,·56·86	1,155·00	2,·97	6·0,2·6·50	··	6·0,2·6·50	135	124·75 (e)		
	Total	3,0·8·05	14,137·50	8,·67·75	27,·74	8,17·,2·7·00	182,172	9,·47,8·5·00	2,·7·5	727·25	181·5	
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town	1··	1	.	11	1		1		2		
	Amherst	5·20	4,7·1	1,0·2·0	11,1·0	·,·1·,·14	12,011	3,·84,2·5	3·1	56		
	Ta·oy	121	7,5·4	3,1·2	7,1·0	2,·2·,7·5	1,171	2,·1,5·2	191	2·7·5		
	Mergui	·2	2,·74	1,7·1	7,·10	1,·1·,·47	·57	1,·1·,1·0	178	70	.	
	Shwaygyan	161	3,·74	1,·12	5,·07	2,·1·,··0	1,·8·	2,·1·,·74	2·0			
	Tonngoo	79	3,122	3,0·1	6,·2·	2,·8·,·0·	1,··	2,·1·,·22	101	52		
	Salween	21	1,116	1,·00	4,·16	1,·1·,·00		1,·1· ·00	·50			
	Total	1,·80	21,·01	24,·2·	46,··	13,·8·,·25	·,·01	17,·8·,·24	1,·1·	2·1·7		
	Grand Total	5,·7·05	2·,·81·29	14,·7·76	·7,220	21,·5·,·7··00	140·00	23,··,·1·,·50	7,2·5·5	1,·8·5	181·5	

* The figures in these columns have been revised; and do not correspond with the figures given in the report for 1878-79.

A.2.—Character of the surface.

[For details of this table, *see* Part III. of the "British Burma Administration Report for 1873-74," pages iv. to xvii.]

A.3.—Climate for 1879.

Division.	Places at which observations were taken, etc. Year 1879.	Rain-fall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.		
						May.				July.				December.						
		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Arakan	Akyab	10·84	194·17	19·63	224·64	90·16	75·25	98·05	68·00	85·30	75·19	92·00	73·00	83·18	63·30	86·00	53·00	.	. . .	. . .
	Northern Arakan	10·72	118·69	19·85	149·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	. .	.. ...
	Kyouk-pyoo	11·62	148·36	11·38	171·36	89·45	81·09	94·00	79·00	88·12	77·20	90·00	78·00	87·28	69·13	85·00	64·00	..	. ..	.. ..
	Sandoway	15·18	100·28	9·57	125·13	86·01	70·03	90·00	70·00	80·10	77·00	86·00	73·00	75·00	67·00	86·00	64·00	..	. ...	... ..
	Average for Arakan	12·16	159·85	15·21	184·22	88·54	78·44	94·02	74·33	84·47	75·82	89·00	73·00	81·82	66·46	85·00	60·33	.	. .	.. ...
Pegu	Rangoon Town	16·76	78·17	23·74	118·69	92·25	76·85	100·60	73·40	85·92	75·12	89·70	72·40	88·00	68·70	91·50	60·60	.	. .	. . .	. .....
	Hmuthawaddy	9·69	101·15	19·98	130·82	..	..	..	...	.	.	.	...	...	..			. .	. .	. .....
	Thone-gwa	5·04	70·44	19·21	95·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			. .	. .	. .....
	Bassein	11·75	71·57	16·34	99·66	94·40	77·00	98·50	73·00	84·90	75·90	89·00	74·50	85·50	66·70	91·00	63·50	. .	. .	. .....
	Henzada	5·04	64·65	10·87	81·46	95·21	77·50	102·00	76·00	84·50	74·00	89·00	72·00	83·40	67·40	85·00	64·00	. .	. .	... ..
	Tharrawaddy	14·53	66·65	14·66	97·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			. .	. .	. ...
	Prome	2·85	40·88	5·05	48·71	88·30	69·23	100·0	69·00	81·94	69·00	89·00	70·00	64·48	85·11	89·00	58·50	. .	. .	.. ..
	Thayet-myo	1·40	32·01	7·13	40·63	102·30	80·71	108·10	76·90	87·70	76·20	92·70	74·90	83·69	61·00	87·20	31·00	. .	. . .	. .	
	Average for Pegu	8·58	65·07	14·74	88·39	94·58	82·24	101·89	76·46	85·07	76·16	89·88	74·56	81·22	69·70	88·70	59·52	...	.. .	..
Tenasserim	Moulmein	20·09	131·00	19·36	171·26	87·50	76·00	98·00	73·50	84·90	73·90	89·50	71·50	80·20	66·10	93·50	63·00	.	.	. .
	Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	32·70	161·34	25·83	219·87	91·60	76·10	97·00	74·00	87·20	74·70	91·00	72·00	90·10	66·00	93·00	60·50	..	. .	.. ...
	Mergui	45·13	93·65	22·88	163·66	91·50	75·20	97·00	73·00	87·00	72·80	91·70	70·50	85·60	68·90	91·00	64·50	. .	. .	.. ..
	Shway-gyin	9·31	100·78	14·74	124·83	96·00	77·00	102·00	73·00	86·10	75·00	93·00	73·00	86·00	68·00	91·00	60·00	..	.	.....
	Toungoo	4·86	63·96	7·64	76·46	99·10	76·40	105·00	71·00	87·10	74·40	94·60	72·00	86·70	64·60	89·60	58·00	.. ...	.	... .
	Salween	...	...	...	..	.	.	.	.	...	...	.	...	.	.	.	.	..		.. .
	Average for Tenasserim	22·00	110·33	18·89	151·22	93·14	76·12	97·80	72·90	86·46	74·16	91·02	71·50	87·52	67·12	92·20	61·20	...	..	...
	General Average, B. B.	14·24	110·75	16·28	141·27	92·08	78·93	97·57	74·56	85·33	76·05	90·27	72·75	83·49	67·77	88·85	60·35		. .	.

Note.—The averages are taken only for places where observations are kept.

B.—Political Relations.

1.—Native States.—None.

2.—Native Chiefs and principal Male Members of their Families.

Name of individual and State, and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has *sunnud* authorizing adoption, or not.	Family follows primogeniture, or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
				Blank.					

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

The Chief Authority in the province of British Burma is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, established under Foreign Department (Political) resolution No. 212, dated 1st January 1862. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary, a Settlement Secretary, a Junior Secretary, and an Assistant to the Secretary, three Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, 18 Deputy Commissioners, including one Superintendent of the Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan, and 32 Assistant Commissioners, four Collectors of Sea Customs, four Port Officers, a Director of Public Instruction, two Inspectors of Schools, an Inspector-General of Police, an Inspector-General of Jails, and two Conservators of Forests. The usual staff of officers in the Public Works Department is also attached to the province. The Chief Commissioner exercises the powers of a Local Government under the law when such powers have been specially delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council; in all other respects, Political and Fiscal, he is the Chief Executive of the Local Government, and under the Government of India. The Judicial Officers are the Judicial Commissioner, the Recorder of Rangoon, the Judge of the Town of Moulmein, and the Judge of the Small Cause Court, Rangoon.

The following is a statement of the area, population, revenue, &c., of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships, and revenue sub-divisions of the territory:—

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of executive districts.	Number of judicial and revenue sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Average of ditto.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.		Remarks.
													Land.	Gross.	
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Arakan	Akyab	10	5,337	305,616	Akyab (Municipal limits) 20,292; Myo-houng 2,525	1,946	12	12	40	25	451	3,15,284	6,72,978	20,15,636	
	Northern Arakan	1	1,213	19,731	Myouk-toung 400; Palukwa 230	246	2	2	70	30	270	75,270	3,555	8,107	
	Kyouk-pyoo	5	4,309	146,000	Ramree 3,688; Kyouk-pyoo 2,327; An 1,565; Cheduba 1,283; Myayboung 1,151	986	6	6	48	9	367	92,309	1,50,006	467,217	
	Sandoway	3	3,667	56,942	Sandoway 1,624; Toungoop 1,459; Gwa 949	467	4	4	184	21	225	90,837	62,493	145,916	
	Total, Arakan	19	14,526	527,689		3,645	24	24	85	21	1,313	5,73,700	8,89,332	26,36,876	
	Rangoon Town	1	22	95,179		84	5	4	...	...	293	72,000	10,881	6,46,552	
	Hanthawaddy	6	4,236	305,549	Pegu 4,854; T..antay 1,765; Syriam 1,733	1,310	10	10	44	26	404	3,97,607	19,76,681	68,73,720	

Pegu	Thone-gwa	6	5,413	221,059	Yandoon ... .. 10,720 Pantanaw 6,186	830	8	8	48	20	276	1,45,200	5,36,784	16,03,768
	Bassein . .	8	7,047	319,212	Bassein (Municipal limits) ... 21,355 Lay-myethna ... ... 3,516 Kyoon-pyaw .. ... 3,257 Yay-gyee ... ... 2,580 Myoung-mya .. ... 1,872 Nga-thaing-gyoung .. .. 1,215 Nga-pootaw .. ... 990 Tha-boung 500	1,470	11	11	76	34	556	3,41,505	7,26,045	23,62,188
	Henzada	6	1,948	297,170	Henzada (Municipal limits) ... 16,966 Kyan-gin . .. 8,581 Myan-oung . .. 5,683 Zaloon . . ... 4,637 Ka-noung 3,214	1,196	9	9	28	11	327	1,21,896	4,48,539	9,57,924
	Tharrawaddy	4	2.014	240,945	.	1,337	7	7	20	8	305	94,702	2,99,920	7,30,966
	Prome	6	2,887	286.498	Prome ... .. . 27.320 Shway-doung . .. 13,248 Poung-deh .. ... 5,132 Pa-doung 2,806	1,720	9	9	30	20	462	1,50,678	2,77,014	7,46,061
	Thayet-myo	4	2,397	155,941	Thayet-myo ... .. 9.459 Ywa-toung .. ... 8,023 Kama ... ... 2,875 Mindoon 1.362	878	7	7	60	20	909	1,05,766	1,09,492	3,66,110
	Total, Pegu ..	41	25,964	19.21.553	.. ..	8,925	66	65	44	20	3,532	13.39.354	43,77,356	1,43,11,829
Tenasserim ...	Moulmein Town	1	14	57,882		...	2	3	...	..	..	65,640		
	Amherst	11	15,189	245,765	Thatone .. .. 3.155 Amherst . .. 3,199 Yay .. ... 2.965 Moodone . ... 2.577 Yatha-byin .. .. 2,431 Poung . .. 2,403 Kaw-ka-rake . ... 2,139 Kado ... ... 2,040 Choungzone . ... 1,896 Martaban 1,795	744	15	15	40	9	...	1,20,804	5,54,765	19,00,345
	Tavoy	4	7,150	82,580	Tavoy 14,823	311	5	5	50	10	...	1,02,949	1,02,248	2,13,150
	Mergui	5	7,810	54.429	Mergui 10,934	202	6	6	60	32	..	76,682	72,906	1,96,738
	Shway-gyin	4	5,567	143,157	Shway-gyin 6,802	594	7	8	80	12	...	1,01,007	1,24,609	4,05,452
	Toungoo	6	6,354	95.902	Toungoo (Municipal limits) 12,469	718	9	11	40	10	...	91.296	44,088	2,99.379
	Salween	1	4,646	25,513	Pa-poon 773	267	2	2	80	25	..	73,808	9,275	26,246
	Total, Tenasserim .	32	46,730	705,228	.. ..	2,836	46	50	50	16	...	632.181	9,07.891	30,41,310
	GRAND TOTAL ..	92	87,229	3,154,470	...	15,306	136	139	60	19	..	25,45,235	61,74,579	1,99,89,515

D.—Population.

	District.	Inhabited houses.			Population.					Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration.	Immigration.	Remarks.
		Number of Masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees and Jews.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines & others.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.				
							Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian & other mixed races.	Natives.											
Arakan.	Akyab ..	61	65,036	65,097	114,169	95,315	46,136	49,976	305,616	57·26	166	139	18	1,921	65,589	...	220,037	17,746	122,606	183,010	Burmese, Hindustani, and Bengali.	2,931	5,302	
	Northern Arakan,	...	3,973	3,973	4,249	4,091	5,712	5,679	19,731	16·27	6	3	2	8	104	.	1,797	17,811	8,340	11,391		54	230	
	Kyouk-pyoo .	1	28,793	28,794	51,500	52,043	21,679	20,778	146,000	33·88	9	28	...	151	3,390	...	132,493	9,929	32,554	113,446		3,208	1,919	
	Sandoway ...	..	11,506	11,506	18,625	17,651	10,230	9,776	56,342	15·36	4	17	...	86	2,153	...	49,442	4,640	34,244	22,098		2,857	746	
	Total ..	62	109,308	109,370	188,563	169,100	83,817	86,209	527,689	36·33	185	187	20	2,166	71,236	...	403,769	50,126	197,744	329,945		9,050	8,197	
Pegu.	Rangoon Town ...	939	13,016	13,955	39,938	22,341	18,024	14,876	95,179	4,326·32	733	6,321	..	10,738	8,911	197	68,279	...	404	94,775	Burmese and Karen.	1,513	4,241	
	Hanthawaddy ...	...	65,096	65,096	103,325	78,219	64,618	59,387	305,549	72·13	13	19	...	1,742	1,738	..	302,037	...	41,243	264,306		5,128	6,406	
	Thone-gwa ...	6	44,699	44,705	73,216	38,972	43,099	65,772	221,059	40·84	10	8	3,637	139	651	.	216,614	...	30,587	190,472		7,085	11,574	
	Bassein ...	43	66,308	66,351	118,586	112,690	47,062	40,884	319,212	45·30	128	17,986	23	1,499	2,529	11	297,036	...	28,396	290,816		3,507	3,647	
	Henzada ...	8	53,487	53,495	93,200	92,260	56,655	55,055	297,170	152·55	30	3,626	...	1,355	1,397	15	290,747	...	31,947	265,223		261	1,396	
	Tharrawaddy ...	1	45,955	45,956	59,648	62,419	62,664	56,014	240,945	119·64	18	2	..	82	130	.	240,515	198	37,905	203,040		7,578	9,361	
	Prome ...	188	62,554	62,742	95,092	96,058	47,732	45,676	296,498	99·24	34	69	195	785	1,098	7	284,310	...	43,489	243,009		10,410	7,875	
	Thayet-myo ...	161	34,916	35,077	54,160	50,503	27,643	23,635	155,941	65·06	1,275	166	328	3,730	1,649	3	146,738	52	34,655	121,286		5,856	4,253	
	Total ...	1,346	386,033	387,379	637,305	555,452	367,497	361,299	1,921,553	74·01	2,241	26,197	4,183	20,070	18,103	233	1,848,276	250	248,626	1,672,927		41,340	48,753	
Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town,	223	5,336	5,559	24,063	16,281	9,311	8,207	57,892	262·82	191	1,301	350	22,016	3,257	1	30,766	...	850	57,032	Burmese, Talaing and Karen.	16,918	19,282	
	Amherst ..	..	43,270	43,270	63,442	56,902	64,526	60,895	245,765	16·18	10	47	1,853	2,816	7,282	...	233,757	...	40,763	205,002		5,324	13,605	
	Tavoy ...	2	14,820	14,822	21,990	25,648	18,890	16,052	82,580	11·35	7	68	...	525	679	...	81,301	...	21,227	61,353		516	568	
	Mergui ...	3	10,037	10,040	15,286	14,859	12,650	11,634	54,429	6·97	7	182	...	110	2,656	...	51,474	...	23,966	30,443		767	1,875	
	Shway-gyin ...	3	28,819	28,822	35,836	34,629	37,007	35,685	143,157	25·72	11	58	...	245	652	...	142,191	...	18,570	124,587		45	75	
	Toungoo ...	22	23,606	23,628	25,810	24,727	23,103	22,262	95,902	15·09	7	10	266	458	1,844	23	93,294	...	7,079	88,823		2,317	3,421	
	Salween ...	..	6,366	6,366	6,723	5,964	6,161	6,645	25,513	5·49	4	...	27	28	28	...	25,426	...	24,221	1,292		982	501	
	Total ..	253	132,254	132,507	193,170	179,010	171,668	161,380	705,228	15·09	237	1,666	2,496	26,198	16,398	24	658,209	...	136,696	568,532		26,869	39,347	
	Grand Total ...	1,661	627,595	629,256	1,019,038	903,562	622,982	608,888	3,154,470	36·17	2,663	30,050	6,699	48,434	105,737	257	2,910,254	50,376	583,066	2,571,404		77,259	96,297	

E.—Fiscal.

1.—*The Survey and Settlement.**

Survey.

Area previously surveyed in miles.				Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year with cost per mile.		
		Revenue.							
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	By village.	By fields.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Trogonometrical.	Topographical.	Revenue.

Settlement.

Nature of settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity	...	...	..	
Do. for 30 years or upwards	.	.	.	
Do. for 10 years and under 30	383·13	3,52,050	1879—80 and 1884—85	Leases for 10 years. Leases of 65·04 miles expired at the close of 1879-80; the rest expire in 1884-85.
Settled under 10 years	51·06	48,857	1884—85	
Do. in progress	42·84	32,378	1884—85	
Total .	477·19	4,33,285	.	
Settlements previously made including full records of rights .. .	2·50	2,950	...	
Do. without such record	241·30	1,50,752	...	
Settlements during the year . .. Detailed	.	...	..	
Settlements during the year . .. Summary	...	.	...	

* This and the following table do not refer to the work of the new Revenue Settlement Department: an account of which is given in Chapter II. of the Report.

E.—Fiscal.

2.—*Surveyed and Assessed Area in acres.*

District.		Cultivated.				Uncultivated.				Assessment.				Remarks.
		Irrigated.												
		By Government works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable waste.	Total area assessed.	Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.	
										Rs.				
Arakan ...	Akyab ...	.....	.....	353,273	353,273	. ...	265	.....	353,538	6,72,978	As. 8 to Rs. 2-8	As. 2	Average Re. 1 14 6	
	Northern Arakan ...	... .	... ..	7,351	7,351	... ..	.....	. ....	7,351	3,855	As. 8 to Rs. 2	. ..	„ Re. 0 8 5	
	Kyouk-pyoo ..	.. ...	.....	101,016	107,016	.....	1,723	. ...	108,739	1,50,006	As. 8 to Rs. 2-4	As. 2	„ „ 1 6 1	
	Sandoway	...	... .	146,612	46,612	.....	984	. ..	47,596	62,493	As. 4 to Rs. 1-10	As. 2	„ „ 1 5 0	
	Total, Arakan ...	..	. .	514,252	514,252	... ..	2,972	.	517,224	8,99,332	.	.. ...	Average Re. 1 11 6	
Pegu ...	Rangoon Town ...	.. ...	....	1,543	1,543	... .	2,478	. ..	4,021	10,881	As. 2 to Rs. 3	As. 2	Rs. 2 11 4	
	Hanthawaddy ...	.... .	.....	809,829	809,829	....	31,660	.. ..	841,489	19,76,681	As. 7-6 to Rs. 3-2	„ 2	„ 2 5 7	
	Thone-gwa	... .	.....	238,730	238,730	. ....	2,544	. ..	241,274	5,26,784	Re. 1-4 to Rs. 3	„ 2	„ 2 2 11	
	Bassein	474	... ..	357,960	358,434	.....	12,814	. .	371,248	7,28,045	Re. 1-2 to Rs. 3-12	„ 2	Re. 1 5 5	
	Henzada	258	.. ...	246,177	246,435	. ....	2,542	. ...	248,977	4,48,539	Re. 1-2 to Rs. 3	„ 2	„ 1 12 10	
	Tharrawaddy ...	. ....	313	174,478	174,791	.....	2,959	.. ..	177,750	2,99,920	Re. 1-2 to Rs. 1-14	„ 2	„ 1 11 0	
	Prome	... ..	149	220,741	220,890	.....	8,333	. ..	229,223	2,77,014	As. 6 to Re. 1-8	„ 2	„ 1 3 4	
	Thayet-myo... ...	.. .	1,850	103,419	105,269	... ..	13,221	.. ..	118,490	1,09,492	As. 8 to Rs. 3	„ 2	„ 0 14 9	
	Total, Pegu ...	732	2,312	2,152,877	2,155,921	. . .	76,551	. .	2,232,472	43,77,356	.....	.....	Average Re. 1 15 4	
Tenasserim ...	Moulmein Town ...	.....	.. ...	307,048	307,048	... .	23,954	. . .	331,002	5,54,765	As. 8 to Rs. 5	As. 2	{Re. 1 10 10	
	Amherst													
	Tavoy	.....	. ...	73,174	73,174	..	. ..	. . .	73,174	1,02,248	As. 6 to Rs. 2-8	„ 2	„ 1 6 4	
	Mergui	.....	... ..	48,570	46,570	.....	3,403	...	51,973	72,906	As. 6 to Rs. 2-8	„ 2	„ 1 6 5	
	Shway-gyin ...	.....	.....	98,620	98,620	.. ..	.	.....	98,620	1,24,609	As. 8 to Rs. 2	„ 2	„ 1 4 3	
	Toungoo	.....	2,445	44,482	46,927	... .	54	.. ...	46,981	44,068	As. 4 to Re. 1-8	„ 2	As. 0 15 0	
	Salween	.....	379	12,901	13,280	... ..	. ..	.....	13,280	9,275	As. 8 to Rs. 2	„ 2	As. 0 11 2	
	Total, Tenasserim ...	.....	2,824	584,795	587,619	. ....	27,411	. ....	615,030	9,07,891	.....	.....	Average Re. 1 7 7	
	Grand Total ...	732	5,136	3,251,924	3,257,792	.....	106,934	.. ...	3,364,726	61,74,579	.....	.....	Average Re. 1 13 4	

E.—Fiscal.

3.—*Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.*

Nature of Tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.
Great zemindarees paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. Held by individuals under law of primogeniture	...	.....	....	.. ..	Acres. .	Rs ..	Rs. A .	Rs. .
Great zemindarees paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. Held by individuals and families under ordinary law	. ....	.....	.....	.. ..	....	. ..	. .	.
Large zemindarees paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue. Under law of primogeniture	.....	....	. . .	. . .	.... .	.....	.. ...	.
Large zemindarees paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue. Under ordinary law.	.....	. ....	... ..	.. . .	. ...	.. ..	.. .	..
Small zemindarees other than those of cultivating communities ...	.....	.. ...	.. .	. ....	... ..	..	.....	
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common ..	. ..	.....	.....	. ..	....	. ..	.....	
Proprietory cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rs. 100 ...	472,179	15,184	477,213	3,364,726	7·13	13·08	As. 4 to Rs. 5	. ..
Holders of revenue-free tenures. In perpetuity ...	1	. .	1	852	852	.. ...	.....	.....
Holders of revenue-free tenures. For life... .								
Land-holders who have redeemed the revenue	.....	. .	.....	. ..	.....	. .	. ...	.. . .
Purchasers of waste lands .	.	. .	.. ...	. ..	.....	....	. ..	.
Total	472,180	15,184	477,214	3,365,578	7·13	13·08	As. 4 to Rs. 5.	.

4.—*Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government.*

Nature of Tenure.	Number of holdings.	Average area of holding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent rate per acre.
Intermediate holders between Zemindars and ryots .. On permanent tenure	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil*
Intermediate holders between Zemindars and ryots .. On farming leases . .				
Ryots holding at fixed rates				
Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates ...				
Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights* ..				
Holders of service grants				
Total ...				

* There are tenants of this nature, but the necessary information concerning their number has not been supplied by Commissioners.

5.—*Register of Transfers.*

Nature of Tenure transferred.	No. of transfers recorded. By voluntary sale or gift.	No. of transfers recorded. By compulsory sale.	No. of transfers recorded. By inheritance.	Average area in acres of each holding transferred. By voluntary sale.	Average area in acres of each holding transferred. By compulsory sale	Average area in acres of each holding transferred. By inheritance.	Remarks.
				Acres A. P.		Acres A. P.	
Great zemindarees, complete	. ....	. ..	.....	. . .	. ....	.. ...	
Shares in ditto	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	. .	
Large zemindarees	. ...	.....	.....	. ...	. ...	...	
Shares in ditto	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	
Small zemindarees	.....	.....	.....	. ..	. .	. .	
Shares in ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. . .	
Villages owned by cultivating communities ...	.....	....	.	. ...	... .	.	
Shares in ditto	.....	.....	.. .	.. ...	....	. . .	
Holdings of proprietary cultivators	.....	.. ...	. ....	.. ..	.....	.....	
Shares in ditto	. ...	.. .	.....	. ...	.....	.....	
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	. ...	. ....	
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates	.. ...	.....	.....	. ...	.....	. ....	
Ditto with right of occupancy ...	.....	. ....	. ...	. ....	.....	. ....	
Revenue-free tenures	.....	.....	. ...	.....	.....	.....	
Grants	.....	.....	. ..	.....	.....	.. ...	

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land Revenue.*

Description of Revenue	Revenue last year*.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanations of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years										
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year										
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year	51,39,984	47,44,333	61,74,579	55,29,330	4,04,439	51,24,891	6,45,249	56 †	308-6-4	
Collections from Government estates										
Income from sale of Government estates ...										
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above										
Total ...	51,39,984	47,44,333	61,74,579	55,29,330	4,04,439	51,24,891	6,45,249	56	308-6-4	

* These figures have been revised and do not correspond with the figures in last year's report.
† Of 22 of these in the Pegu Division the amount of revenue is not shown.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

1.—Blank.

2.—Blank.

3.—Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Chief Administrative Authority of the Province of British Burma, for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year 1879.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
(1) The Burma District Cesses, and Rural Police Bill.	Chief Commissioner .	To make better provision in British Burma, for the maintenance of Rural Police and of local postal service, the construction of works of public utility, sanitary improvements and the promotion of education.	Received the assent of the Governor-General in Council on the 24th January 1880.
(2) Burma Boundaries Bill.	Ditto ...	To provide for the demarcation of land and for the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks in British Burma.	Ditto 20th February 1880.
(3) The Pegu and Sittang Canal Bill.	Ditto ..	To regulate the Navigation and control the Traffic of the Pegu and Sittang Canal and to provide for the doing of works necessary for its maintenance.	Returned for further consideration and amendment.
(4) The Burma Frontier Customs Bill.	Ditto ...	To consolidate and amend the laws giving effect to article IV. of a Treaty between H. E. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and H. M. the King of Ava.	Postponed till the political and commercial relations between the two Governments have been re-adjusted.
(5) The British Burma Forest Act.	Inspector-General of forests and Chief Commissioner, British Burma.	To amend the law relating to forests, the transit of forest produce, and the duty leviable on timber in British Burma.	Before the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural department.
(6) The British Burma Pilots Bill.	Chief Commissioner ...	To provide for the appointment of control of pilots, for pilotage, and for the regulation of the pilot service in British Burma.	Returned for revision and amendment.

B. JUDICIAL.

1.—*Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Province of British Burma, on the last day of the year 1879.*

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL, Distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of judicial divisions.	Average area of each division in square miles.	Average population of each division.	Number of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals, stating number of Judges in each and jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial powers of each tribunal, original and appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.	TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES.				AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF EACH PAID JUDGE.		Total cost of tribunals.	Net receipts from stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officer.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each tribunal.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.			
								European.			Native.	European.	Native.						Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
								Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.												
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Local and subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal powers only. Unpaid.	3	...	...	3	1 Judge ...	Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes under section 20, Act X. of 1872.	...	..	..	2	1	..	..	...	Rs. 5,18,296-8-0.	...	...	...	79	...	...	...
Ditto ditto exercising criminal powers only. Paid.	3	...	...	3	1 do. ...	Magistrates of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes under section 20, Act X. of 1872.	..	...	1	1	1	7,200	4,200	..		...	...	32	2,068	...	...	...
Ditto ditto exercising civil and criminal powers only. Paid.	1	...	...	1	1 do ...	Magistrate of the 1st class under section 20, Act X. of 1872, and powers of a Small Cause Court to try suits up to Rs. 50 in value.	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...		Assistant Commissioner.	...	...	133	128	...	...
Ditto ditto exercising civil powers only. Paid.	2	...	...	2	1 do. ...	Civil original jurisdiction up to Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 5,000 as Courts of grade (2) under sections 12 and 13 of Act XVII. of 1875. One Judge has powers of a Small Cause Court up to Rs. 100 in value.	.	...	...	...	2	...	4,800	10,398		...	.	11	...	865	...	...
Ditto ditto exercising criminal, civil, and revenue powers. Paid.	98	...	...	98	1 do. ...	Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes under section 20, Act XVII. of 1875. Civil original jurisdiction up to Rs. 500 and Rs. 3,000 as Court of grade (1) and grade (2) defined in section 12 of Act XVII. of 1875, with revenue powers under the rules of the province.	...	*8	1	4	86	,200	8,290-10-8	2,18,127		.	...	93	17,792	13,657	5,065	...
Ditto ditto exercising criminal, civil, and revenue powers. Paid.	1	...	...	1	1 do. ...	Magistrate of the 3rd class under section 20, Act X. of 1872. Civil original jurisdiction of whatever value or amount under section 2(a) of the Arakan Hills Civil Justice Regulation, 1874. Revenue powers as prescribed in the Arakan Hills District Laws Regulation, 1874.	...	..	..	...	1	..	1,200	2,357-1-9		..	authorised holidays excepted.	...	40	62	...	...
Small Cause Court confined to proper functions, 2nd Judge.	1	...	...	1	1 do. ...	Original jurisdiction up to Rs. 500.	..	...	...	...	1	...	6,000	9,185-5-4		...		32	...	Reg. 1,687 Mis. 1,005	...	...
Ditto ditto, 1st Judge	1	...	...	1	1 do. ...	Ditto ditto, up to Rs. 1,000.	...	...	...	1	...	12,000	...	18,980-1-10	24,433-7 9,169-6	...		16	...	Reg. 2,692 Mis. 2,003	...	...

Small Cause Court confined to proper functions. Paid.	1	13	54,720	1	Both under Act XVII. of 1875. One Judge for both Courts. Jurors employed in Sessions' trials.	Civil original jurisdiction in civil suits up to Rs. 1,000, under section 12 of Act XVII. of 1875.	..	...	...	1	...	17,520	..	31,273-2-9	Rs 5,18,266-6.	Sessions Judge	Every day, Sundays and	29	19	2,671	...	10
Court of the Judge of the Town of Moulmein. Paid.				1		Civil original sessions and criminal appeal under Act XVII. of 1875; also powers of a Small Cause Court, with jurisdiction up to Rs. 1,000, under section 12, Act XVII. of 1875.												6		1,491		
Magistrates of 1st class exercising criminal powers only. Paid.	3	...	...	3	1 Judge	Magistrates of the 1st class under section 20, Act X. of 1872, and Justices of the Peace.	...	1	2	...	...	35,300	..	55,194-10		Presidents of Municipal Committees.	...	25	2,474	...	...	3
Magistrates of 1st class, exercising criminal, civil, and revenue powers. Paid.	14	...	..	14	1 do.	Magistrates of the 1st class under section 20 of Act X. of 1872, and Justices of the Peace. Civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 3,000 under Act XVII. of 1875. Revenue powers under the rules of the province.	...	6	5	3	..	7,400		94,636		...	...	24	1,998	2,878	1,089	...
Magistrates of districts, exercising criminal, civil, and revenue powers as also special powers under section 36 of Act X. of 1872. Paid.	17	...	.	17	1 do.	Magistrates of the 1st class under section 20 of Act X. of 1872, Civil original jurisdiction in all suits, of whatever value or amount. with appellate civil powers over all Courts of grade (1) and of grade (2), as defined in section 12, Act XVII. of 1875.	.	1	11	5	.	16,850		2,61,457-9-7		...	...	54	1,376	1,490	4,285	1,054
						Revenue, original, and appellate powers as in the revenue rules of the province; also additional powers under section 36 of Act X. of 1872. Magistrates of full powers have the chief executive control over their districts, and have powers to hear appeals from the orders of 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates in their districts, and are also Justices of the Peace.															
						One Judge, Civil original jurisdiction in all suits of whatever value or amount under section (2) of Regulation V. of 1876 to amend the Arakan Hills Civil Justice Regulation, 1874, with appellate civil powers over all the Courts in his district under section 2 (b) of the Arakan Hills Civil Justice Regulation, 1874. Revenue, original, and appellate powers as prescribed in the Arakan Hills District Laws Regulation, 1874.														
Sessions Courts. Paid ...	3	.	...	3	1 do. with Assessors in Sessions trials.	Powers of Court of Sessions under section 15 of Act X. of 1872. Appellate jurisdiction, criminal, civil, and revenue, over all chief Courts of districts and Magistrates of the 1st class.	..	1	2	..	..	32,333-5	...	1,85,970-10-8	...	...	...	11	112	...	121	Criml. 800 Rev. 97
						Powers of a High Court in all civil matters in the Hill district of Arakan.																
Court of the Judicial Commissioner. Paid.	1	...	...	1	1 Judge	Powers of a High Court	...	1	.	..	..	26,400	..	39,504	4,855	..	..	11	24	1	..	*1,372

* Civil 164; Criminal 146; Appeals at Court of Sessions 43; Revisions (Civil) 6; Revisions (Criminal) 911—Total 1,372.

B.—JUDICIAL.

1.—*Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Province of British Burma, on the last day of the year 1879*—(concld).

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS, Distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges	Number of Judicial divisions.	Average area of each division in square miles.	Average population of each division.	Number of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals, stating number of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial powers of each tribunal, original and appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES. Europeans Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Natives.	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF EACH PAID JUDGE. European.	Native.	Total cost of tribunals.	Net receipts from stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each tribunal.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR. Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
Recorder's Court, Rangoon exercising original, civil, criminal, admiralty and insolvency jurisdictions.	1	45	.	1	1 Judge & 5 Jurors.	*Civil.* Ordinary original civil jurisdiction in suits of every description except those which are cognizable by a Court of Small Causes. Admiralty jurisdiction, as exercised by a High Court throughout British Burma, including the territorial waters thereof. Original jurisdiction up to Rs. 500 Insolvency jurisdiction under the 11th and 12th Vic., cap. 21, within the towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, and Bassein. Powers of a District Judge. Powers of a District Judge under the Indian Divorce Act throughout British Burma. Powers of a High Court in respect of the Court of Small Causes of Rangoon. *Criminal.* Powers of a Court of Sessions as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure in the town of Rangoon. Criminal appellate jurisdiction. Powers of a High Court for the trial of European British subjects throughout British Burma. Powers of a High Court in respect of the Magistrates of the town of Rangoon.	Barrister of not less than five years' standing.	...	..	1		30,000	—	45,079 2 8	48,103 14 0	One of the Judges of the Special Court.	Every day, Sundays and authorized holidays excepted.	13	As a Court of Sessions 48 As a High Court 9 Regular 215 Matrimonial 8 Insolvency 50 Miscellaneous 258 Total 531	...	20

ABSTRACT.

1 Recorder.
1 Judicial Commissioner.
3 Commissioners.

1 Judge.
2 Judges of Small Cause Court.
13 Deputy Commissioners.

3 Town Magistrates.
2 Assistant Magistrates.
27 Assistant Commissioners

2 Assistant Cantonment Magistrates.
103 Extra Assistant Commissioners.
3 Honorary Magistrates.

B.—JUDICIAL.

2.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement of Offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each offence in the Province of British Burma, in the year 1879.*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS.
CLASS. I.							
OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, THE PUBLIC, AND JUSTICE.							
Relating to coin, stamps, weights and measures.							
Counterfeiting coin	4	6	2	2	...	..	2 committed.
Using as genuine counterfeit stamps, or effacing or altering same	3	4	3	1	...	...	...
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin	10	12	4	8	...	..	.
Making, using, or possessing false weights or measures	7	7	1	6	...	...	...
Against public justice.							
Personating public servant or soldier	10	15	2	13	...	...	..
Concealing design to commit offence	5	6	..	5	1	.	...
Omitting to give information of offence, or giving false information	69	87	27	59	...	...	1 committed.
Causing disappearance of evidence	11	20	4	14	...	1	Ditto.
Resisting, obstructing, or omitting to assist public servant	44	83	46	37	...	...	...
Disobedience of lawful order, causing injury	80	380	75	300	4	1	..
Intentional insult or interruption in judicial proceedings	19	29	6	23	...	..	..
Harbouring an offender	9	11	6	5	...	...	...
Taking gift to screen offender	23	28	8	20	...	...	..
Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue	28	40	13	27	...	...	..
Escape from lawful custody or transportation	81	91	22	68	1	...	...
Absconding from, avoiding, or disobeying summons or notice or order to attend or produce or refusing to answer or sign	92	184	71	111	2	..	...
By public servants.							
Taking valuable things by, or to influence, public servants	72	98	28	65	1	...	4 committed.
Public servant acting illegally to injure any person	1	1	...	1	...	...	.
Do. do. fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture	4	5	2	3	...	..	...
Do. do. intentionally omitting to apprehend, or permitting to escape	9	10	3	6	1	..	..
Do. do. negligently suffering escape	27	37	7	30	..	..	..
Breach of Police Act by Police Officers	42	52	7	45	...	..	.
Giving false evidence	2	2	...	...	...	1	1 committed.
False charge of offence	5	5	2	2	...	1	...
Frivolous or vexatious complaints	10	10	...	10	...	...	...
Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document	2	3	...	..	...	...	3 committed.
False evidence, &c.							
False evidence, false complaints or claims, and forgery	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Giving false evidence	29	45	26	12	...	3	4 committed.
Fabricating false evidence	8	12	7	5	...	...	...
Making, issuing, or using false statement or certificate	1	1	...	1	...	...	.
False personation in judicial proceeding	7	11	4	7	...	...	...
Fraudulent claim to, or concealment of, property or suffering of decree	7	13	6	3	...	4	
False charge of offence	43	49	15	30	1	2	1 committed.
Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document	16	23	13	8	...	.	2 ditto.
Making or using false trade marks	2	3	2	1	...	.	...
Public nuisances.							
Public nuisances under Penal Code	1,380	2,401	660	1,710	18	13	...
Nuisances under Police or Municipal and Local Acts	200	523	41	482	...	...	..
Lottery office	23	55	14	41	...	...	.
Drunk and disorderly	274	647	6	641	...	...	..
Creating a disturbance	29	73	17	56	...	...	...
Relating to the public peace.							
Rioting or unlawful assembly	165	1,077	365	706	...	6	..
Omitting to inform of or prevent riot	1	3	1	2	...	...	...
Affray	289	1,310	245	1,059	6	...	..
Offences relating to religion	10	16	9	7	...	..	...
Total, Class I.	3,154	7,480	1,771	5,632	85	32	19 committed.
CLASS II.							
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.							
Causing death by rash act	6	7	2	2	...	...	3 committed.
Murder — by dacoits	4	7	...	...	...	...	7 ditto.
Murder — „ robbers	11	13	1	...	1	...	11 ditto.
Murder — Other murders from motives connected with women	2	2	1	...	...	...	1 ditto.
Murder — Other murders from other motives	81	94	19	...	1	3	71 ditto.
Attempt to murder	23	22	5	2	...	..	15 ditto.
Culpable homicide	18	20	5	4	.	...	11 ditto.
Abetment of suicide	4	4	2	1	..	...	1 ditto.
Carried forward	149	169	35	9	2	3	120 committed.

B.—Judicial.

2.—(Criminal)—Statement of offences reported, &c.—(continued).

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Brought forward ...	149	169	35	9	2	3	120 committed
Offences against the Person—(concluded).							
Attempt to commit suicide	29	30	13	16	...	...	1 committed
Exposure of infant or concealment of birth	1	3	3	..	...	...	..
Grevious hurt	119	146	45	89	2	1	15 committed.
Do. on grave and sudden provocation	6	11	5	5	...	...	1 ditto.
Hurt	1,023	1,637	619	977	2	9	...
Hurt by dangerous weapons	275	364	119	236	1	...	8 committed.
Administering stupifying drugs	4	4	2	2	...	...	...
Causing hurt to extort property or confession	6	16	13	3	...	..	...
Act dangerous to life or safety	190	267	124	141	1	1	...
Wrongful restraint	40	98	33	64	...	1	..
Ditto, confinement	19	28	12	16	...	...	...
Ditto, ditto	3	4	1	3	...	...	...
Assault or use of criminal force	2,511	3,682	2,196	1,457	7	22	...
Criminal intimidation or insult	1,186	1,464	886	567	...	11	...
Causing annoyance in state of intoxication	49	61	6	58	...	...	..
Unlawful compulsion of labour	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Buying or disposing of any person as a slave	2	2	2	.	...	...	..
Kidnapping or abduction	30	30	25	11	..	...	3 committed
Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement	2	2	2	..	...	...	..
Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution	5	8	3	2	...	...	3 committed.
Enticing a married woman with criminal intent	32	42	35	6	...	1	...
Adultery	77	75	63	3	2	2	5 committed
Rape	37	45	30	10	...	...	5 ditto.
Unnatural offences	5	6	4	2	...	...	...
Defamation	49	79	65	12	...	2	...
Assault in order to commit theft	3	3	...	3	...	...	...
Do. to confine a person	1	4	...	4	...	.	...
Do. to a woman	8	9	8	1	...	...	..
Total, Class II. ...	5,808	8,302	4,380	3,691	17	53	161 committed.
Class III.							
Offences against Property.							
With violence.							
Dacoity	32	137	30	60	2	...	45 committed.
Preparation or assembly for dacoity	3	5	4	1	...	...	..
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon	12	15	6	6	...	...	3 committed.
Robbery	88	121	28	63	3	4	23 ditto.
Extortion	52	114	62	49	...	3	..
House-breaking or house-trespass, in order to commit theft	335	312	109	173	3	1	26 committed.
House-breaking or house-trespass, in order to commit an offence other than theft	46	59	15	42	...	...	2 ditto.
House-breaking or house-trespass with preparation for, or attempt at, hurt	11	14	4	8	...	..	2 ditto.
House-breaking or lurking house-trespass	70	72	30	41	...		1 ditto.
House-trespass	23	27	10	17	..	...	..
Fraudulent removal or concealment of property (424)	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Dishonestly breaking open a closed receptable	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Without violence.							
Theft ... of cattle	698	467	183	280	1	3	.
Theft ... ordinary	7,073	5,604	1,823	3,720	14	14	33 committed.
Dishonestly receiving stolen property	595	803	305	572	3	3	10 ditto.
Dishonest misappropriation of property	297	276	97	174	1	4	...
Criminal breach of trust	205	232	101	126	1	...	4 committed.
Cheating	142	188	95	83	5	5	...
Theft with causing hurt	3	6	1	4	1	...	...
Malicious offences.							
Mischief, ordinary	356	648	416	228	3	1	...
Do. by poisoning or killing cattle	100	111	75	35	..	1	...
Do. by destroying landmarks	1	2	1	1	...	..	.
Serious mischief by fire	39	31	15	10	1	..	5 committed.
Criminal trespass or house-trespass	641	1,038	643	384	1	10	..
Breaking closed receptacle	2	2	...	2	...	...	..
Total, Class III. ...	10,738	10,376	4,054	6,080	39	49	154 committed.

B. JUDICIAL.

2.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement of offences reported, &c.*—(concluded)

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS.
CLASS IV.							
OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE PRECEDING CLASSES.							
Attempt to commit offences punishable to transportation or imprisonment	4	4	1	3	...	...	
Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood	48	73	26	47	..	...	
Bad habit and repute	..	...	...	473	...	...	
Criminal breaches of contracts of service	5	22	18	4	...	..	
Assault on police officers	6	11	3	8	..	...	
Maintenance	27	27	21	6	...	...	
Negligent conduct with respect to annuals	1	1	.	1	...	...	
Bound down to keep the peace	47	99	20	79	...	...	
Negligent conduct with respect to fire	6	9	2	7	...	...	
Total, Class IV. ...	144	246	91	628	...	...	
BREACH OF SPECIAL LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE REVENUE OR ON OTHER SUBJECTS, THE ACTS BEING SPECIFIED.							
Breaches of laws relating to							
Forfeitures of security	2	2	...	2	...	...	
Excise on spirits and drugs (Abkaree)	1,106	1,483	329	1,110	5	9	
Customs Act	26	32	9	23	...	...	
Post Office Act	1	1	...	1	..	..	
Jails	18	17	4	13	...	...	
Forests	147	196	46	131	10	9	
Gaming and lotteries	710	3,491	717	2,720	56	1	
Cattle Trespass Act	81	117	59	58	...	..	
Possession of arms	17	26	11	14	1	.	
Merchant Shipping Act	85	194	30	164	...	...	
Revenue rules	4	4	.	4	..	...	
Police Act	1,001	1,527	180	1,347	...	...	
Cantonment rules	231	474	57	417	..	...	
Carriages, carts, and boats	182	357	97	260	.	..	
Contagious disease	178	240	47	193	...	...	
Nuisance under police or municipal and local act	1,029	2,296	399	1,897	..	...	
Contract Act	24	18	8	10	...	...	
Opium Act	222	258	65	190	1	2	
Arakan Hills Regulation	10	13	5	8	..	...	
Civil Procedure Code (section 651)	2	2	..	2	.	...	
Fishery	63	291	135	151	3	2	
Stamp Act	6	8	2	6	..	...	
Embankment Act	106	363	57	306	..	..	
Civil case (section 652)	1	8	3	5	..	...	
Ferry rules	2	2	1	1	..	...	
Prisons Act	4	4	1	3	..	...	
Mutiny Act	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Railway Act	81	179	32	147	...	...	
Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties	1	2	..	2	...	...	
Municipal rules	107	205	25	180	..	...	
Act IX. of 1874	1	1	1	...	.	..	
Act V. of 1871	1	2	...	2	...	...	
Arms Act	7	9	..	9	...	...	
Rash driving	2	2	...	2	...	...	
Port Rules	3	3	1	2	..	..	
Act III. of 1876	1	11	3	8	..	...	
Total ..	5,526	11,842	2,324	9,419	76	23	
ABSTRACT.							
Offences under Class I.	3,154	7,480	1,771	5,632	35	32	10 committed.
Do. do. Class II.	5,808	8,302	4,380	3,691	17	53	161 ditto.
Do. do. Class III.	10,736	10,376	4,054	6,080	39	49	154 ditto.
Do. do. Class IV.	144	246	91	628	...	...	.....
Breaches of Special Laws of the Province	5,526	11,842	2,324	9,419	76	23	.....
Total ...	25,370	38,255	12,620	25,450	167	157	331*committed.

* Includes one under reference.

B.—Judicial.

3.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of British Burma in the year 1879.

Class of tribunal.	Number of persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.								Remarks.
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during present year.				Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	
		Under arrest by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Unpaid Magistrates	5	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	87	4	12	53	.....	10	8	.....	55	
Subordinate Magistrates ...	97*	12,657	978	6,440	7	234	20,412	3,035	4,651	12,476	50	117	83	.....	41,062	
Full power Magistrates... ...	76	9,585	507	3,619	13	75	13,875	1,567	2,281	9,753	210(a)	25	39	.....	20,965	(a) One committed but not communicated to sessions court till after the close of the year.
Chief Magistrates of districts ...	45	2,633	130	370	25	678	3,881	523	547	2,695	74	15	27	.....	8,658	
Total Magistracy ...	223	24,875	1,615	10,511	45	987	38,255	5,129	7,491	24,977†	334	167	157	3·38	70,740	
Sessions Courts§	6	122	.....	.....	.....	192	320	1	87	201	.....	7	24	.....	1,375	
High Court (Judicial Commissioner and Recorder) ...	1	10	.....	.....	.....	33	44	.....	11	26	1	.....	6	.....	145‡	
Grand Total ...	230	25,007	1,615	10,511	45	1,212	38,619	5,130	7,589	25,204	335	174	187	3·62	72,260	

* Includes one person pending from 1877.
† Exclusive of 473 persons convicted of bad livelihood.
‡ There were 145 witnesses examined by the Recorder sitting as Sessions Court and High Court.
§ These figures are compiled from the returns furnished by the Judicial Commissioner; they do not correspond with those given in the body of the report, which are taken from the Criminal Justice Report.

4.—(Criminal.)—Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of British Burma, in the year 1879.

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO												PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND ORGIVE.			DETAIL OF PUNISHMENTS.																							
			TRANSPORTATION.		*IMPRISONMENT.				FINE.		WHIPPING.					FINE.									IMPRISONMENT.												WHIPPED.		
					Rigorous.																				15 days.		6 months.		2 years.		7 years.		Above 7 years.				
	Death.	For life.	For a term	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.
																					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.														
Unpaid Magistrates ...	..	..		..	...	.	3	12	..	50	...	...	.	...	..	28	22	...	..			904 0 0	904 0 0	..	...	3	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...
Local and subordinate Magistrates ..	..	..	...	.	24	2,549	97	.	428	9,431	77	515	25	5	77	6,384	3,114	251	109	1		1,64,092 1 6	1,33,456 12 11	10,865 4 1	341	26	2,195	71	39			...	...	...	196	313	83
Full power Magistrates ..	...	..	.	..	50	1,443	53	...	220	5,787	77	281	10	79	191	4,625	1,018	223	137	4		1,04,197 1 0	70,527 10 1	4,139 4 6	234	34	731	18	562	2	4		...	.	102	167	80
Chief Magistrates of districts.		.		...	136	1,495	84	9	202	2,452	39	171	36	11	231	1,974	460	122	90	6		61,310 8 0	34,019 14 10	3,250 14 0	105	36	587	46	671	2	268	.	.		31	93	86
Total Magistracy	...	..		.	210	5,497	237	21	850	17,720	193	967	71	95	502	13,011	4,614	596	336	11	2	3,30,503 10 6	2,38,908 5 10	18,255 6 10	680	99	3,513	135	1,272	4	272	.	..	...	329	573	258
Sessions Courts	37	35	29	..	2	120	..	.	19	...	3	...		..	..	...	1	1	15	2		5,700 0 0	464 11 1	3,950 0 0	.	..	14	..	15	...	77	...	16	...	1	2	...
High Court (Recorder) ...	..	...	..	...	.	3	1	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	.	.	.		... .	.....	. .	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	.	..	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ..	37	35	29	.	212	5,610	238	21	869	17,720	196	967	71	95	502	13,011	4,615	597	351	13	2	3,36,203 10 6	2,39,373 0 11	21,205 6 10	680	99	3,529	136	1,287	4	350	...	16	.	330	575	258

* This column does not include 29 persons sentenced to fine as well as imprisonment in the town of Rangoon.

5.—(Criminal.)—Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal cases in the Province of British Burma, during the year 1879.

TRIBUNAL.	Number of appellants or persons applying for revision under section 404, Code of Criminal Procedure.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.								REMARKS.
		Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further inquiry or evidence ordered.	Cases referred for revision to High Court	Pending.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MAGISTRATES OF DISTRICT. Appeals from unpaid Magistrates ..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	
Appeals from paid Magistrates ..	635	13	279	137	184	13	1	..	8	
SESSIONS COURT ... Appeals from unpaid Magistrates ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Appeals from paid Magistrates ...	529	70	295	51	85	1	5	5*	17	* Two transferred to Judicial Commissioner's Court. Two referred ditto ditto.
Judicial Commissioner as Court of Sessions	50	13	14	6	16	...	...	...	1	
DITTO AS HIGH COURT ... Appeals	206	132	24	14	30	..	...	...	6	
Revisions ..	1,613	9	890	92	321	...	...	...	301	Five reported to local Government.
Recorder's Court ...	52	19	12	5	5	...	11	...	...	
Total	3,085	256	1,514	305	641	14	17	5	333	

6.—(Civil).—*Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts of the Province of British Burma, in the year 1879.*

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	SUITS FOR MONEY, DISTINGUISHING SUITS UP TO Rs. 500, COGNIZABLE BY SMALL CAUSE COURTS, FROM "OTHER CASES."																OTHER SUITS.														REMARKS.
	On written obligation.		*On unwritten obligation*		*On account stated.*		*Money had and received.*		*Goods sold.*		*Breach of contract not mentioned above.*		*Rent not falling under the rent law.*		*Moveable property or value thereof.*		*Damages.*		Suits under the rent law.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for specific performance of contract.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Dissolution of partnership.	Other suits.	
	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.															Total.
Small Cause Courts ...	3,519	68	1,361	6	35	...	385	2	1,482	4	545	10	387	.	334	2	61	2	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	8,[illegible]
Paid sub-divisonal Tribunals .	3,732	237	4,064	24	397	25	1,304	7	3,129	25	1,853	38	241	1	2,968	34	4,206	23	11	1,629	81	36	65	5	...	23	857	110	160	...	17	12	..	25,384
Chief Courts of districts	..	89	1	6	1	2	5	5	6	4	...	9	1	...	.	6	1	9	...	5	3	4	5	4	..	..	1	8	..	...	...	1	...	176
Divisional Courts ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	1	.	...	.	..	..	.	...	.	...	...	..	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	1
Judicial Commissioner's Court	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Recorder's Court ...	1	60	...	5	...	5	...	7	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	2	6	...	61	7	6	2	12	...	...	17	12	...	...	...	...	14	227
Total ...	7,302	454	5,446	41	433	32	1,694	21	4,617	38	2,398	58	629	1	3,302	47	4,270	41	11	1,695	91	46	72	21	..	23	875	130	160	...	17	13	14	33,992

B.—JUDICIAL.

7.—(Civil).—Statement showing the value of Suits disposed of in the Chief Courts of the Province of British Burma, in the year 1879.

VALUE OF SUITS.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF IN DIFFERENT COURTS.					TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS.	REMARKS.
	Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Moonsiff's, Deputy Collector's, and other sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In Civil Courts. Rs.						Rs. A. P.	
Not exceeding 5	..	412	1,951	...	1	7,752 10 3	
Ditto 20		2,268	5,657	3	2	1,17,045 8 2	
Ditto 10	...	3,803	13,762	9	20	8,45,175 13 4	
Ditto 500	.	1,649	4,193	17	13	12,17,833 4 5	
Ditto 1,000	..	186	323	9	116	3,73,394 15 5	
Ditto 5,000	..	..	150	99	23	7,07,644 14 0	
Ditto 10,000	...	.	1	10	16	2,38,002 7 3	
Ditto 100,000	...	...	...	10	1	5,73,411 0 7	
Exceeding 100,000	...	...	...	...	31	1,25,000 0 0	
Suit not having a money value	...	...	192	18	...	...	
Total	..	8,318	25,229	175	255	42,05,260 9 5	

The total number of suits disposed of according to this table is 33,947. Adding to this 50 Insolvency cases disposed of by the Recorder, the total number of suits is 33,997. Deducting from this 6 cases referred to arbitration, the number actually disposed of is 33,991.

bably little subject to disturbing influences. Various reasons are put forward for the decline in the Pegu land trade, such as the disturbed state of the country, the prevalence of small-pox, and the increased obstructiveness and dishonesty of the King's officials, who appear to have interfered actively with travellers. On the Tenasserim land routes there is a general increase in the value of goods imported; while, except in the case of Tavoy, exports have fallen away everywhere, notably in Salween. Attempts are made to account for the falling-off, but no satisfactory explanation has been furnished. Cattle were brought in *vid* Kaw-ka-rake from Siam to twice the value of the stock imported in 1878-79. The discovery of sapphire mines in Siam led to large importations of precious stones into the Tavoy district, in the general import trade of which, on the other hand, there was a decrease.

River Trade.

Imports vid Allan-myo and Toungoo.

Imports by the Irrawaddy.

227. In the Irrawaddy trade large increases over the value of the corresponding items in 1878-79 are shown in ponies, raw cotton, gums and resins, cutch, petroleum, jade-stone, and jaggery; while a decreased trade was carried on in piece-goods of native make, wheat, gram and pulse, mats, sessamum oil and seed, tea tobacco, and timber. The only monopolies retained by the King of Burma were those of petroleum and pickled tea (*let-pet*), particulars of which will be found below. The import trade by the Irrawaddy was not so seriously affected as might have been expected from the state of affairs in Mandalay during the year, the imports showing a decrease of £62,962 only as compared with the figures of 1878-79.

Animals, ponies.

228. The value of the ponies brought across the Thayet-myo frontier for sale considerably exceeded that of the preceding year. There is always a large demand for them in our territory. On the Toungoo side an unusually large trade was done, 1,954 ponies, value £11,003, having been imported by Shan dealers, against 638, value £6,656, in 1878-79. The trade is cramped by the rule of the Burmese Government which forbids the export of either stallions or mares. The stock imported consists solely of geldings, which fetch prices averaging from £10 to £15 in Rangoon. The value

Cattle.

of the cattle imported on the Thayet-myo side is returned as less by £29,000 than in 1878-79; but there is an apparent error in the calculation of the value. The decrease in numbers was 8,131. It is difficult to find out the exact reason for these fluctuations; but there is doubtless some truth in the statement that the Burmese officials prevented traders, as far as possible, from bringing cattle across the frontier. Of the animals brought down, the Commissariat Department took a good many, and prices rose.

229. The most important part of the cattle trade enters the country by Toungoo, and large droves are brought down every year in spite of the strenuous efforts of the King's agents to intercept them. By the Sittang route alone over 16,000 head were imported during the year, value £79,123; while about half that number came in by the four petty land routes from the North Shan States. These figures are however much below those of 1878-79, when nearly 35,000 head were imported by the same routes. The decrease is chiefly in bullocks from Upper Burma, and is attributed to losses sustained in this trade in the previous year. Of the bullocks from the Shan States, a good many return again laden with merchandise purchased by the dealers with the proceeds of the sales of animals disposed of in Toungoo.

Lacquered-ware.

230. A considerable and steady trade is done in lacquered-ware boxes, drinking cups, and different articles of household use amongst the Burmese. The best kinds are made in Pagan and Nyoungoo, and the average value of the trade is £20,000 a year. A large business in lacquered-work of fine quality is also carried on at a place called Leh-gya in the Shan country.

Raw cotton.

231. Raw cotton is grown to a considerable extent in Upper Burma, and the trade with our merchants is capable of being largely increased if the cultivation were carried on with more energy. The crop of the year is said to have been a good one. Imports amounted

Ports.	Description of Vessels.	1878-79.								1879-80.							
		Entered				Cleared				Entered				Cleared			
		In ballast.		With cargoes.		In ballast.		With cargoes.		In ballast.		With cargoes.		In ballast.		With cargoes.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Rangoon	Steam	42	41,496	280	188,437	12	7,777	285	191,863	43	44,662	285	217,969	11	7,629	292	228,791
	Sailing	58	56,436	204	32,896	43	6,819	196	48,481	31	35,914	186	23,091	39	11,928	138	24,513
Akyab	Steam	18	10,886	120	59,3'5	8	6,224	132	65,675	21	23,019	163	101,728	2	1,929	164	101,483
	Sailing	159	38,764	191	12,930	218	6,393	161	39,698	140	20,035	165	8,462	199	5,757	99	18,952
Bassein	Steam	17	17,446	26	11,154	3	251	26	10,509	16	14,942	33	17,767	7	1,509	30	15,078
	Sailing	37	24,304	25	3,469	..	..	41	7,239	25	27,764	25	4,008	4	403	20	3,368
Kyouk-pyoo ..	Steam	9	3,986	49	21,427	29	12,702	29	12,711	8	4,264	47	24,708	27	14,181	28	14,791
	Sailing	2	331	5	349	..	..	7	714	1	10	6	305	..	..	8	462
Mergui	Steam	..	..	43	10,143	..	..	42	9,896	1	462	49	12,595	..	..	51	13,214
	Sailing	4	47	115	2,221	3	82	126	2,385	..	..	142	3,423	..	..	155	3,503
Moulmein.. :	Steam	16	16,177	166	81,010	6	5,028	171	84,150	19	20,010	197	128,955	1	993	201	135,219
	Sailing	84	39,738	200	27,449	53	2,848	253	58,295	55	30,050	160	15,602	55	2,655	211	31,753
Sandoway.. ..	Steam	..	..	19	13,247	..	..	15	10,265	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tavoy	Steam	3	1,206	67	13,365	20	6,499	53	9,008	5	1,722	68	15,111	9	3,523	56	11,586
	Sailing	19	644	217	5,291	9	478	315	6,833	21	1,015	182	4,723	6	146	287	6,973
Total ..	Steam	105	91,197	770	398,128	78	38,481	753	394,077	113	109,081	842	518,833	57	29,764	822	520,162
	Sailing	363	160,264	957	84,605	326	16,620	1,099	163,645	273	114,788	866	59,614	303	20,889	918	89,529

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

In the Administration Report for 1872-73, pages 1 to 21, the following subjects have been treated in a permanent form for reference:—

	Page.
Physical features of the country, area, climate, and chief staples	1–12
Historical summary	13
Form of administration	14
Character of land tenures; system of surveys and settlement	15, 16
Civil divisions of British territory	17, 18
Details of the last census.	19—21

Changes in the Administration.

2. There were no changes in the administration in 1879-80, the appointment of Chief Commissioner being held throughout the year by Mr. C. U. Aitchison, C.S.I.

3. Two new districts were formed during the year by the separation of the towns of Rangoon and Moulmein from the districts of Hanthawaddy and Amherst, not only for criminal, but for revenue and general purposes.

Form of administration.

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

4. The uneasiness caused by the massacres of February 1879 continued to be felt more or less during the year under report; and the commercial relations between this province and the kingdom of Ava were materially affected by apprehensions of disturbances in Upper Burma. The events of the year which require notice in this place are however few. In June, the British Resident at Mandalay, Mr. R. B. Shaw, C.I.E., died suddenly. He was temporarily succeeded by Colonel Horace Browne, Commissioner of Pegu, who held the appointment till the end of August, when he returned to Rangoon, leaving the Residency in the charge of Mr. St. Barbe, C.S. The attitude of the Burmese Court throughout the year was not such as to inspire confidence in their desire to maintain friendly relations with the British Government; and finally it was deemed advisable to withdraw the English representative at Mandalay. The Residency officers accordingly left early in October, accompanied by a considerable number of the foreign residents of that city. Till the close of the year under review the British Government continued unrepresented at Mandalay. Towards the end of October an Embassy from the King of Ava arrived at Thayet-myo, where it remained till early in June of the current year. The Embassy had no authority to make concessions on points which were regarded as important by the British Government; and accordingly no satisfactory results were attained. In spite of various disquieting rumours no breach of peaceful relations between the British and Burmese Governments occurred during the year 1879-80. The abortive attempt at rebellion made by the Nyoung-oke Prince early in the year 1880-81 does not come within the scope of the present report.

Upper Burma.

5. The relations of the British Government with Karennee remained unchanged. There were various rumours as to the intended action of the Burmese Government with regard to this tract of country, but no distinct breach of treaty obligations was committed by them. The most noteworthy incident was the death of Chief Koonsha early in the year. His territory is now ruled by three chiefs Koon Pya, Koon Po, and Koon La Kyay; but the control exercised by these chiefs is in parts of the country little more than nominal. The northern part of Western Karennee is under the rule of Po Bya and Seh Peh. Of late there have been no complaints of

Karennee.

Burmese interference. Some disturbances occurred in the Shan States during the year, arising from quarrels between the Saw-bwa of Ngway-doung, a Karennee chief, and Sawlamee, the brother of Sawlapaw-gyee. The fighting which ensued in Eastern Karennee did not affect British territory, nor cause any diminution in trade.

Northern Arakan.

6. No incident of political importance occurred in the Hill Tracts of Arakan during the year under review. Within the administrative boundary the people continued to enjoy immunity from border raids, and domestic peace was undisturbed. Only two instances of aggressive acts were reported, and in neither instance were the circumstances of any special significance. In the one case, a man was carried off from within our border by the chief of a non-tributary village, but the victim seems to have given provocation; in the other case, two of a party of non-tributary tribesmen who were on their way to visit a village in our territory were made prisoners by a trans-frontier chief, but they were set at liberty soon afterwards. Both these affairs were settled amicably. Our relations with independent tribes continued, for the most part, on a satisfactory footing. Attacks on villages near British territory were threatened on one or two occasions by Shandoos; but the activity of the villagers and of the police sufficed to ward off the danger. The efficiency of the police force remained undiminished; its constitution was unchanged; and at the close of the year it numbered 270 men, including 160 Goorkhas, under the command of the Superintendent of the Hill Tracts who is also *ex-officio* Superintendent of Police. In February 1880, at Palukwa, the Chief Commissioner held a durbar, which was attended by most of the tributary chiefs and by many influential chiefs from beyond the frontier. The Chief Commissioner's approval of the good conduct of certain of the tributary chiefs in assisting to preserve order within British territory was conveyed to them by the presentation of certificates and gifts.

The population of the Hill Tracts is estimated at 19,731, as compared with 18,329 in 1879. This calculation may not be very accurate; but as it is intended to include the Hill Tracts in the operations of the coming census, more correct returns may be expected in future. The nature of the cultivation was the same as in previous years, and the area cultivated differed little from that in 1878-79. The principal crops are tobacco and cotton; the yield of the former product was very good, and of the latter exceptionally bad, in the year under review. The collections of land-revenue amounted to £386; of the gross revenue, to £811. The civil judicial work of the year was inconsiderable as in 1878; but the practice of employing the arbitration of influential chiefs was continued with apparently successful results.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys, Settlements, and Waste Lands.

Work of the Department.

7. The work of this department for the year under report may be considered under five heads:—

1.—Demarcation { (*a*) temporary, preliminary to survey; (*b*) permanent.

2.—Cadastral Survey.

3.—Regular assessment and settlement.

4.—Supplementary survey and registration.

5.—Provincial settlement.

1.—Demarcation.

Demarcation.

8. All the operations of demarcation have been carried on under the rules issued last year. Early in the year under report the Burma Boundaries Act, V. of 1880 was passed; but the rules and instructions which have been drawn up under its provisions were not issued until near the close of the year. In all essential points however the procedure is the same. Owing to the imperfections of the demarcation made during the previous year, nearly the whole of the area which had been reported as demarcated in Hanthawaddy and Bassein had to be done over again. No delay was caused however to the survey, because, owing to the alteration of the unit of survey from the holding to the field, nearly the entire area surveyed in Hanthawaddy during 1878-79 had to be re-surveyed.

Introduction into Tharrawaddy.

9. The districts in which demarcation operations have been in progress are Hanthawaddy, Bassein, and Tharrawaddy. In the last mentioned district, sanction had been obtained to the introduction of the cadastral survey, and demarcation was started in February.

Area demarcated.

10. The areas demarcated preliminary to survey are approximately as follows, district by district:—

	Square miles.
Hanthawaddy	.. 2,408
Bassein	.. 1,781
Tharrawaddy	.. 1,314

giving a total area demarcated of 5,503 square miles.

Localities of work.

11. The area demarcated in Hanthawaddy includes the Syriam, An-gyee, Hmaw-bee, and part of Pegu townships: in Bassein, the Bassein, Thee-gwin, and part of Yay-gyee, Kyone-pyaw, and Myoung-mya townships: in Tharrawaddy, parts of the Sanyway, Monyo, Min-gyee and Ta-poon townships, lying in a compact belt of country between the Myet-maka (or Hlaing) river and the Pegu Yoma range. Of this total area (5,503 miles) demarcated, 1,114 square miles have been cadastrally surveyed during the year, advance boundary survey has been accomplished of nearly 1,000 square miles, and the balance of 3,389 miles is ready for the survey, distributed approximately as follows:—

	Square miles.
Hanthawaddy	.. 1,333
Bassein	.. 842
Tharrawaddy	.. 1,214

Nature of work.

12. The work of demarcation includes the clearing and marking with posts of the boundaries of kwins, village-sites, and grazing-grounds, and the preparation of rough sketch-maps indicating the general lines of demarcation and of such natural boundaries as exist, for the guidance of the Surveyor.

Cost of demarcation.

13. It was found necessary to place the operations under the immediate charge of a local Extra Assistant Commissioner in each district, the work being done by the Thoogyees with the aid of the people. No complaints have been received of any reluctance on the part of the headmen and peasantry generally to help; and it is believed that the system now in practice is, on the whole, much more convenient, more easily worked, cheaper and less burthensome to the people than the method originally started of employing outsiders. The total cost of the demarcation made during the year has been as follows:—

	£.
Hanthawaddy	246
Bassein	122
Tharrawaddy	38

amounting to £406 or about 1s. 5¼d. per square mile.

Permanent demarcation.

14. Permanent demarcation has only been made, up to the present time, of the boundaries of the surveyed kwins and a few village-sites. The survey (theodolite) stations which lie upon the actual lines of boundary are permanently marked by drainage pipes sunk nearly flush with the ground; and their exact positions are shown on the maps. This permanent demarcation is executed by the boundary Surveyors immediately before the interior survey is commenced. The pipes originally manufactured for the holding demarcations which were discontinued last year have been utilized, so that no outlay on this head has been necessary during the year under report.

2.—Cadastral Survey.

Area surveyed.

15. Two full parties have been engaged during the present year in surveying the Hanthawaddy and Bassein districts. In Hanthawaddy, the area surveyed last year had to be nearly all re-surveyed, owing mainly to the change in the unit of survey from the holding to the field. The total area cadastrally surveyed in Hanthawaddy amounts to 496,000 acres, or 775 square miles. The second survey party under Major Andrew arrived in Bassein in November 1879, and set to work at once upon the area which had been demarcated during the preceding rainy and dry months. The area surveyed in Bassein amounts to 216,900 acres, or 339 square miles. Thus the total area cadastrally surveyed during the year amounts to 712,960 acres, or 1,114 square miles.

Survey staff.

16. During the recess of 1878-79, Captain Sandeman in Hanthawaddy had been able to train a number of Burmans, and his Hindustani Surveyors had already had a season's experience in the country, so that he started in November fully equipped. The Burmese Surveyors gave some trouble at first, disliking the discipline and the regularity, and inclined occasionally to shirk work. But gradually they improved, and by the end of the season Captain Sandeman found them becoming rapidly efficient. During the months of March and April there were upwards of 60 Burmans engaged in field and office work, nearly all competent and promising to acquit themselves as well as the Hindustani Surveyors. In Bassein, Major Andrew worked altogether with Hindustanis, and had many difficulties to overcome before getting his party into good order in a district to which his men were strangers and whose language they did not understand. It was not, therefore, to be expected that he would accomplish an area equal to that completed by Captain Sandeman in Hanthawaddy.

17. The details of work done and expenditure incurred during the year are shown in the following table :—

Area and cost of survey.

1	2		3		4	5	6	7	8
District.	Total area cadastrally surveyed.		Total cultivated area cadastrally surveyed.		Total number of fields.	Average size of the cultivated field.	Total cost.	Total cost per acre cadastrally surveyed.	Total cost per acre if temporary exceptional outlay be omitted.
	Miles.	Acres.	Miles.	Acres.		Acres.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Hanthawaddy	775	496,000	657	420,480	431,166	·99	16,124	0 0 7¾	0 0 7¾
Bassein	339	216,960	286	183,040	283,923	·65	11,500*	0 1 0⅛	0 1 0
Total ..	1,114	712,960	943	603,520	715,089	·84	27,624	0 0 9⅜	0 0 9

18. The greater portion of the total expenditure was incurred in the field operations. The recess is devoted to preparation of the field maps and two-inch sheets for publication. The recess establishment is fixed, and is much smaller than that entertained during the field season, and the cost can be estimated with considerable exactness. The figures of column 8 may therefore be taken as the actual expenditure incurred in completing the entire detailed survey of 1,114 square miles, and in making a preparatory boundary survey of about 900 square miles besides. The total cost in Hanthawaddy has been £16,124, and in Bassein £17,270, or a grand total of £33,394.

Cost in Hanthawaddy;

19. In Bassein, Major Andrew thought it advisable to make special preparations for next year's work. Accordingly, instead of pressing to accomplish the survey of the entire area which had been demarcated, he employed a portion of his staff on the advance boundary survey of an area (592 miles) considerably larger than is ordinarily undertaken in any one season. Part of the total expenditure which he has incurred should therefore be debited to this special work. Of the entire £17,270 Major Andrew debits £5,770 to this advance boundary survey, the remainder, £11,500, being on account of the cadastral survey of 339 square miles. Thus the total cost of the cadastral survey of 1,114 square miles amounts to £27,624, or an average cost of £25 per mile=9⅜*d.* per acre. The cost would have been less but for the outlay incurred by Major Andrew in shipping his large establishment of Surveyors, chainmen, and line-cutters from India. If part of this initial outlay be deducted, the cost would fall to 9*d.* per acre, which, considering the difficulties and obstacles which beset survey operations on a large scale in Burma, must be regarded as satisfactory.

and in Bassein. Total cost.

20. The results of the year's operations give good ground for believing that the progress of a survey party in Burma may be at the rate of 600 square miles each year, and that the cost should not be more than 9*d.* per acre.

Estimated progress.

* The balance (£5,770) of the Bassein expenditure was incurred in the boundary survey in advance of 592 miles.

Proposals for ensuing year.

21. Next year the Hanthawaddy and Bassein parties will be at work, and a third party will enter Tharrawaddy, where advance boundary surveys, under the direction of Captain Sandeman, extending over about 70 square miles, have been made in anticipation of the arrival of the new party. Arrangements are being also made for a skeleton survey of all the waste land grants in the Arakan and Tenasserim divisions. These grants have been a source of trouble to the Administration for years past, and have in no way conduced to the welfare of the people of the country. It has become a matter of necessity to fix once for all their boundaries and areas, and thus furnish the Government with a means of checking encroachments, determining whether the grantees have fulfilled the conditions attached to their grants, and preventing encroachments on the cultivators of adjoining lands.

Native agency.

22. It is satisfactory to find that the rank and file of the survey is in a fair way to being recruited from the Natives of the country, and that the survey of Burma may yet be independent of foreign agency. It will take some time before the professional branches of the work can be safely entrusted to Burmans; but, in the meantime, there seems to be little doubt that the field work can be efficiently done by them after one season's training. Captain Sandeman took in hand during the recess of 1878-79 a corps of young Burmans, put them through a season's drill in office, and, when the weather permitted, sent them out under a professional Surveyor in the neighbourhood of Rangoon to learn the practical business. In October and November, before the regular field season began, he made over a batch of beginners to Captain Parrott, the Settlement Officer, for the purpose of mapping and measuring up the fields selected for crop-cutting with a view to giving them some experience beforehand of the drudgery which a Surveyor has to undergo in the field, and of testing both the stuff the youths were made of and the result of the recess drill which they had had. The country was very wet and swampy during the selections for crop-cutting, and the weather was inclement; but the lads on the whole acquitted themselves satisfactorily. In Bassein, Major Andrew does not appear to have been able to employ Burmans at all. This has been due in part to his anxiety to make the most of the field season, and in part to a distrust of the Burmans as workmen. Major Andrew had ground for this distrust in the fact that such of the old class of Surveyors as he had tried proved intractable and incompetent, and showed little inclination to learn the more thorough methods now employed. It is to be hoped however that, during the present recess, Major Andrew may be able to get together a corps of recruits and train them for field work next season.

Survey classes.

23. With a view to encouraging the study of surveying and preparing young men for future employment, survey classes under qualified teachers were opened during the year under report in the three Government schools at Rangoon, Akyab, and Moulmein, and special privileges were accorded to successful students. A code of rules was drawn up, prescribing the conditions of entry, course of study, subjects and mode of examination, and privileges of successful students. The officers in charge of surveys were requested to give a preference, in filling up vacancies, to candidates who are certified as having passed the prescribed examination. It is hoped that, by means of this preparatory training and the increasing employment of Natives of the country in the practical work, there will be created a large and efficient body of Burman Surveyors competent, without foreign aid, to undertake any supplementary surveys which may in the future be necessary.

3.—Regular Assessment and Settlement.

Settlement operations.

24. Settlement, or more properly assessment, operations have been in progress during the year under report in the two districts of Hanthawaddy and Bassein. Captain Parrott has been in charge in Hanthawaddy and Mr. Bridges in Bassein. The area surveyed last year in Hanthawaddy had, as already stated, to be re-surveyed. There were no complete maps, therefore, forthcoming for the Settlement Officer in the beginning of the dry weather. Captain Parrott had to

wait, and thus lost some of the early part of the field season ; and had afterwards to depend on such supply of maps, necessarily somewhat irregular and tardy, as the Deputy Superintendent of Survey could from time to time afford. In India, the survey is generally one full season in advance of the settlement, for the obvious reason that the preparation of maps is a business requiring time, is regulated by certain strict departmental rules, and does not necessarily proceed in order of contiguous villages. In Hanthawaddy, the survey and the settlement had to proceed simultaneously in the same tract; the supply of maps was necessarily irregular ; the Settlement Officer had to work somewhat piecemeal, and was unable, consequently, to put forth his full strength. Captain Sandeman, however, did his utmost to meet the requirements of the Settlement Officer, and the result was better than had at first been anticipated. Six circles, with an aggregate area of over 400 square miles, were brought under regular settlement.

Settlement in Bassein.

25. In Bassein, which is a district differing in many ways from Hanthawaddy, it was thought advisable to commence settlement operations on a small scale as soon as the Deputy Superintendent of Survey, Major Andrew, could furnish the maps of one or two circles, the main object of making such a prompt start being to give the Settlement Officer some practical training and experience over a limited area in which any mistakes could be readily rectified, and to get together some facts before beginning work on a large scale. Accordingly Major Andrew was requested to push on the survey of three small circles, with an aggregate area of about 70 square miles, in the vicinity of the town of Bassein. This he did, and Mr. Bridges, the Settlement Officer, was enabled to start work in March.

Directions to Settlement Officers.

26. Before the beginning of the dry season, a Code of Directions was provisionally issued for the guidance of the Settlement Officers. The work required to be done was as follows :—

(1) Crop-cutting with a view to ascertaining the productiveness of the various kinds of land ;
(2) Collection of statistics regarding—
  (*a*) local values of produce ;
  (*b*) cost of cultivation ;
(3) Classification of the land ;
(4) Record of all occupiers of land, areas held, with specification of rights, interests, and customs ;
(5) Submission of proposed revenue-rates based on inquiries under the foregoing heads, with statement of grounds for proposals ;
(6) Detailed assessment.

Crop-cutting.

27. The first operation, that of crop-cutting, was a very protracted and laborious one, and involved two journeys through the country,—the first for selecting and marking off the fields, and the second for reaping. In both districts the work was successfully accomplished, and a large mass of statistics, exhibiting the gross out-turn of over 1,200 fields, was brought together. In Bassein, some of the areas selected were too small, and consisted of parts of fields. This was contrary to instructions, but, owing to the smallness of the staff and shortness of the time, was almost unavoidable. The collection of statistics regarding local produce, values and cost of cultivation, proceeded simultaneously with the crop-cutting and continued to the end of the season as the area under settlement widened. A large body of well-sifted facts was got together. It was deemed to be of importance that at the first start of a new system considerable detail and thorough accuracy should be insisted upon in the statistics, because reference in future assessments would naturally be made to the results of the first year's work.

Classification of land.

28. The next operation was classification of the land. This was carefully done by the Settlement Officers themselves. The tendency in classifying land is, generally, to too great detail at first. The Settlement Officers were warned against over minuteness, and care was taken to instruct them in the field as to the general lines on which to work. It was pointed out that, while important differences

in fertility were not to be neglected, the classification was to be, as far as possible, in harmony with the ideas of the people; that the aim of the classification was, not to produce a perfect analysis of all the varieties of soil in each village, but rather to indicate the broad differences which at the present time are taken account of by the people in the buying and selling and letting of land. The reports of the two Settlement Officers, which will shortly be submitted to the Government of India, show that on the whole the classifications have been made carefully and judiciously. There is perhaps a little too much detail still; but this will gradually cure itself.

Record of rights and occupation.

29. The record of rights and occupation in land was prepared, *pari passu*, with the classification of the land, the Settlement Officers moving about among the villages so as to cause the people as little inconvenience as possible. This part of the Settlement Officers' duties was the simplest of all. The vast body of cultivators hold direct from the State, either as land-holders, grantees, lessees, or temporary occupants; and the position of each is clearly laid down, either by statute or express agreement. A land-holder is a cultivator who, by continuous possession for 12 years, has acquired proprietary rights. A grantee holds under the conditions specified in the deed of grant. A lessee has a temporary interest secured to him by his lease, subject to certain payments. A temporary occupant may either be a squatter who has settled on land without permission, or a person who has been permitted to enter upon land and cultivate from year to year. The way in which land is taken up in Burma is somewhat peculiar. The Revenue Officers are permitted to grant land as agents of the State, the area grantable by each depending on his rank. But the real arbiter in the business is the Thoogyee, or Native Revenue Officer of the circle. He can grant land up to five acres himself. When larger areas are wanted, the Assistant Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner has to be applied to; but the Thoogyee has always to report; and in nine cases out of ten, if the Thoogyee reports favourably the grant is made, if unfavourably it is withheld. In some cases the Thoogyee visits and measures the land; but in many cases he never sees the land, and the area which appears in the registers is either the area which he told the grantee to take, or that which the grantee said he had taken. In these circumstances, it sometimes happens that land is granted twice over to two different persons; and it often happens that the area registered by the Thoogyee is considerably less than that actually appropriated. Again, the Thoogyees make really no distinction in their records between proprietors of land and tenants: it is left to the courts to discover who are proprietors and who are tenants and what the rent is. Little notice is taken of the mode or effects of transfers of land; and consequently the Thoogyee's records are frequently altogether incorrect and out of date. Add to this that the Thoogyee is, in effect, not only the tax-gatherer, but also the tax-assessor. He prepares the revenue-rolls yearly; the rates of assessment are indeed fixed, but areas change, land may lie uncultivated one year and be under crop next year; new land may be taken up, or old land may be relinquished; in all these details the Thoogyee is the invariable referee. As a natural consequence of all this, the Settlement Officers found everything in regard to area and tenure very vague; the Thoogyees' papers, when forthcoming, were hardly trustworthy; and for most of the entries in the record of rights the Settlement Officers had to depend upon the oral evidence of the people themselves. The important matter, however, was to put an end to the vagueness, and this was done. Cultivators had the numbers of their fields and their areas finally fixed and their tenure recorded; and tenants were separated from proprietors in the comparatively few cases in which the relation of landlord and tenant was found to exist.

Record of customs.

30. Such customs as were declared by the people to be common were recorded. The tendency is to make a record of customs too stereotyped, and, after a few facts have been ascertained, to assume community of usages all over the tract. Care was taken to avoid this, and the Directions laid down a number of points on which enquiry should be made. But a good deal remains to be done next year. With

more time and experience, it is believed that the Settlement Officers will be able to make more of this part of their duty.

Settlement Staff.

31. The Settlement Officers throughout the whole of these operations worked of course with a purely Burman staff. Difficulty was experienced at first in both districts in getting some of the Burmans to work regularly and accurately. But towards the close of the season, Captain Parrott and Mr. Bridges had their men well in hand and working satisfactorily.

Revised assessment.

32. For reasons already given, the Settlement Officers' field work had to be pushed on very late into the season; indeed, part of it had to be done when the rains came on. This prevented them reporting in detail upon the entire areas in their respective districts which were to come under revised assessment. They were therefore authorized to select a substantial portion of the area and, adopting it as representative of the entire tract in respect to the proportion of soil areas, to submit proposals accordingly. The proposed rates were, in accordance with the principles laid down in the Code of Directions, to represent a proportion of the net profits of cultivation, not the gross. The reports were duly submitted, through the Commissioner of the division, in time for determination of rates before the (1st July) commencement of the year of assessment. The reports showed all the steps taken in working out the rates, and indicated the probable financial results of the proposed assessment in so far as the areas then in the possession of the Settlement Officers permitted. The rates finally sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner represented nearly one-half of the net profits, that is to say one-half of the clear profit after deducting all possible costs of cultivation, including the support of the cultivator's family. It is not possible to state exactly the amount of increase in land revenue which will be obtained, because the detailed assessments are not yet complete, and because the area to which the new rates are to be applied includes the new cultivation of the present year, which can only be ascertained in the coming dry season. But, so far as can be judged from the cultivated area shown in the settlement registers, the increase may be expected to be not less than £10,000 in both districts.

Detailed assessment.

33. Detailed assessment is now being carried on by the Settlement Officers at their head-quarters.

Cost of settlement.

34. The cost of settlement operations for the entire year under report stands as follows :—

	£.	s.	d.
Hanthawaddy..	2,902	15	6
Bassein	881	9	4½
Total ..	3,784	4	10½

This includes every item of expenditure incurred. The area of which the settlement will have been completed before the beginning of the dry weather is approximately 470 miles in both districts. Allowing a further outlay of £1,000 to complete the work in hand, the total cost of the settlement of the 470 miles may be put safely at £4,800, or a little under 3¾*d.* per acre. As has been already stated, neither of the Settlement Officers was able to put forth his full strength owing to the want of maps. The case will be different next year, when it is hoped that an area of at least 900 square miles may be finished. The cost of settlement should, if this hope be realized, fall to 3*d.* per acre.

Financial results.

35. The net financial results of the operations of this department for the year may now be precisely stated. The area in which survey and settlement have been completed is 470 square miles. Of the total £27,624 spent in the survey of 1,114 square miles, the share due on account of 470 square miles is roundly £11,700. The corresponding share of the demarcation expenditure is £34. The cost of the settlement is £4,800. The total cost, therefore, of completing demarcation, survey, and settlement of 470 miles is £16,534, or less than 1*s.* 1½*d.* per acre. As a set off against this net cost of £16,534, there are, *1st*, the prospect of

an immediate increase of revenue, amounting to about £10,000; *2nd*, the possession by the Administration of first-rate maps; and *3rd*, the greater elasticity of the revenue resulting from the adoption of an improved method of assessing the land.

4.—Supplementary Survey and Registration.

Supplementary survey and registration.

36. Under this head of work are included (*a*) the maintenance of yearly registers of cultivators; (*b*) the annual survey of new cultivation; (*c*) the making of the annual assessments, on the settlement model, in those districts, or parts of districts in which settlement operations have been closed. As settlement operations only commenced during the year under review and are not yet completed, there is no progress to report under this head. Arrangements however are being now matured for carrying on next season the supplementary survey and registration in those circles of the Hanthawaddy and Bassein districts of which the regular assessment is now being completed. The Code of Directions, according to which the work will be carried on has been issued provisionally. The experience of the coming season will indicate on what points and in what way they should be modified or altered. Care has been taken to avoid overtaxing the district revenue establishments, by simplifying the work and insisting only on such detail as appears to be absolutely necessary to insure permanence to the results of the survey and settlement. As far as possible, the existing machinery and current methods have been adapted to the requirements of the work. An effort is being made to utilize the Thoogyees, by giving them in the meantime trained assistants and affording them opportunities of learning the system upon which they will be required to proceed. It is anticipated that the expenditure on account of the supplementary survey and registration will involve no extra charge on the general revenues of the province, but will be defrayed from the existing Thoogyees' Commission Fund.

5.—Provincial Settlement.

Enhancement of rates;

37. This branch of work includes the summary enhancements of revenue-rates, made after report by District Officers, in certain districts of the province. It is not therefore a permanent head of business in the settlement department; and as the whole of the summary enhancements which were originally contemplated have now been effected, no report under this head will appear again.

in four districts.

38. In last year's report, the reasons for a general enhancement of rates all over the province and the mode in which it was to be made were described. The enhancement ordered in the four districts of Hanthawaddy, Bassein, Thone-gwa, and Tharrawaddy took effect from 1st April 1879. During the present year, after receipt from District Officers of detailed reports, and after full consideration, enhancements of rating were ordered in the following districts, and take effect from 1st July 1880:—

In the Pegu division.—Henzada and certain garden-lands of Hanthawaddy.

In the Arakan division.—Akyab.

In the Tenasserim division.—Amherst, Toungoo, Shway-gyin, Tavoy, and Mergui.

Proposed enhancements.

39. In the districts of Prome and Thayet-myo (Pegu division), Sandoway and Kyouk-pyoo and the Hill Tracts (Arakan division), Salween Hill Tracts (Tenasserim division), it was not deemed expedient to alter the existing rates. The enhancements were not made over the entire cultivated area of any district, but only in those parts in which the present rates were obviously too low in comparison with the fertility of soil, facilities for sale, and prices of produce.

Estimated increase of revenue.

40. The total estimated increase of revenue resulting from the enhancements of the present year may be put at over ten thousand pounds. But nothing certain can be known till March next, when the revenue will have been collected.

III.—PROTECTION.

Legislating authority.

[*Vide* Report for 1872-73, page 26.]

Course of Legislature.

41. During the year 1879-80, the following Acts of more or less general application were passed by the Legislative Council of the Government of India.

General.

1879.

IX.—The Burma Coast Lights Act.
XI.—The Local Authorities Loan Act.
XII.—An Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, &c,
XIV.—The Hackney-carriage Act.
XVIII.—The Legal Practitioners' Act.
XIX.—The Glanders and Farcy Act.
XXI.—The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act.

1880.

I.—The Religious Societies Act.
III.—The Cantonments Act.
VII.—The Indian Merchant Shipping Act.

42. The Acts passed which related exclusively to British Burma were Act XV. of 1879 (the Rangoon Port Commissioners Act), Act II. of 1880 (the Burma District Cesses and Rural Police Act), and Act V. of 1880 (the Burma Boundaries Act). The growing trade of Rangoon rendered it desirable to vest the administration of the port in the hands of Commissioners selected from merchants, ship-owners, and others interested in the affairs of the port which was effected by the first mentioned enactment. The object of the District Cesses and Rural Police Act was to provide funds for the support of the rural police and for other local requirements, and at the same time to afford the means of re-organizing the village police. The Burma Boundaries Act was called for by the survey and settlement operations now in active progress in the province. Besides the Bills which were enacted during the year, four measures were submitted to the Government of India in 1879-80: these were the Pegu and Sittang Canal Bill, the Burma Pilots Bill, the Burma Forest Bill, and the Burma Frontier Customs Bill. The consideration of the last named Bill has been postponed on political grounds. The remaining proposals are at different stages of progress.

Local.

Police.

43. During the past year the constitution of the police force was carefully considered, the numbers were increased, and, with the view of securing a better class of men, the pay of the lower grades was raised. The success of this experiment cannot yet be estimated; but the proportion of resignations fell from 20 per cent. in 1878 to 17·8 per cent. in 1879. This, so far as it can be ascribed to the increase of pay, is an indication that the step taken will not be without beneficial results. At the close of the year, the sanctioned police force consisted of 22 gazetted officers

Constitution of police force.

and 7,321 men. Three hundred and twenty-one constables were added to the force during the year, but of these 25 were only engaged for a temporary purpose. The number on actual duty, exclusive of those placed at the disposal of other departments, was 6,650. The proportion of police to the area of the province was 1 to 11·9 square miles and to the population 1 to 430 persons. As regards race and religion, the composition of the force did not differ materially from that in previous years. The cost of maintenance amounted to £165,837, being an increase of £14,617 over the cost in 1878.

Rewards and punishments.

44. The proportion of dismissals was somewhat higher than in the previous year; but the proportion of departmental punishments, though still high, decreased from 27 to 22·8 per cent. The proportion of officers punished was still much higher than that of men, but the figures are far more satisfactory than in 1878. The Inspector-General is fully sensible of the evil of this multiplicity of punishments, and has issued instructions which will have the effect of reducing it. The improved condition of the lower grades of the force may also be expected to remove, to a great extent, the necessity for what seems to be extreme severity. Rewards were given even less freely than in 1878, the proportion being only a little over 3 per cent. The Chief Commissioner had occasion to remark upon this matter in 1879, and the subject has this year been brought specially to the notice of the officers concerned.

Instruction of men.

45. More attention was paid to the important subject of instruction than was the case in 1878, and favourable results are reported from several districts. There is however still room for much improvement in this respect.

Expenditure on buildings.

46. The total expenditure on Police buildings and similar works was £3,474. Thirteen new police-stations were built and others begun in 1878 were completed. Various minor repairs to police buildings were also carried out.

Rural police.

47. The rural police remained in the same condition as in previous years, the Act for their organization not having come into force until 1st April 1880.

Satisfactory decrease of crime.

48. The returns of crime show a decrease, as regards cognizable offences reported, of 1,365 cases, or 6·7 per cent. The decrease is apparent in every class of crime, except that of minor offences against the person, under which head there is an increase of 2·5 per cent. on account of the large number of cases of simple hurt. It is probable that many of these might be more properly considered as cases of assault or use of criminal force. The largest proportionate decrease, 27·1 per cent., occurs under the head of serious offences against person and property only. The year was marked by some crimes of peculiar atrocity, and the decrease of serious crime against the person, 8·5 per cent., was not so great as might have been desired. It does not appear that the people were, as a rule, more ready than in previous years to offer effectual resistance to violence, or to second the efforts of the police in the repression of crime. To this there were, however, one or two noticeable exceptions. In consequence of obstruction offered to the police in several serious cases, it was found necessary to quarter punitive police on five villages in Thamawaddy, Amherst, and Toungoo. Instructions were also issued to District Officers with a view to arousing greater interest in, and attention to, police administration.

Murder.

49. The number of murders decreased from 107 in 1878 to 99 in 1879. Of those committed, 17 were the work of robbers, and in 4 others plunder was the motive of the crime; 19 were the result of jealousy; and 3, all in the Bassein district, arose out of gambling quarrels. The detection of murders was far from being good, only 43·3 per cent. having been prosecuted to conviction. In 12 cases in which convictions were obtained, sentences of transportation for life were passed.

Culpable homicide.

50. Culpable homicide and attempts at murder have decreased from 20 and 19 to 18 and 15 cases respectively, but in each instance the proportion of detected cases has fallen.

51. Cases of grievous hurt were reduced in number from 128 to 121 and cases of hurt by dangerous weapons from 301 to 280. In cases coming under the former head detection has somewhat improved.

Grievous hurt.

52. The decrease in the number of dacoities has been considerable. From 61 in 1878 the number of dacoities fell in the year under report to 25; while the ratio of detections improved from 47 to 63 per cent. The breaking up of several dangerous gangs in 1878 had a marked effect upon the prevalence of this class of crime in 1879. The most serious cases were two, which occurred in the Shway-gyin district, and in both of which the same band was involved. By the energetic measures of the police, the gang was broken up and the greater number of its members arrested. It is to be regretted however that the leader, the notorious outlaw Nga Paw Din, is still at large. The Tharrawaddy district, which was formerly in a very unsettled state, shows a most marked improvement, both in the decrease in the number of dacoities which occurred and in the proportion of convictions to cases reported. The police have generally dealt with this crime during the past year very actively and with considerable success. They succeeded in breaking up gangs of dacoits in Thone-gwa, Prome, Thayet-myo, Amherst, Shway-gyin, and Toungoo. One band, which had given considerable trouble in Amherst, was dispersed by the Siamese authorities. In the Thayet-myo district detection was not good; but this is partly attributable to the facilities for escape to Upper Burma which exist in that part of the country; while the state of our relations with the Burmese Government during the past year was not such as to encourage frequent demands for the extradition of offenders.

Dacoity.

53. The number of robberies decreased from 132 to 103 cases, while the ratio of detection improved by 20 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Serious cases of house-breaking were also reduced in number from 649 in 1878 to 496 in 1879; and cases of house-breaking of all descriptions from 757 to 586; but there is reason to believe that this result is fallacious as being based upon imperfect classification. Many cases which are really cases of house-breaking are entered as the much less serious offence of house-theft under section 380, Indian Penal Code. The magistracy and police have been directed to see that offences are properly classified. Detection was bad, especially in the districts of Bassein and Henzada.

Robbery.

54. Cattle-thefts, of which there were 741 cases, were rather more numerous than in the previous year; the value of the cattle stolen was however less, and the proportion recovered greater than in 1878. Detection was particularly bad in the Thayet-myo district. Cases of ordinary theft fell in number from 8,416 to 7,920 cases; the average value of the property stolen in each case was much the same as in the previous year, but the proportion recovered was less. The proportion of cases convicted to the number reported hardly differed from that of last year, 40·4 against 40 per cent. In failure of detection, Moulmein town and Shway-gyin district were conspicuous.

Theft.

55. The detection of serious crime against the person was not satisfactory, the proportion of cases detected to cases reported, except in the instances of grievous hurt and hurt by dangerous weapons, being less than in the previous year. On the other hand, in the case of offences against property of the graver kinds, the action of the police was generally successful. The proportion of cases of all kinds in which a conviction was obtained to the number of cases investigated was 58 per cent., the same as last year.

Detection of serious crime.

56. The number of cases under Chapter XXXVIII. of the Criminal Procedure Code continued to decrease. Only 572 cases were prosecuted during the year, that is, scarcely more than half the number investigated in 1877; while the number of persons ordered to furnish security in cases of this nature decreased from 503 in 1878 to 473 in the year of report. The reasons assigned for this rapid diminution are the difference of opinion entertained by Magistrates as to the evidence sufficient to

Bad livelihood.

warrant a conviction; and the fact that in two important districts the subdivisions were in charge of Magistrates not vested with full powers. Having regard to the provisions of the law relating to the subject, the latter reason can scarcely be accepted. The former explanation has probably some basis in fact; and there is no doubt that cases of this nature exhibit special difficulties. But the proportion of convictions to cases investigated was nearly 64 per cent., which is not abnormally low. The police appeared to be somewhat too easily discouraged by failure to secure so many convictions as they expected. The working of the preventive provisions of the law is by no means easy, but their importance, if enforced with care and energy, can hardly be too highly estimated.

Cases under the Gaming Act.

57. The number of cases under the Gaming Act and the number of convictions obtained scarcely differed from those for 1878. The proportion of convictions to cases, 84·5 per cent., was large, and would seem to show that the provisions of the law are carefully observed by arresting officers.

Non-cognizable offences.

58. The number of non-cognizable offences in which the aid of police was sought was 807, against 791 in 1878. The proportion of convictions to the number of persons summoned or arrested was 79·8, against 76·9 in 1878.

Escapes.

59. There were 90 instances of escape from police custody, against 91 in 1878. The number of re-captures effected rose from 42 in 1878 to 53 in 1879.

Criminal Justice.

Criminal Courts.

60. The constitution of the Criminal Courts of the province remained unchanged. The Court of the Recorder, exercising jurisdiction in the town of Rangoon, was presided over by Mr. C. J. Wilkinson; that of the Judicial Commissioner by Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, C. S. The criminal work was, on the whole, somewhat lighter in 1879 than in the preceding year. The number of offences reported fell from 27,564 to 25,370, the decrease being most marked under the head of serious offences against property. The number of persons brought to trial was less than in 1878 by 1,977 and the number of persons convicted by 1,000. The proportion of convictions to persons under trial was 67 per cent., or somewhat higher than in the previous year.

Special Court.

61. The business coming before the Special Court, presided over by the Recorder and the Judicial Commissioner, was considerably less heavy than in 1878. The number of appeals on the file was 31, of which 17 were from the Court of the Recorder and 14 including one pending from the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. All the appeals were either rejected or dismissed. The Special Court also decided two references and confirmed eight capital sentences passed by the Recorder and Judicial Commissioner as Sessions Judges.

Court of the Recorder.

62. Fifty-seven cases were committed to the Court of the Recorder, as compared with 71 in 1878. The number of appeals increased from 20 to 52; and 24 cases were called for on perusal of the monthly returns of the Magistrates' Courts.

Subordinate Courts in Rangoon.

63. The number of offences reported in the town of Rangoon fell from 3,453 in 1878 to 2,656 in the year under review. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases of violent crime. In 1878 there were 142 cases reported, while last year there were only 79. The proportion of persons convicted and committed to persons brought to trial was 73 per cent., against 72 per cent. in the previous year. The total number of persons under trial in 1879 was 4,535, against 5,797 in 1878; of these, 1,065 were acquitted or discharged, and 3,465 convicted or committed. The proportion of acquittals and convictions in 1879 differed but slightly from the proportion in the preceding year. The proportion of persons convicted for non-bailable offences to the whole number of such offences reported was 58·23, a result which is not satisfactory. The punishment of whipping was

inflicted in 95 cases, that of solitary confinement in six cases. Sentences of simple imprisonment were passed in only 13 instances. Fines were imposed to the amount of £3,037, as compared with £3,408 in the previous year. The proportion realized fell, however, from 71 per cent. in 1878 to 61 per cent. in 1879, and the amount awarded as compensation from £52 to £48. The duration of cases was less than in 1878, and there were only four cases pending at the close of the year. Of the persons brought to trial, 54 per cent. were natives of India, 34 per cent. Burmese, 6 per cent. Europeans and Eurasians, and 6 per cent. Chinese. The proportions do not differ materially from those of previous years. Only 57 persons appealed from the decision of the Magistrates, and in only 11 cases was the sentence altered or reversed.

Appeals and revisions.

64. Of 206 appeals filed in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, 200 were decided. The work of revision was carried on with great vigour; the Judicial Commissioner called for no less than 1,613 cases and disposed of 1,312. The fact that the proportion of cases in which the decisions of the Lower Court were reversed or modified fell from 50 per cent. in 1878 to 31 per cent. in the year under review, is an indication of the value of this supervision as a means of improving the administration of the law in the subordinate Courts. The percentage of sentences which are modified is, however, still very high, and shows the necessity of District Magistrates maintaining a careful watch over the work of subordinate officers. The Judicial Commissioner has taken great pains to explain to Magistrates those provisions of the law which are most commonly misunderstood. Twenty-nine capital sentences were referred for confirmation to the Judicial Commissioner as a High Court.

Sessions Courts.

65. The five Sessions Courts, presided over by the Judicial Commissioner, the three Commissioners of divisions, and the Judge of Moulmein, disposed of the cases of 256 out of 273 persons under committal. Of these 184, or 72 per cent., were convicted, a more satisfactory result than in the previous year, when the proportion of convictions was only 59·67 per cent. In 74 cases the Judge agreed with the Assessors; and in 54 cases he differed from them. The average duration of each trial was 32·64 days. No sentences of simple imprisonment or of whipping and only two of solitary confinement were passed by Sessions Courts. Of £570 imposed by way of fine, only £46 was realized; a very small portion of the £295 awarded as compensation was therefore paid. The realization of fines imposed by Sessions Courts devolves upon District Magistrates; but these figures show that the business should be watched by the Sessions Judges. Five hundred and seventy-nine persons appealed to the Courts of Session; in 159 cases, or 27·46 per cent., the decision of the Magistrate was reversed or modified. The work of the Judicial Commissioner as a Court of Session was lightened by the transfer of the jurisdiction over the Bassein and Thone-gwa districts to the Commissioner of Pegu, whose judicial labours were proportionately increased.

Subordinate Courts in the Mofussil.

66. The number of offences reported in the province, exclusive of the town of Rangoon, fell from 24,111 in 1878 to 22,714 in 1879. The decrease occurred in each class of crime, the number of cattle-thefts alone among the more serious offences showing an increase. The total number of persons under trial during the year in the Courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner was 33,720, being less by 715 than the number in 1878. Of these, 260 were committed to the Sessions Courts, 21,586 were convicted, 4,772 discharged without trial, and 6,783 acquitted; 166 are returned as died, escaped, or transferred; and 153 remained under trial or enquiry at the close of the year. These figures are exclusive of "bad livelihood" cases under Chapter XXXVIII., Criminal Procedure Code. The number of persons ordered to furnish security under this chapter was 473. The proportion of convictions and committals to the number of persons under trial was about the same as in 1878. The total number of witnesses examined was 66,882. The average duration of each case was 3·43 days, that is, slightly less than in the previous year; but there is reason to doubt the correctness of the calculation in some instances.

67. The following statement shows the punishments inflicted in the province exclusive of the town of Rangoon :

Description of punishment.	Number of sentences.		Percentage of total number of sentences.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Death	32	34	·14	·16
Transportation	91	62	·41	·29
Rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	205	206	·92	·95
Ditto without ditto	5,532	5,077	24·77	23·52
Simple imprisonment	301	225	1·35	1·04
Fine only	15,316	15,098	68·58	69·94
Whipping only	857	884	3·83	4·10
Total ..	22,334	21,586	100·	·100
Whipping in addition to other punishment	182	181	·82	·83
Total whipped ..	1,039	1,065	4·65	4·93

From this statement it appears that there was an increase in the proportion of sentences of death, solitary confinement, fine, and whipping ; and a decrease in the proportion of sentences of transportation, rigorous imprisonment without solitary confinement, and simple imprisonment. Of the whole number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, the proportion of those whose sentences exceeded six months and fell short of two years was 22 per cent., against 20 per cent. in 1878 ; the proportion of those sentenced to more than two and less than seven years was 6 per cent. in each year; and the proportion of those whose sentences exceeded seven years was ·28 in 1879, against ·16 in 1878. These figures show that the proportion of long sentences is gradually increasing, and may be taken as an indication that some attention is being paid to the frequent comments on the inadequacy of the sentences passed in serious cases or against habitual offenders. The amount of fines imposed by Magistrates was £30,014, a slightly smaller sum than in 1878. Of the fines imposed, £22,037, or 73·4 per cent., were realized. In 1878, the proportion realized was 74·4 per cent. The amount paid as compensation was £1,778, or 5·92 per cent., against £3,120, or 10·2 per cent., in the previous year. This decrease is partly accounted for by the fact that rewards paid to informers were for the first time excluded from the amount paid as compensation. The proportion of fines realized is somewhat higher, that of compensation paid slightly lower, than the same proportions for the whole of India in 1878. The average amount of each fine was nearly £2 as compared with a little over 16*s.* the average for all provinces taken together in the preceding year.

Appeals from Magistrates.

68. The number of appeals from Magistrates exercising less than full powers was only 630 out of 12,156 persons convicted, or 5·2 per cent., as compared with 4·49 per cent. in 1878. In 52·9 per cent. of the cases appealed, the sentences were modified or reversed. Of the persons convicted by Magistrates of the 1st class in appealable cases, 21 per cent. appealed to the Court of Sessions, as compared with 21·8 per cent. in the preceding year. The proportion of sentences altered or reversed was 27·4 per cent., against 26·6 per cent., in 1878.

Receipts and expenditure.

69. The receipts from process-serving fees in the Courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner amounted to £1,702; the expenditure on the service of processes to £1,256.

Prisons.

Number of prisoners confined.

70. During the greater part of 1879 there were 14 jails in the province, one lock-up having been closed early in the year. The number of convicts at the beginning of the year was 4,459 against 4,723 in 1878; and 7,222 persons were committed to jail in 1879, against 7,696 in the previous year. The total number of convicts in the province was therefore 11,681, or 738 less than in 1878. At the close of the year there were 4,412 convicts under sentence. The daily average number was 4,335, as compared with 4,595 in the preceding year. The number transferred to undergo sentence has decreased from 2,128 in 1878 to 1,106 in 1879; except in the case of the Shway-gyin jail, there was little overcrowding. These figures are exclusive of prisoners under the Excise Act in civil jails. Notwithstanding the considerable increase in the strength of the European garrison, the number of European convicts admitted decreased from 161 in 1878 to 148 in the year under report, the daily average number for the two years being 53 and 58 respectively,

Race and religion of convicts.

71. The proportion of convicts to the entire population on the last day of 1879, 0·14 per cent., was the same as on the last day of 1878. As regards the race and religion of convicts, the proportions did not differ materially from those of the previous year. The order of criminality remained unaltered; but the percentage of Buddhists and Hindus was slightly lower, that of Christians and Mahomedans somewhat higher.

Occupations of convicts.

72. Of the convict population at the close of the year, nearly 50 per cent. were agriculturists, a proportion considerably lower than in 1878, when it was over 62·39 per cent.; but the classification of occupations is probably not very carefully performed. The description "Miscellaneous" continues to fill a prominent place in this return, nearly 30 per cent. of the convicts being shown under that head.

Juvenile offenders.

73. Notwithstanding the measures taken in the early part of the year, and noted in the last Administration Report, the number of juvenile offenders sentenced to imprisonment was still greater than it should be. There was, however, a decrease from 190, of whom 23 were girls, in 1878, to 126, including 14 girls, in 1879. The average number of juvenile offenders in prison at one time was only 31. Of the juvenile prisoners, 9 boys had been previously convicted. Of the total number of convicts on the last day of the year, 87·33 per cent. were between the ages of 16 and 40 and 10·49 per cent. between 40 and 60.

Length of sentences.

74. The statement showing the length of sentences imposed is taken from the return for the last day of the year; and is therefore less valuable than would be a similar statement showing the sentences of all convicts received into the jails during the period under report. The number of convicts sentenced to more than one and less than two years' imprisonment who remained in jail on the last day of the year increased from 996 in 1878 to 1,172 in 1879; of those whose sentences were between two and five years from 534 to 885; and of those whose sentences were between five and ten years from 296 to 469. The number sentenced to imprisonment for less than one year was 1,687, against 2,432 in 1878. From the criminal justice returns it will be seen that the proportion of criminals sentenced to imprisonment of between six months and two years, between two and seven years and over seven years, scarcely differs from the proportions in 1878. There is however reason to believe that the provisions of the law with respect to the disposal of habitual offenders are receiving more attention from the Courts, and that more severe sentences than formerly are now inflicted after a first conviction. The alteration appears to be chiefly in sentences of more than one year and less than two.

Habitual offenders.

75. Efforts were made during 1879 to carry out the recommendations of the Prisons Conference with respect to habitual offenders. Arrangements were made by the Inspector-General of Police for the preparation of descriptive rolls in the case of

all persons sent up for trial; and facilities were given for the weekly inspection of convicts by the police. These measures do not seem to have met with immediate success. The proportion of old offenders recognized among newly admitted convicts decreased from 18·43 per cent. in 1878 to 14·33 per cent. in the past year. This may, however, be partly due to the more careful definition of the term "habitual criminal" and partly to the fact that Burmese prisoners, who have hitherto been in the habit of freely admitting previous convictions, will be less ready to confess now that they recognize the probability of an enhanced sentence upon a subsequent conviction. It therefore becomes more than ever important to take steps to ensure the detection of old offenders.

Simple imprisonment.

76. The number of convicts sentenced to simple, instead of rigorous, imprisonment was 59. Of persons committed to jail in default of giving security under Chapters XXXVII. and XXXVIII., Indian Penal Code, the proportion sentenced to simple imprisonment amounted to nearly 37 per cent., a result which is by no means satisfactory. Rangoon and Ma-oo-bin contributed the greater number of these.

Discipline and punishments.

77. The number of prisoners who escaped during the year, *viz.*, four, was unprecedentedly small. This result reflects credit on the officers of the various jails. It may be fairly ascribed to the excellence of the departmental rules and the care with which they are observed. The only ground for disappointment is that perfect attention to the regulations would have prevented even the few escapes which did occur. The percentage of the total number of punishments to the daily average number of prisoners has fallen from 115·53 in 1878 to 81·08 in the year under review. There is no reason to suppose that discipline has been in any way less strict in consequence. The most marked decrease in punishments was at Bassein, where the percentage was less than one third of that in 1877 and 1878. The only considerable increase occurred at Sandoway, Shwaygyin, and Myan-oung; and in each case the proportion was far lower than in 1877. At the Rangoon Jail, the proportion was more than doubled in 1878, and rose slightly during the past year. The proportion of punishments throughout the province is still larger than in most other parts of India. The Inspector-General attributes this partly to the inferior class of men who are obtained as prison officers and the defective nature of the jails, partly to the strong desire among the convicts to obtain forbidden luxuries, such as tobacco and opium. The proportion of corporal punishments to the whole number of punishments was 53 per cent., against 56 per cent. in 1878. Attention is being directed to the need for restricting the use of the cane in prisons. The conduct of the European prisoners in the Rangoon jail was not good, the ratio of punishments to the daily average number of prisoners being higher than that of any jail, with one exception, in the province.

Education of prisoners.

78. Efforts were made during the year to organize the education of convicts. The proposals of the Prisons Conference as to compulsory attendance at school, which received the approval of the Government of India, were embodied in the departmental rules; and in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction, arrangements were made for guarding against incompetence of teachers, for regulating the course of instruction, and for periodically testing the results of the work. The teaching is to be carried on systematically; and care will be taken, as far as possible, that it shall be good of its kind, and suited to the age and condition of those who are expected to profit by it. The system prescribed did not come into effect until the month of August; the returns for 1879 cannot therefore be expected to indicate to any considerable extent the amount of success which has resulted from it. Instruction was given in 10 out of the 14 jails of the province. The number under instruction was somewhat larger than in 1878, the increase being specially marked in the Rangoon Jail.

Prisoners as jail officers.

79. The employment of convicts as prison officers, and their reward by reduction of sentence, as recommended in the Prisons Conference Report, were already in force in the province. The number employed during the past year was 162, the daily average

being 148. The proportion of punishments to convict officers, though still high, was lower than in 1878 by 26 per cent.

Jail establishments.

80. The strength of the free jail establishments was 282, against 290 in 1878. The total punishments recorded amounted to 330, a rate of 117·02 per cent. This is an improvement on the previous year, when the rate was 256·20. One jailor received a heavy sentence of imprisonment for embezzlement. In consequence of representations that insufficiency of pay caused frequent changes of jailors, which lead to indiscipline and general inefficiency, a scheme for raising the pay and improving the position of jailors and deputy-jailors was drawn up and submitted to the Government of India. Sanction has since been obtained, and it is expected that good results will follow the adoption of the new system.

Financial results.

81. The financial results of the year may be considered satisfactory. The cost of maintenance under all heads was £32,901, as compared with £35,819 in 1878, the average cost per head having fallen from £7-5-9⅝ to £7-3-8½. Comparing this with the general statistics for 1878, it will be seen that only five provinces show a better return. The decrease per head occurred under all heads of charge, with the exception of police guard, establishment, and hospital expenses considered in relation to the average number of sick. The actual cost of these items was less than in the previous year, the increase per head being due to the lower daily average of prisoners. This expenditure cannot of course be reduced to meet merely temporary fluctuations in the jail population; the actual decrease was therefore general. The recommendations of the Prisons Conference with respect to police guards and establishment were carefully considered during the year, but it was found impossible to make any general alteration in the existing arrangements. A sum of £4,854 was expended on jail buildings during the year.

Manufactures.

82. Manufactures were carried on during the past year with very considerable success. The average number of prisoners employed daily was 2,585, against 2,572 in 1878. The balance in favour of manufactures increased from £5,119 at the close of 1878 to £13,263 at the end of 1879; and the cash profit during the past year, exclusive of nominal profits from printing at Rangoon, was £8,898, against £3,782 in the year preceding. This is due in a great measure to the excellent results obtained at Bassein and Moulmein. Only at two jails were losses incurred, and in each case the loss was merely nominal. If the cash profit on manufactures be compared with the cost of maintenance, it is found that a return of 27·39 per cent. of the cost was made for the whole province. The generally satisfactory results are more gratifying, as the principle of subordinating the interests of manufactures to those of discipline was steadily kept in view. In some of the smaller jails manufactures have been abandoned for labour of an unremunerative but penal character; and no efforts have been spared throughout the province to make the work performed really punitive. The principal form of unremunerative penal labour was shot-drill. It is doubtful whether this kind of punishment is thoroughly carried out, and some system of check is required before it can be entirely depended upon. The nature of the manufactures carried on varies at different places, principally according to the description of raw material available. The difficulty in procuring suitable material is one of the chief obstacles in the way of carrying out the wishes of the Government of India, as regards manufactures, expressed in the Resolution on the Prisons Conference Report. Measures were however taken to give effect to them as far as the peculiar conditions of the province will permit. Extramural labour was employed but little. In this point, also, it has been found impossible at once to adopt the recommendations of the Conference owing to the want of large public works for the employment of convicts, and on account of the facilities for escape which the nature and situation of the country offer to prisoners outside the jail walls.

Capacity of jails.

83. The total capacity of the jails of the province was for 6,231 prisoners, as compared with 6,370 in 1878. The jail at Shwaygyin was overcrowded. The experiment suggested in the Report of the Prisons Conference as regards the separation of prisoners

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has been tried at Toungoo, with what success has not been reported. At no other jail is there sufficient accommodation to enable a trial to be made. The recommendations of the Conference as regards women sentenced to imprisonment under the Contagious Diseases Act and as to the regulation of the labour of female convicts were carried out; and arrangements were made to allow the friends of well-conducted female prisoners to visit them monthly.

Health of prisoners.

84. The health of the prisoners was better in 1879 than in either of the two previous years. The number of deaths decreased from 280 in 1878 to 142 in 1879. The percentage of deaths to the total number of prisoners was ·89 as compared with 1·50 in 1878; to daily average strength 3·16, against 5·80. This is a lower percentage than that of any province in India during 1878. There were only two isolated cases of cholera, each of which ended fatally. The only instance of an epidemic was the appearance of small-pox at Thayet-myo, where there were 31 cases and two deaths. The most fatal diseases during the year were dysentery and diarrhœa, to which 54 deaths are ascribed. These complaints, with various kinds of fevers and boils and ulcers, were the most prevalent forms of disease during the year. One hundred and thirty-four prisoners were admitted to the hospital suffering from anæmia and debility. Special attention was directed to these patients. The Inspector-General reported that there was no ground for the suggestion that the cases indicated defective nutrition, as the diet in the jails of the province is more plentiful and of a more strengthening description than that prescribed in other parts of India. He explained that the majority of the sufferers were admitted to jail in a bad state of health, for the most part induced by the use of opium and similar drugs. The Akyab jail was the most unhealthy, the percentage of deaths among convicts being 14·83 of the average daily strength. Of the 47 deaths, 33 resulted from dysentery and diarrhœa. Efforts were made to improve the condition of this jail, which has long been pre-eminently unhealthy; and during the current year the death rate has been reduced by nearly one-half. The proportion of deaths to the average number of convicts, *viz.*, 8·22 per cent., was also high at Kyouk-pyoo; and the average number of convicts in hospital was higher than that of any other jail in the province, except Shway-gyin. Fever was the most prevalent disease. No explanation is given of these statistics, which indicate a very bad state of sanitation. There were no deaths at the jails of Sandoway, Shway-gyin, Myan-oung, Tavoy, and Mergui, or among the European prisoners at Rangoon. At the Shway-gyin jail, the proportions of admissions to the hospital and of daily average sick to the average number of convicts, 211·11 and 9·26 per cent. respectively, were higher than in any jail of the province. There was a large increase of remittent and continued fevers in the Rangoon jail, which is ascribed to the quality of the water, a plan for the improvement of which is being carried out. At Moulmein, also, the quality of the water-supply was not good; but on the whole this jail was the most healthy in the province. The question of improving the water-supply is under consideration. The condition of the Toungoo jail was greatly improved during the past year; and from the care bestowed on it, the best results for the future may be anticipated.

Diet.

85. The measures recommended by the Prisons Conference with regard to the health and diet of prisoners were either already in force or were adopted during the year, with the exception of the classification of sick prisoners, to which the attention of the Inspector-General has been particularly directed. A special scale of diet was adopted, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, for convicts undergoing sentences of three months and under.

Under-trial prisoners.

86. The percentage of deaths among under-trial prisoners was 5·62. Four of the five deaths resulted from diseases from which the prisoners were suffering when received into jail. It is at present impossible to carry out the recommendation of the Prisons Conference that under-trial prisoners should be kept outside the jails.

Civil Justice.

Civil suits.

87. The total number of regular suits instituted during the past year was 33,972, as compared with 34,069 in 1878. There was an increase in the number of suits instituted in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, in the Courts under the supervision of the Judicial Commissioner, and in the Courts of the Hill Tracts of Arakan, and a decrease in those brought before the Court of Small Causes in Rangoon. The number of suits disposed of increased from 33,872 in 1878 to 33,947 in 1879.

88. The judicial business coming before the superior Courts of the province consisted of—

	Original suits.	Appeals.	Miscellaneous cases.	References and revisions.
Special Court	..	16	..	..
Recorder's Court	246	..	329	..
Judicial Commissioner's Court	1	218	6	32
Moulmein Judge's Court	139	..	228	..
Total ..	386	234	563	32

Duration of cases.

89. The average duration of each contested case in the Court of Small Causes in Rangoon was 26·9 days, against 21·5 in 1878; in the Court of the Recorder, 70·5 days, against 60·5; in the Courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner, 20 days, against 15·81. The work of the Courts is generally despatched with reasonable promptitude. The number of regular suits pending in the Courts of the province at the close of 1879 was somewhat greater than at the close of 1878, the numbers being 716 and 700 respectively.

Nature of litigation.

90. The nature of the litigation did not differ materially from that of previous years. Suits for damages were in Rangoon fewer, but in other Courts considerably more numerous, than in 1878. Considering the extreme readiness of an angry Burman to resort to violence, the Chief Commissioner concurs in the Judicial Commissioner's view that the substitution of civil plaints for acts of criminal violence in cases of personal abuse is matter for congratulation. The number of suits relating to immoveable property in the Recorder's Court increased from four in 1878 to 61 in the year under review. In the Courts under the supervision of the Judicial Commissioner, cases of this kind fell in number from 1,804 to 1,634 in the past year. There was a large decrease in these suits in the Courts of Thayet-myo, Hanthawaddy, Thone-gwa, Sandoway, and Tavoy; while at Akyab cases of this description were more than twice as numerous as in the preceding year. The value of all suits increased from £356,797 to £420,526, an increase of nearly 18 per cent. The average value of each suit was £12-10-0, as compared with £10-10-0 in 1878. The number of suits in which the value of the subject-matter did not exceed £10 was about 80 per cent. of the whole number disposed of, the proportion being the same as in 1878.

Disposal of business.

91. The manner in which suits were disposed of during the year was, briefly, as follows:—the proportion of contested cases in the Recorder's Court fell from 49 per cent. in 1878 to 47 per cent. in 1879; of those decreed *ex-parte*, the ratio fell from 29 to 25 per cent. In the Courts of Small Causes at Rangoon, the proportion of contested cases for the two years was 25 per cent. and 31 per cent. respectively; of cases decreed *ex-parte*, 37 per cent. and 34 per cent. In the remaining Courts of the Province, the proportion of contested cases fell from 44 per cent. in 1878 to 42 per cent. in the year under review; while the proportion of cases decided *ex-parte* was the same in both years, *viz.*, 17 per cent. The proportion of cases decided *ex-parte* for all provinces of India taken together in 1878 was 25 per cent. The total number of *ex-parte* decrees was 5,061; while the number of dismissals for default and *ex-parte* dismis-

sals was 5,053. It would seem therefore that plaintiffs and defendants fared very equally in this class of cases. Out of 29,244 suits decided during the year 16,778, or 57 per cent., went in favour of plaintiffs, exclusive of 2,417 which were compromised.

Execution of decrees.

92. The execution of decrees was more successfully performed in 1879 than in 1878; but the number of applications shows a decrease of 551. The proportion of decrees completely executed was 39 per cent., of decrees partially executed 23 per cent., as compared with 37 per cent. and 22 per cent. in the previous year. The proportion of decrees executed wholly or in part to the number of applications for execution was 50 per cent. in Rangoon and 65 per cent. in other parts of the Province. The proportion of cases in which process of imprisonment was issued fell from 25 per cent. in 1878 to 20 per cent. in 1879. The decrease is attributed by the Judicial Commissioner to the operation of the insolvency provisions of the Civil Procedure Code. The actual number of sales of immoveable property rose from 514 to 561; but the proportion to the number of processes of execution issued, *viz.*, 11 per cent., was only one per cent. higher than in the previous year. In the Pegu division, the proportion of sales of immoveable property to the number of processes issued rose from 9 to 13 per cent. In Prome and Hanthawaddy, there were twice as many sales in the year under review as in 1878. Judicial Officers were consulted during the year as to the expediency of giving power to Government to prohibit sales of land under certain circumstances. The general opinion, with which the Chief Commissioner concurred, was that legislation in this direction is unnecessary, at least as regards British Burma. Inasmuch as the ordinary rate of interest on agricultural loans ranges from 30 to 60 per cent. per annum, it is perhaps surprising that the cultivators of Burma are not more indebted. Burmans, as a rule, spend their money freely; and if any considerable and permanent fall comes in the price of rice, the Burmese agricultural population may have a difficult time.

Appeals.

93. Nine appeals from the Court of the Judge of Moulmein were disposed of by the Special Court, the decision of the Lower Court being reversed in three instances. The Judicial Commissioner decided 197 appeals, in 74 of which the judgment of the Court of first instance was reversed or modified; in 119 cases the original decision was confirmed; the proportion of wholly or partially successful appeals, *viz.*, 37 per cent., was about the same as in 1878. There were 1,836 appeals preferred to Deputy Commissioners; in 63 per cent. of these the decision of the Lower Court was confirmed, and in 31 per cent. it was modified or reversed. In 1878, the proportions were 58 per cent. and 31 per cent. respectively.

Miscellaneous business.

94. The Court of Small Causes at Rangoon disposed of 3,008 miscellaneous cases, as compared with 3,155 in 1878. The miscellaneous work of the Recorder's Court consisted of the disposal of 258 cases, as compared with 245 in the previous year. Forty-nine applications of insolvents for discharge were decided by the Recorder; in 31 cases the discharge was granted; and 18 applications were dismissed. Of 114 applications by insolvents disposed of in the Courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner, 61 were granted and 53 dismissed. Eight probates and 18 letters-of-administration were granted by the Recorder, a somewhat smaller number than in 1878. The decision of the Special Court, that only the Court of the Recorder can grant probates and letters-of-administration in the case of Buddists, has given rise to some discussion; and the extension of the provisions of the Hindu Wills Act to British Burma is advocated by both the Judges of the Special Court.

Arakan Hill Tracts.

95. In the Arakan Hill Tracts there was an increase of litigation, 71 cases having been instituted and decided, as compared with 49 in 1878. The system of employing the arbitration of influential chiefs for the decision of the majority of civil cases continues in force, apparently with satisfactory results. The nature of the litigation calls for no special comment. The value of the subject-matter of the suits instituted rose from £193 in 1878 to £381 in 1879. Of the cases decided, only 28 per cent. were contested.

96. The receipts from process fees throughout the province, exclusive of the Hill Tracts of Arakan, amounted to £10,722; the expenditure on the service of processes to £7,050. The court-fees realized in the Court of the Recorder and of the Small Cause Courts in Rangoon still continue to exceed the expenditure.

Receipts and expenditure.

Registration.

97. The work of the department was carried on, as in former years, by Deputy Commissioners as Registrars and Assistant Commissioners as Sub-Registrars. Some changes were, however, made in the controlling agency by the appointment of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner as *ex-officio* Inspector-General of Registration and of Commissioners as Inspectors of Registration offices within their respective divisions. Two new sub-registry offices were opened during the year; one at Tharrawaddy-Myoma, in place of the office at Thone-zeh which no longer exists, and the other at Min-gyee; the number of registration offices at the close of the year was thus raised to 41, as compared with 40 at the close of 1878-79. No registration was carried on at Min-gyee. At Donabyoo in Thone-gwa, also, no registration work was performed owing to the want of an officer acquainted with English.

General remarks.

98. The total number of documents registered was 4,622, as compared with 4,561 in the previous year. The number of compulsory registrations rose from 3,669 to 3,712; of optional registrations from 892 to 910. The number of documents relating to immoveable property increased from 3,859 to 3,928. In the Arakan and Tenasserim divisions there was an increase of business, and in the Pegu division a decrease. It is noticeable that the decrease in Pegu was due, to a great extent, to the falling-off in the registrations at Rangoon, which may be ascribed to the depression of trade during a part of the year. There was a very large increase in the number of documents relating to immoveable property in one division of the Hanthawaddy district. This increase is attributed to the free mortgage of lands by cultivators anxious to procure advances in order to take advantage of an unprecedented demand for rice which was expected. In Tharrawaddy, on the other hand, there was a marked diminution in the number of mortgages of landed property, and the Deputy Commissioner is "inclined to think that people "are less ready to mortgage their fields than they were, as the value of land is so "rapidly increasing," the increased value of land being due to the increased demand for rice. It is difficult to offer a satisfactory explanation of such fluctuations. The decrease in the Prome district is ascribed to the indirect action of the lottery-mania in Upper Burma. Of the total number of documents registered, nearly 52 per cent. were registered at Rangoon, Moulmein, and Akyab. The miscellaneous business of the Registration Department was, as usual, insignificant. It consisted principally in the authentication of 724 powers-of-attorney, a somewhat larger number than in the previous year.

Number of documents registered.

99. The total value of the property regarding which documents were registered was £693,307, as compared with £734,664 in 1878-79. The value of the immoveable property affected by documents registered increased from £557,419, to £600,157, the increase occurring in the Arakan and Pegu divisions. The value of moveable property affected by documents registered decreased by £84,095, the diminution being almost entirely due to the falling-off in the districts of Rangoon town and Amherst. The decrease in Amherst was the result of large obligations entered into by forest contractors in 1878-79, which were not repeated in the year under review.

Value of property.

100. The receipts of the department from ordinary fees amounted to £1,009, almost exactly the same sum as in 1878-79; the miscellaneous receipts increased from £182 to £199. The expenditure amounted to £637, as compared with £589 in the preceding

Receipts and expenditure.

year. The increase occurred under the heads of establishment and miscellaneous charges.

Conclusion.

101. The results of the working of the department during the past year afford a fresh indication that, under the present system, registration is making little or no progress among the people in general. Steps were, however, taken to extend the utility of the department, by increasing the number of offices and rendering them more accessible, by simplifying the procedure as far as the existing law permits, and by diffusing a knowledge of the advantages of registration. Extra Assistant Commissioners of townships will be appointed as Sub-Registrars, and endorsements on documents may now be made in the vernacular. One Burmese officer, who is acquainted with English, has already been appointed as Sub-Registrar in the Hanthawaddy district. It is also intended to remunerate, so far as possible, Sub-Registrars according to results, with a view to increasing the interest in the work. The simplification of the procedure was effected by a revision of the departmental rules. A short abstract of the law relating to the execution and registration of documents has been prepared, and will be extensively circulated in Burmese. It is believed that these measures will have some effect in extending the use of registration in the province.

Municipal Administration.

Population.

102. No new municipalities were constituted during the year. The population of the seven existing municipal towns is returned as 267,683, a number which differs but slightly from that of the previous year. This return is approximate, as the facilities for ascertaining the population which exist in the rural districts are wanting in the large towns; and the floating population, which is specially numerous in the seaports, is not included.

Financial results.

103. The opening balance at the credit of the municipalities amounted to £25,993; the income from taxation to £78,685; the total income to £127,913; the expenditure to £123,409; and the closing balance to £30,497. The following table shows the financial position of the several municipalities during the past two years:—

	Opening balance.		Income.		Expenditure.		Closing balance.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878 79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Akyab	2,118	1,243	7,705	8,777	8,670	7,472	1,243	2,548
Rangoon	9,259	12,184	50,791	72,159	56,869	73,206	12,184	11,077
Bassein	1,683	2,414	9,798	10,739	9,067	10,157	2,414	2,996
Henzada	3,785	6,398	5,384	5,406	2,771	4,525	6,398	6,979
Prome	4,703	2,132	9,949	10,533	12,520	11,573	2,132	1,092
Moulmein	692	990	11,435	14,523	11,137	10,739	990	4,774
Toungoo	3	632	5,424	5,776	4,795	5,377	632	1,031
Total ...	22,243	25,993	109,579	127,913	105,829	123,409	25,993	30,497

It will be seen that there was an increase in the income of every municipality, and a corresponding increase in the expenditure, except at Akyab, Prome, and Moulmein. The increase occurred under every head of receipt, with the exception of water rate and capitation tax. The decrease in the former is due to the abolition of the rate at Moulmein. Capitation tax is only levied at Henzada, and

the decrease is merely nominal. Formerly the gross collections of the tax were shown as receipts, and the cost of collection was debited as a charge to the municipality. The Deputy Commissioner now pays over only the net proceeds to the municipal fund. The large increase in the receipts from taxation is for the most part merely apparent, the taxes having been demanded half-yearly in advance, instead of in arrears, from 1st January 1880. The collections of the last quarter of the official year therefore include the tax for the first quarter of the following year. The expenditure on head office establishments shows a slight increase, which is due to increased expenditure at Rangoon and Moulmein. The conservancy and police charges were higher than in 1878-79; and the amount spent on buildings was more than double the sum expended in that year. Akyab spent under this head £2,313, as compared with £1,019 in the previous year; and Rangoon £11,762, as compared with £4,662. The destruction of the Akyab municipal bazaar by fire in March 1879 necessitated the greater part of the increased expenditure in that town. Since the close of the year under report, arrangements have been made for procuring a loan to enable the municipality to complete the re-construction of this building. In Rangoon, the greater part of the money spent on this account was devoted to the erection of a new market and slaughter-house and to work in connection with the canal-tanks. The expenditure on roads was less than in the previous year, the principal decrease occurring at Akyab and Prome. At the latter town, the public works charges were largely reduced, the Committee deciding that the cost of works already undertaken, upon which a balance of about £4,800 remained unpaid, should be adjusted before new works were taken in hand. The expenditure on roads in Rangoon amounted to nearly £10,000. Five thousand five hundred and eighty pounds were spent on drainage works, of which the Rangoon Municipality expended £4,132. Large additional expenditure was incurred under the heads of medical and educational charges, which, with the management of the schools and dispensaries in most of the municipal towns, were under taken by the municipalities.

Among the chief heads of expenditure during the year may be mentioned—

	£.
Collection of taxes and head office establishments... ...	13,259
Conservancy and cleansing...	17,265
Drainage works...	5,580
Police	14,689
Lighting	5,237
Road-making, repairing, and watering... ...	19,048
Hospitals, vaccination, &c.	5,723
Education	2,995
Water-supply	4,017

Taxation.

104. No fresh taxes were imposed during the year. The average incidence of taxation in all the municipal towns taken together increased from 5*s.* 2¼*d.* in 1878-79 to 5*s.* 10½*d.* in the year under report. With the exception of Henzada, where the incidence of taxation fell from 3*s.* 11½*d.* to 3*s.* 8½*d.*, the increase was common to all the municipalities. The average incidence of the total income rose from 8*s.* 2½*d.* to 9*s.* 6§*d.* In this case, also, the increase was general, with the exception already noticed.

Water-supply.

105. The most urgent requirements of municipal towns in this province are improvements in the water-supply, thorough systems of surface drainage, and adequate conservancy arrangements. In the larger towns, the first of these subjects received very careful attention during the past year. Specimens of the water from the wells at Akyab, Rangoon, Moulmein, and Bassein were analysed, and, except in the case of Moulmein, the result of the analysis revealed the existence of very serious defects. The great majority of the specimens submitted were pronounced more or less unfit for use. The benefit done by the improved water-supply to one, the Poo-zoon-doung, suburb of Rangoon, has been clear and so great that the Municipal Committee have voted for the immediate completion of the supply for the whole town. And a loan of £100,000 is now being raised for the purpose. At Akyab, beyond the preliminary measures necessary to discover what needed to

be done, little or nothing was accomplished. At Bassein, a scheme for supplying good water to the shipping is under investigation. If it succeeds, the scheme will be susceptible of extension to the whole town.

Drainage.

106. Little has as yet been done for perfecting the drainage of municipal towns. At Akyab, nothing was done in the matter during the year. It is admitted that at Rangoon there are serious obstacles in the way of effecting improvements in this respect. The bad natural drainage, the want of water to flush open drains, and the expense which any complete scheme of drainage must necessarily involve, combine to retard the progress of work in this direction. Until the arrangements for the water-supply of the town are completed, it will not be possible to satisfactorily meet these difficulties. In the meantime, however, the extension of brick drains is being carried on; and, as already noticed, a considerable sum was spent in this work during the past year. At Bassein, £1,094 were spent in reclaiming swamps and in carrying out a general drainage scheme for a portion of the town. The Municipal Committee at Moulmein are alive to the admitted defects in the drainage of that town and to the necessity of effecting improvements, but nothing was done in the matter during the year of report.

Conservancy.

107. Complaints have long been rife regarding the present system of night conservancy in force at Rangoon. It has been alleged that the river is contaminated, and disease caused on board the ships in the harbour; and there is undeniably considerable reason for dissatisfaction with existing arrangements. The Municipal Committee have proposed to discharge the night-soil into the river below the shipping at a favourable state of the tide, and to construct a special tramway for the purpose of running the conservancy waggons. With the exception of the tramway, for which the suburban line of railway can be conveniently and economically substituted, the Chief Commissioner has sanctioned this plan; and arrangements for putting it into execution are now being made. Various new public latrines have been built in the town; and the bye-laws regulating the construction of private latrines are strictly enforced. Conservancy has also received a fair share of attention at Bassein and Prome. At the former town, considerable sums were expended in building latrines; and a new bye-law for the regulation of public and private latrines was passed. At Prome, a plan for the removal of the day-sweepings, devised by the Municipal Engineer, was carried out, apparently with success.

Vital statistics.

108. The registration of births and deaths was imperfectly performed in all the municipal towns, and the bye-laws rendering registration compulsory were not enforced with vigour. At Bassein alone, some efforts were made to compel obedience to the law, and a slight improvement was effected in the returns. Since the close of the year, orders have been issued directing attention to this subject. With certain exceptions, the public health of the municipal towns was good. At Akyab, especially, the year was singularly healthy. There were epidemics of small-pox at Rangoon and Prome. The Native members of the Municipality have voted emphatically against the proposed extension of the Vaccination Act to Rangoon. The Health Officer of Rangoon has commented on the insanitary conditions induced by the overcrowding in houses occupied by natives of India. There is some difficulty in contending against this evil; but it is satisfactory to note that the Committee is fully alive to the fact of its existence. The complete immunity from epidemic cholera enjoyed by the municipal towns is highly gratifying, and indicates that even the tentative measures as yet taken to improve the sanitary state of these towns have not been without good results.

Military.

Military force.

109. The military force in the province was considerably increased during the year. The total number of officers and men on the effective list at the close of 1878 was 4,633,

and at the close of 1879, 7,959. The 43rd Regiment Light Infantry and a wing of the 54th Regiment, as well as three companies of Sappers and Miners, four batteries of Artillery, and the 22nd, the 31st, and a wing of the 19th Regiment N.I., arrived at different periods of the year. Rangoon was garrisoned by the 89th Regiment, and a wing of the 54th Regiment, four companies of Sappers, and the 22nd and 24th Regiments, Native Infantry. The head-quarters of the 44th Regiment, the 43rd Light Infantry Regiment, and the 31st, 32nd, and a wing of the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, were stationed at Thayet-myo and on the opposite side of the river at Allan-myo. At the frontier station of Toungoo were quartered a wing of the 44th Regiment and the 41st and a wing of the 33rd Regiment, Native Infantry. A sufficient force of Artillery was posted at these stations during the year. Detachments of Native Infantry were also stationed at Moulmein, Shway-gyin, Bassein, Prome, and Thamboola. At the end of the year an exchange was effected between the wing of the 44th Regiment at Toungoo and a wing of the 43rd Light Infantry from Thayet-myo by means of a march across the Pegu Yoma. This was the first time this route had been used by any considerable body of troops. The total cost of the troops for the year is stated to have been £381,559.

Marine.

Marine.

110. The Indian Government steamer *Irrawaddy* was employed in the province during the whole year. The I. G. S. *Enterprise* was also attached to the province. While this vessel was undergoing repairs her place was taken by the I. G. S. *Celerity*. H. M. S. *Ruby* and H. M. S. *Wild Swan* were stationed at Rangoon at the end of 1878-79. The former was relieved in December by H. M. S. *Spartan*, which remained in the province till after the close of the year of report. H. M. S. *Wild Swan* left Rangoon in January 1880.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

*Agriculture.**

111. There is no department of agriculture in this province, and this section must necessarily be confined to a brief description of the principal products cultivated by the people, and a short notice of subjects connected with the practice of agriculture. The cultivated area is returned as 3,257,903 acres, or 5·84 per cent. of the total area of the province. The season of 1879-80 was, on the whole, favourable to the more important crops, though in some parts serious damage was caused by floods. In the Arakan division, the season was, generally, considered one of the most propitious ever known, the natural conditions of the country being such that a heavy rain-fall is especially favourable to the cultivation of the principal products. In Tenasserim also the season was fair; but in the districts of Tavoy and Mergui, the rainfall, though heavier than usual, was deficient towards the end of the season, when the ears of grain were filling. The consequence was that the rice crops, which promised well, did not yield so large a return as was anticipated. In Pegu, the season was above the average; but the exceptionally heavy rainfall caused some damage to the crops in the deltaic districts, particularly in Hanthawaddy.

Nature of season.

112. The staple product of the province is rice. The area under rice cultivation during the year was 2,868,329 acres, or 88·04 per cent. of the whole cultivated area, as compared with 2,707,755 acres, or 88·19 per cent. in 1878-79. Cultivation of rice was generally stimulated, not only by the continued high prices commanded by that product, consequent on the increasing demand for it for foreign countries and the growing competition among merchants to supply this demand, but also by the nature of the season, which was in some parts more favourable for rice than for other articles of produce. The system of cultivation is simple but effective. The ground is ploughed at the beginning of the rains, and the grain is sown in July. In large holdings the seed is usually scattered broadcast over the fields; each field is surrounded by a *kasin* or raised margin of earth, and much care is taken to regulate, as far as possible, the supply of water to suit the requirements of the crop. In the smaller farms seeds are planted in nurseries, and the young shoots are afterwards set in bunches in the fields. The former process is the less expensive; the latter gives a larger return. Reaping usually begins at about the middle of December, and is over, for the most part, by the end of January. The average yield of rice per acre during the past year is returned as 1668 lbs., the range being from 919 lbs. in Mergui to 2,800 lbs. in Rangoon. In Arakan, the estimated yield was a fourth more than the average crop. It is impossible to place perfect reliance on these statistics; but more accurate returns will be rendered possible as the operations of the Settlement Department are extended over the province.

Rice cultivation.

Out-turn per acre.

113. Next in importance to rice, but at a long interval, are cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, and oil-seeds. Cotton is grown extensively in the Hill Tracts of Arakan and in the districts of Prome and Thayet-myo. The area under cotton cultivation is returned as 17,594 acres, as compared with 9,496 acres in 1878-79. Tobacco is also extensively grown in the Arakan Hill Tracts, and to a somewhat less extent in Prome, Thayet-myo, Kyouk-pyoo, and Sandoway. The quality of the leaf

Miscellaneous products.

* The figures in this chapter represent the ascertained or estimated area of actual cultivation; they differ, therefore, in some parts from those in the Revenue Report.

has been favourably reported on, and when an improved system of curing has been adopted, it is anticipated that this product will become a valuable article of trade. Sugar-cane is grown to a limited extent in Amherst, Kyouk-pyoo, Shway-gyin, and other districts. Betel-nut is largely cultivated in the Bassein and Henzada districts. The other principal miscellaneous products of the country are fibres, cocoanuts, dunnee, plantains, dorians, and various kinds of fruit trees.

Toungya cultivation.

114. A very considerable portion, nearly 4·37 per cent. of the total cultivated area, is under what is termed *toungya* cultivation. This kind of agriculture is largely practised by Karens of nomadic habits, and as a wasteful process, and one which sometimes causes considerable injury to forest growth, it is discouraged as much as possible. The extension of the limits of reserved forests is gradually reducing the area of the land liable to be brought under this kind of cultivation.

Cattle-disease.

115. It is satisfactory to note that the year under review was not marked by epidemics of cattle-disease in the Arakan and Tenasserim divisions. Some districts of Pegu, however, suffered severely. In Bassein especially the disease was virulent and widespread, and a large area of land was left uncultivated in consequence. The comparative immunity from disease enjoyed by Arakan and Tenasserim was hardly the result of the exercise of greater care by cattle-owners. A measure for the prevention of the spread of cattle-disease is now under consideration. The veterinary class at Rangoon, under the able conduct of Mr. Frost, is however now in a position to supply trained pupils to various parts of the country. Some of the pupils have received certificates of proficiency, and have already been appointed to the charge of cattle-markets. It may be reasonably expected that the knowledge of the proper treatment of cattle-diseases will by these means be spread among the people, and that the virulence of the outbreaks of disease will be proportionately alleviated. The veterinary pupils have done good service in the places which they have visited, or in which they have been stationed. The class is one of the most thriving and healthy institutions in the province, and it is in contemplation to extend it by adding to the number of scholars and to increase its sphere of usefulness by giving instruction in the science and practice of agriculture.

Stock.

116. The number of buffaloes was almost the same as in 1878-79; the number of cows and bullocks exhibits an increase of nearly 50,000 head. The other kinds of farm stock do not call for any detailed notice. With the enhanced price of rice and the extension of cultivation the price of farm stock is likely to rise. The increase of over 30,000 in the return of carts, and the decrease of more than 400,000 in that of ploughs, probably results from more careful preparation of statistics in the year under report.

Rent.

117. The system of tenure of land direct from Government extends to the smallest holdings, and consequently instances of sub-tenure are comparatively rare. The relationship of landlord and tenant is not, however, unknown. The agreement between the landlord and the tenant is generally of a very informal nature; the rent is usually paid in kind, the stipulation being that the tenant shall pay a fixed proportion of the actual gross produce, and shall also pay the Government assessment. The money rental therefore varies chiefly as the quantity and price of the produce.

Prices.

118. The price of rice ranged from 5*s.* 8*d.* to 11*s.* 6*d.* per maund of 80 lbs. Arakan tobacco averaged 35*s.* per maund Cotton averaged a little under 2*d.* per lb. The prices of other products are comparatively unimportant, the local demand being small, and the data for obtaining an average consequently insufficient.

Wages.

119. In connection with this subject may be noticed the rate of wages in the province. A skilled workman commands from 4*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* a day, the average being a little over 2*s.* 9*d.* The wages of unskilled labour varies in different districts from

6*d.* to 2*s.* a day, the average being about 13*d.* In the height of the rice season coolies working in gangs are able to earn as much as 6*s.* a day. The practice of employing men from Upper Burma and from India as farm-labourers appears to be on the increase among the cultivators; and the labourers are now often retained throughout the year, instead of as in former times being taken on merely for the reaping season.

Experimental cultivation.

120. Experimental cultivation has not enjoyed much success during the year under review. The farm at Myouktoung in Arakan having failed completely in the object for which it was established was closed. Some trifling experiments in Thayet-myo were barren of result. In Toungoo, Mr. Petley has been engaged in endeavouring to rear the potato, but his efforts have not yet met with all the success they deserve. He has done better with cinchona, coffee, and tea. Government has given him assistance in his enterprise. The most promising scheme appears to be to establish small model farms at suitable places under the charge of pupils of the agricultural class when they have been sufficiently trained. A hand-book of agriculture is being prepared, and will be extensively circulated, in the vernacular, among the inhabitants of the rural districts. Some encouragement to the improvement of agriculture may be given by the re-establishment of agricultural shows, which have fallen into disuse for some time past.

Weather and Crops.

Rainfall and temperature.

121. The subject of crops has been discussed in the preceding section, and some remarks have also been made on the weather as affecting agricultural operations. The statistics of rainfall and temperature may be briefly noticed. There were six observatories in the province, as in the previous year, and, as before, each observatory was in charge of the civil Medical Officer of the station. Statistics of rainfall and temperature are also furnished by Medical Officers of stations where there are no observatories. Arrangements have been made to obtain a record of meteorological observations at places where there are no Medical Officers. The highest temperature recorded during the year was in May, at Thayet-myo, when the thermometer registered 108·1 degrees. The lowest temperature, 51 degrees, was at the same station in December. The mean temperature for the year was as follows:—

Akyab	82·66
Moulmein	83·62
Rangoon	84·27
Thayet-myo	86·47

The south-west monsoon set in towards the end of May, and the rains lasted in most parts of the country till November. In Mergui and Akyab, rain fell as late as December. The greatest recorded rainfall was 224·64 inches at Akyab; the smallest, 40·63 inches, at Thayet-myo. The average rainfall throughout the province was 130·34 inches, as compared with 101·93 inches in 1878. Tables showing the rainfall and the temperature for each station where observations were taken are given among the statistical statements.

Horticulture.

Horticultural experiments.

122. The principal experiments in horticulture were those made at Rangoon in the Government gardens and by the Agri-Horticultural Society. In the former, a promising trial was made with Liberian coffee; and an experiment with mahogany proved entirely successful. There is reason to anticipate that this tree can be profitably grown in Burma. The Agri-Horticultural Society does good work in maintaining an interest in the study and practice of horticulture, and fully deserves the annual grants which are made to it by the Government and by the Municipality of

Rangoon. Several experiments of more or less interest were undertaken during the year; but none of them are sufficiently important to require notice here. It is to be regretted that the measure of support accorded to the Society by the public is not so great as, from the interest and value of its work, might have been anticipated.

Forests.

123. The record of the year's administration falls naturally under three heads, namely,—

Division of subject.

1.—Reserved forests.
2.—Unreserved forests.
3.—General and financial.

RESERVED FORESTS.

124. Much attention was paid during the year to the reservation of suitable forests tracts, and three Civil Officers in conjunction with Assistant Conservators of Forests, were employed on this duty during the working season. The operations of the year added 202 square miles to the reserved forest area. At the close of the year of report, the entire area of the State reserves amounted to 1,272 square miles, exclusive of reserved forest in which Karen villagers are allowed temporarily to continue toungya cultivation. Proposals for the demarcation of 899 square miles in the Pegu circle were either under consideration or being prepared for submission to the local Government at the end of the year. Of this area, 218 square miles have since been reserved as the Oke-kan reserve (125 square miles) and Hlaing Yoma reserve (93 square miles), both situated in the Rangoon division. The necessity for forming a fuel reserve in the neighbourhood of Rangoon was the immediate cause of the reservation of the last-mentioned forest. Besides the areas to which reference has been already made, there are extensive tracts in the Rangoon and Sittang divisions ready for examination by Civil Officers in the coming field season. No steps were taken to provide a fuel reserve in the Tharrawaddy division, but the subject continues to occupy the Conservator's attention. In the Tenasserim circle, the demarcation officers completed the examination of an area of 128 square miles, and a preliminary examination was made of other tracts to the extent of 180 square miles. The destruction of valuable forest by toungya-cutters makes it desirable that the demarcation of the reserved forests should be judiciously and expeditiously pushed on. In the Pegu circle, the Conservator anticipates that demarcation will not be completed in less than 12 years; and four years is the period estimated for the work in the Tenasserim circle. Efforts will be made to accomplish the work in Pegu in less than the time allotted for it by the Conservator.

Demarcating reserves.

125. The operations for the protection of forest reserves and plantations from fire were more successful than in previous years. In the Pegu circle, 54,172 acres were protected at a cost of £754, as compared with 39,552 acres, protected at a cost of £891 in 1878-79; while in Tenasserim 42,241 acres were protected at an outlay of £130, against 31,770 at a cost of £97 in the preceding year. The comparative immunity from fire is partly attributable to the fact that the dry season of 1880 was about a month shorter than that of any of the three previous years, rain having fallen generally by the third week in April. All the teak plantations in the Pegu circle escaped injury; but in the Nyan-leh reserve 210 acres were burnt, and fire broke out twice in the Choung-zouk reserve. On the second occasion, when the blame of the fire was laid on the Karen toungya-cutters, 400 acres of forest were consumed. A fire, of which the origin is unexplained, occurred in the Magayee reserve; but it seems to have been confined to a strip of *kaing* grass between two fire-traces, and no injury was done to the reserve itself. Incendiaries are said to have caused a fire in the Dal-ee reserve, in the Tenasserim circle; while toungya burning is blamed for one which occurred in the Sin-zweh reserve.

Protection of reserves from fire.

126. The following table shows the area of the toungya teak plantations which have been formed in specially demarcated tracts within the boundaries of reserved forests :—

Teak plantations in *toungyas*.

	Area on 31st March 1879.	Added in 1879-80.	Total area on 31st March 1880.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Pegu	1,665	284	1,949
Tenasserim	529	36	565
Total ..	2,194	320	2,514

The cost of this work up to the end of 1878-79 was in Pegu £1,803, and in Tenasserim £347 ; while the outlay in 1879-80, both for the maintenance of previously existing areas and for the original cost and maintenance of the additions to them during the year, was in Pegu £221, or 2*s*. 9½*d*. per acre, and in Tenasserim £122, or 4*s*. 4*d*. per acre. The tounyga-cutters are paid by results, at the rate of two shillings for every hundred teak plants successfully raised ; and the number of plants reared per acre differs greatly in different localities. So much success has attended this form of teak reproduction that, with proper precautions, and under clearly defined restrictions, it may well be encouraged and extended. There are many localities where toungya teak planting may as safely be allowed as in the Kyoon-choung reserve, where it was recently sanctioned, under the conditions that the cultivators should be guided by the Divisional Officer in selecting spots for their clearings, and that they should do their utmost to protect the reserve from fire. The results actually attained in the toungya clearings of the Tenasserim circle were comparatively trifling, owing to the early setting in of the rains, and in one considerable tract the precise outcome could not be ascertained by the close of the year. Fair success attended the dibbling in of teak seed in several of the Pegu reserves.

Teak plantations.

127. The existing teak plantations at Kyet-pyoo-gan and Magayee were not extended during the year ; but steps were taken to protect them from fire by surrounding them with broad belts of evergreen trees, and the teak-growing area was slightly enlarged early in the current year. It has been shown, however, that teak can be re-produced more cheaply by the toungya system and by other methods than by means of special plantations on a large scale. It is not therefore proposed to extend these plantations, but those already existing will be maintained. The cost of the two plantations during the year was £1,171.

Girdling teak.

128. Girdling operations, which have been suspended for some years, were resumed, and 1,132 trees in the reserved forests were girdled before the close of the year. The inspections which were made show that the reserves contain a considerable number of mature trees ready for girdling, and that there is a large and promising stock of young trees. During the past year, the teak timber yielded by the reserves has been moderate in quantity and of inferior quality. Felling in reserves has been almost exclusively confined to teak.

Unreserved Forests.

Work outside reserves.

129. The operations of the Forest Department in unreserved forests are restricted to preventing the felling of trees of the reserved kinds, raising revenue from the manufacture of cutch, granting trade permits for the extraction of timber of the reserved kinds, collecting dues on foreign timber at the Kado station on the Salween, and levying duties on forest produce floated down certain channels and canals in the Pegu division. Until the work of demarcating and administering the reserves is complete, no scheme for working and managing the unreserved forests can be matured. Meanwhile the needs of the country are satisfied with second class timber, and the

better kinds are reserved from felling save under permit. Comparatively few attempts were made to fell reserved trees for trade purposes without permits, the requirements of the villagers near the forests being met by timber cut under free permits. Until the new Forest Bill for British Burma becomes law, it will be impracticable to raise any revenue on the bamboos, fire-wood, and petty timbers supplied from Government forests to the residents of the coast towns or the dwellers in the open rice plains; and similarly it is at present difficult to raise a revenue from the forests of Arakan whence first-rate timber for foreign markets is occasionally being taken without duty. The scheme for making paper-stock from bamboos, is being worked out by the agents of Mr. Routledge, the paper-manufacturer; but as yet the trade has not been really started.

Preservation of cutch.

130. There are indications that the cutch-yielding trees outside reserves are becoming exhausted. The subject of the preservation of cutch is at present under consideration. The most effectual measure for securing the maintenance of the supply will probably be the inclusion of a sufficient area of cutch-producing forest within demarcated reserves. It is proposed to select for the purpose suitable tracts in Prome and Thayet-myo. The question of enhancing the license fee imposed on cutch manufacturers is also engaging attention.

Girdling teak.

131. The girdling of teak trees was confined, as far as possible, to the unreserved forests, where 21,032 trees were girdled during the year: these are said to be all trees of mature growth. Enquiry is being made whether a certain number of trees of other valuable kinds, such as thingan, pyinkado, pyinma, and ingyin could not be profitably girdled and brought out of the forests to depôt at the same time as the teak. There is much demand for these timbers for local, household, and trade uses; and it will be economy gradually to bring to market mature trees of these kinds.

General and Financial.

Prosecutions for breach of forest laws.

132. The number of prosecutions for breach of forest rules is still comparatively small, and few of the cases appear to have been of a serious type: 204 persons were prosecuted in 89 cases; and conviction was obtained against 146 persons in 64 cases. These figures show that the forest laws and rules are not as yet irksome to the people. It is deemed undesirable to press for heavy sentences against the simple jungle people, who are now only beginning to learn our forest rules and system, and in the main punishments were not excessive. Two serious cases of malpractices on the part of forest officials occurred during the year, in both of which the offenders were punished.

Experimental cultivation of exotics.

133. Steps were taken "to organize on a more systematic scale than "hitherto the attempts made to introduce foreign "trees into India, and to study the mode and rate of "growth of indigenous trees," by the selection of land for gardens or nurseries in suitable localities. In the Pegu circle, an area of some 10 to 12 acres at the new civil station of Tharrawaddy was, after careful examination, fixed upon, and efforts are being made to secure a piece of suitable land near Moulmein. The majority of the Para India-rubber plants procured from Ceylon for cultivation at Mergui have died. Only 64 remained at the end of the year; but they were in a satisfactory condition, and varied from one to seven feet in height, the majority however being under five feet. Fair success attended the cultivation of the other varieties of caoutchouc-yielding trees. The garden at Mergui, where this cultivation is carried on, is in a thriving condition and arrangements are being made for extending the area suitable for the Para India-rubber plants.

Heveα brasiliensis (Para India-rubber tree).

Ficus elastica.

The plants of the *Ficus elastica* which have survived at Magayee have thriven very fairly. The cultivation of the vanilla plant was also successful, although it has to be propagated by artificial fertilization, and needs more attention than can well be bestowed upon it.

Vanilla.

There seems ground for hoping that the cultivation of mahogany in Burma will meet with success. An experiment which was tried during the year of report was not successful; but this is partly attributable to the bad quality of the seed supplied. Arrangements are being made for a further trial. The expenditure on the cinchona plantation and other cognate experiments at Than-doung-gyee was again heavy; but the results were somewhat more satisfactory than before. Attempts are being made to induce the Karens to grow cinchona for their own use. A large number of plants has been offered for public distribution free of cost, but no applications have yet been received. The results of the experimental cultivation of tea and coffee is still uncertain. The coffee plants, of which there are over 10,000, were attacked before the rains by a grub which killed many of them. The tea plants, of which there are about 1,300 or 1,400, also suffered in the same way, but to a less serious extent.

Mahogany.

Cinchona.

Tea and coffee at Than-doung-gyee.

134. The quantity of teak and other timber extracted from Government forests in British Burma by every form of agency during each of the past four years is as follows:—

Out-turn of timber from British forests.

Year.	Description of timber	Logs.	Pieces.	Sleepers.	Tons.
1876-77	Teak	52,334	..	41,493	46,431
1877-78		41,642	2,645	31	39,081
1878-79		25,295	3,755	..	22,763
1879-80		*a* 22,254	*b* 705	..	17,585
1876-77	other sorts	2,157	1,282	..	2,608
1877-78		3,721	..	..	3,138
1878-79		2,326	978	6,364	2,219
1879-80		*c* 2,736	*d* 315	*e* 8,147	1,698

These figures display a continued falling-off in the out-turn of timber, a state of things which is likely to recur during the next two seasons, and until the timber which has just been girdled is in a condition to admit of its being floated. Of the reserved kinds of timber, other than teak, 378 tons were extracted in Pegu, and 565 tons in Tenasserim, as compared with 1,472 tons and 747 tons respectively in 1878-79, the result being a total decrease of 1,276 tons.

135. The decrease in the imports of timber from beyond the frontier is serious, being nearly double the decrease in 1878-79.

Importations of foreign teak.

Routes.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Decrease in 1879-80, compared with 1878-79.
	Logs.	Logs.	Logs.	
By the Salween	143,846	125,433	111,537	13,896
,, Sittang	44,264	47,134	29,580	17,554
,, Irrawaddy	23,703	6,406	3,227	3,179
Total ..	211,813	178,973	144,344	34,629

The condition of each particular rainy season has a certain influence on the quantity of timber floated down; but these figures seem to indicate that the yield of the more accessible foreign forests may become exhausted.

136. The Moulmein market was in a depressed state throughout 1878-79, and much less timber than usual was cleared on payment of duty from the Kado revenue station. The depression lasted during the first half of 1879-80; but later in the year owing to a demand for teak for ship-building, the trade

Clearances of duty-paid timber at Kado.

a Pegu .. 11,598
Tenasserim .. 7,704
Attaran and Pandaw forests .. 2,952
22,254

b Pegu .. 402
Tenasserim .. 233
55
15
705

c Pegu .. 510
Tenasserim .. 2,226
2,736

d Pegu
Scantlings .. 315

e Tenasserim .. Hardwood sleepers.

became more active. The duty realized for the year was £28,455, and, of this, £23,269 was paid on foreign timber, as against £22,697 in 1878-79. The quality of the foreign timber cleared in 1879-80 must have been much superior to that removed in the previous year, as the number of logs was only 123,982, compared with 142,696 in 1878-79.

Exports of teak.

137. The dullness in the timber trade may be best illustrated by the fact that the exports of teak in 1879-80 were 23,647 tons from Rangoon and 97,415 tons from Moulmein, against 30,613 and 103,207 tons respectively in 1878-79, in which year moreover the total exports were 27,356 tons below those of 1877-78.

Financial results in 1879-80.

138. The receipts and expenditure of the year were as follows :—

Receipts.

	£.
I.—Timber and other produce brought to depôt by Government agency ..	71,040
II.— Ditto ditto removed from forests lease-holders and purchasers ..	13,669
III.—Revenue from confiscated and drift timber	8,997
IV.—Revenue from duty on foreign timber at Kado	23,269
V.—Miscellaneous revenue, fines, &c., &c.	1,044
Total, omitting fractions ..	118,019

Disbursements.

	£.		
A.—Conservancy and works	52,969		
B. -Establishments	22,380		
			75,349
Net revenue	£		42,670

The net revenue was £754 in excess of that realized in the year 1878-79; but the forest revenue is below what it used to be in former years, when the staff was smaller.

Details of expenditure.

139. The following table shows the expenditure of the year, as distributed between the two circles and the major heads of charge :—

		1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.
		£.	£.	£.
Pegu	A.- Conservancy and working ..	31,891	37,663	2,771
	B.- Establishments	11,563	14,737	174
	Total ..	49,154	52,410	2,945
Tenasserim ..	A.	15,187	15,307	120
	B.	7,199	7,642	443
	Total ..	22,386	22,949	563
	Grand Total ..	71,840	75,349	3,508

The total increase of expenditure was £3,508.

Forestry in Arakan.

140. During the year preliminary steps were taken towards placing the forests of Arakan under the direct control of Government. The Conservator of the Tenasserim circle was deputed to make preliminary enquiries, and to ascertain in consultation with the Commissioner of the division, the species of trees which should be declared reserved, and the places at which timber revenue stations should be established. The subject was also discussed with the Inspector-General of Forests; and recently an Assistant Conservator of Forests has been appointed to the Arakan division. It is very desirable, in the interests of forest administration in Arakan, that the proposed Forest Act for Burma should come into force soon.

Health of forest staff.

141. With the exception of a good deal of fever and one death from sunstroke in Tenasserim, the general health of the department was satisfactory throughout the year. Exposure in

the forests contributed to cause the illness of Mr. A. O. Brown, of the Civil Service. By Mr. Brown's death the Government have lost an able and zealous officer, who had done good service to the people and to the State during some years of duty on forest demarcations.

Forest legislation.

142. The subject of Forest legislation was carefully considered during the year. A preliminary draft Forest Bill was received from the Government of India, which was circulated to civil and forest officers. A full expression of opinion was obtained upon the provisions of the Bill, which was also revised by the Inspector-General of Forests in consultation with Conservators. Finally, the Bill was thoroughly discussed by a special committee presided over by the Chief Commissioner, and was submitted in an amended form to the Government of India. If the measure be passed into law, it is likely to introduce into forest administration a precision and definiteness which are at present somewhat lacking, and generally to be of much benefit both to the people and to the Government.

Mines and Quarries.

Mines.

143. Under this head there is little to add to the information given in previous reports. The only mines of any importance worked in the province are the tin mines in Mergui. These mines are worked by Chinese, who either pay a ground-rent, varying from £2 10*s.* to £10 a year for each mine, or a fee of 10*s.* a year for each man. The area of a lease for tin mining purposes was originally restricted to 200 acres; but under recent orders, the limit has been extended to 1,000 acres. A royalty of 5 per cent. is also charged upon the value of tin exported. This royalty was levied, during the year of report, on £1,760, the value of 505 cwts. of metal. As noted in the reports of former years, coal, lead, antimony, iron, copper, and gold are found in various parts of the province. Limestone is worked to some extent in Kyouk-pyoo. In Ramree island, which forms part of the last-named district, petroleum wells exist, and attempts are now being made to work them on a larger scale. The prospecting for petroleum in the Akyab district was also carried on with energy and perseverance during the year; but the success of these operations is not yet assured. In Kyouk-pyoo also well-sinking for oil is being prosecuted. The Borongo Oil Refining Company have commenced operations on an extensive scale in the Eastern Borongo Island. They have already sunk five wells, which yield a fair return. The introduction of the best machinery, and the employment of competent professional supervision show that the company are resolved to ensure success if possible. If earth-oil in large quantities shall be regularly raised, an important new staple will have been established for the province of Arakan.

Manufactures.

Manufactures.

144. It is unnecessary to repeat the information about manufactures which was given in the Administration Report for 1876-77. The subject is not one which, in this province, admits of any variety of treatment. Improved types of looms and shuttles have been brought from England by Mr. Buckle, Deputy Commissioner of Thone-gwa. As yet these appliances have been introduced in the jails only. Hereafter it may be possible to domesticate these improved methods among Burman weavers. The scheme for utilizing bamboo shoots for paper-stock, to which reference has been made in the section devoted to *Forests*, will, if successfully carried out, provide materials for this section in some future year. The Borongo Oil Refining Company propose to erect a refinery at Akyab, the establishment of which will supply another industry to the province.

Additional factories for preparing rice for the European market continue to be erected at the four rice-ports, and the machinery employed at the great factories which prepare teak timber for foreign markets, is being made more and more complete. During the past season, large consignments of white rice, milled and

cleaned to the fullest extent, have been sent from Akyab and Rangoon to the Mediterranean ports and to South America. It is expected that fully cleaned white rice will in course of time be more generally turned out from the mills in Burma. Cargo rice, which hitherto formed the whole of the rice exports to Europe, requires much further milling before it is ready for consumption. White rice sent home by canal reaches Europe in excellent condition, and if this trade extends there will be a considerable saving in rice freights, while the profits on the operation of milling will be secured for Burma and Burma merchants.

Commercial Marine.

145. The following table shows the number and tonnage of the vessels which entered and cleared from the ports of the province during the year of report:—

Shipping.

Vessels entered.

	1878-79.		1879-80.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Akyab	650	162,716	546	200,697	..	37,951	104	..
Rangoon	880	534,506	863	611,235	..	76,729	17	..
Bassein	152	99,701	136	114,343	..	14,642	16	..
Moulmein	600	228,891	584	311,833	..	82,942	16	..
Tavoy	388	31,201	322	32,531	..	..	66	1,670
Mergui	227	22,088	189	22,919	..	831	38	..
Kyouk-pyoo ..	65	26,093	62	29,287	..	3,194	3	..
Sandoway	21	14,485	..	..	..	..	21	14,485
Total ..	2,983	1,122,711	2,702	1,322,845	..	200,134	281	..

Vessels cleared.

	1878-79.		1879-80.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Vessels	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage
Akyab	576	164,110	517	194,090	..	29,980	59	..
Rangoon	909	556,991	871	624,463	..	67,472	38	..
Bassein	150	97,318	150	120,181	..	22,863	..	..
Moulmein ..	562	232,310	683	315,504	121	83,194	..	..
Tavoy	470	34,263	409	33,326	..	..	61	937
Mergui	232	21,855	203	23,155	..	1,300	29	..
Kyouk-pyoo ..	65	26,127	63	29,434	..	3,307	2	..
Sandoway ..	21	14,485	..	..	..	..	21	14,485
Total ..	2,985	1,147,459	2,896	1,340,153	..	192,694	89	..

It will be observed that there was a considerable decrease in the number of vessels entered and cleared; but a marked increase in the tonnage of the shipping at the various ports. The change is due chiefly to the greater employment of steamers in the rice-carrying trade. No vessels entered or cleared at Sandoway during the year.

146. There was a continued increase in the steam traffic through the Suez Canal. The number of ships which arrived from Europe increased from 16 to 21; while 127 ships cleared as

Suez Canal traffic.

compared with 81 in the previous year. The tonnage of the vessels engaged in this trade increased from 120,904 to 178,142 tons. The increase in number of outward bound steam-vessels was caused, to a great extent, by the falling-off in the demand of rice for Indian ports, which occasioned larger shipments to Europe.

Local steam traffic with India.

147. The mail service between Calcutta and Rangoon was regularly maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Company; and communication was also kept up by the steamers of the Company between Calcutta and the ports of Akyab, Kyouk-pyoo, Sandoway, and Bassein, and the ports of the Tenasserim division. Some minor alterations were made in the lines of steamers, the principal change being the establishment of additional communication with Bassein. The Asiatic Steam Navigation Company ran steamers to and from Calcutta regularly throughout the year.

Light-houses.

148. The light-house administration during the year was for the most part efficient and free from disaster. A great deal of sickness, resulting in several deaths, occurred on board the light-vessel *Colombo*; but beyond that and two trifling cases of *beri-beri* at the Alguada reef, the health of the various light-house establishments was all that could be desired. There are seven light-houses and one light-vessel on the coasts of the province; they were frequently visited during the year by the Indian Government steamers *Enterprise* and *Celerity*. A special and minute inspection of the *Colombo* was made early in 1880 by the Junior Civil Surgeon and the Superintendent of Light-houses. They were of opinion that much of the sickness was due to the habits of the men, who were described as being of poor physique, to their surfeiting themselves with wretchedly bad food (apparently smuggled on board), which they preferred to their proper rations, and to unsuitable quarters and defective ventilation. In consequence of this report, the Chief Commissioner directed a special Committee of officers to make a thorough examination of the vessel. The Committee formed a much more favourable opinion of the state of the *Colombo* than the Junior Civil Surgeon, and when certain alterations recommended by them have been carried out, the *Colombo* will probably be found sufficiently suitable for her work. It has now been arranged that the light-vessel and each of the light-houses shall be regularly inspected three times a year by the Junior Civil Surgeon of Rangoon. It has also been decided by the Government of India that a change in the appointment of Commander of the *Colombo* shall take place in future at the end of every two years.

The schooner *Dauntless*, which was employed as tender to the Savage island and Oyster reef lights, was found to be no longer fit for service, and was temporarily replaced by the buoy-boat *Dolphin*.

The coast lights and port lights collections amounted to £14,721, or £5,638 more than in 1878-79. The increase is due to the operation of the Burma Coast Lights Act of 1879 and to the increase of the trade of the province. The total cost of maintenance was £8,843, as compared with £7,942 in the previous year. The increase in the cost was occasioned by the burning of blue lights and maroons at the light-ship *Colombo*. The practice of burning maroons has since been discontinued.

Wrecks and casualties.

149. During the year, eleven vessels were lost off the coasts of the province or in neighbouring waters. Of these, the *Shway Doon* a British Indian kattoo, the barque *Thracian*, the Moulmein pilot schooner *Alexandra*, and three Native brigs, the *Stree Vanoogopalasawmy*, the *Stree Ranganaikulu* and the *Faiz Rahman*, were wrecked in a cyclone off the Andaman islands early in April. The schooner *Condor* foundered off the Nicobar islands during a heavy storm which raged on the west coast of India at the end of May. Later in the year, the Burmese kattoo *Kyan Tha-gyee* was totally lost, by stranding on an island in the Mergui archipelago, the British barque *Lawrence Nairne* capsized in the same neighbourhood, and the British Indian brig *Neela Chellumsawmy* stranded on the rocks to the west of the Little Coco island. The kattoo *Oung Chantha* was partially wrecked by stranding on the Nicobar islands

at the end of December. The ship *Mariner's Hope* was destroyed by fire while lying in the Rangoon river. Besides these wrecks, the circumstances of which were more or less known, one other vessel is believed to have been lost during the year. This was the British ship *Essex*, which left Bassein for Queenstown with a cargo of rice on 30th April 1879, and of which nothing has since been heard. Among casualties of less importance may be mentioned the grounding of six vessels in the Rangoon river. In two cases the accident occurred while the ship was in charge of a pilot. Enquiries were held to ascertain the cause of the grounding, and the pilots were acquitted of blame. There were also two cases of stranding in the Moulmein river; the pilots in charge of the vessels were punished, one by reduction of draft, the other by suspension. Two collisions occurred in the Moulmein river; in one case a Native pilot was held responsible for the accident, and punished by reduction of draft. One collision occurred at sea between the British ships *Cassiope* and *M. and E. Cox*. An enquiry was held at Moulmein, and the proceedings of the Court were sent to the Board of Trade. One slight collision also happened in the Bassein river, owing to the carelessness of an European pilot, who was punished by temporary suspension. No casualties were reported from Akyab. Besides the accidents enumerated above, five casualties of minor importance occurred in Burmese waters during the year.

Port funds.

150. The port funds of the province are seven in number, and are maintained at every port, except Sandoway. The income for the year under review amounted to £61,426, as compared with £67,358 in 1878-79. The expenditure decreased from £60,199 to £51,506. The port funds of Moulmein, Rangoon, Akyab, and Bassein contributed £1,000, £750, £720, and £500 respectively to the municipalities of those towns. Since the close of the year, the Rangoon Port Fund has been vested in the Port Commissioners, established under the Rangoon Port Commissioners Act, 1879.

Marine surveys.

151. No marine surveys were undertaken during the year; but the entrances of the Naaf and Sandoway rivers were examined early in 1880 by the Superintendent of Surveys with a view to ascertaining the practicability of buoying off the entrance of the former river.

Pilot service.

152. The Pilot Service consists of 40 Europeans and 23 Native pilots. They are employed at the ports of Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein, and Akyab; but pilotage is a compulsory charge at the two first-named ports only. The pilots are not remunerated by Government, but they are under the orders of the Port Officer of their station; and at Rangoon their financial business is controlled by a Committee appointed under the authority of the Chief Commissioner, and a deduction is made from their earnings to meet the expense of the pilot brig which is provided by Government. Special rules to regulate the working of the pilots are prescribed by the local Government for each port. At Rangoon, there were 15 European and eight Native pilots at the close of the year. Four enquiries were held to investigate charges of misconduct or want of skill on the part of pilots; and in three instances pilots were punished by permanent or temporary reduction of draught. At Moulmein there were 13 European and 12 Native pilots at the close of the year. Three fresh licenses were granted to Europeans. One European died, and one was lost in the wreck of the pilot schooner. The license of one Native pilot was cancelled during the year. There were five enquiries into the conduct of pilots, and in two cases punishments were inflicted for negligence. Two pilots left the service in the course of the year at Akyab, and one fresh license was granted, the number at the close of 1878-79 being five. The conduct of the pilots is reported to have been good, and no accidents occurred. The strength of the service at Bassein remained the same as in the previous year. Only one pilot was punished during the year. The average net earnings of each pilot are stated to be at Rangoon, European £540, Native £300; at Moulmein (European) about £350; at Akyab about £200; and at Bassein (European) about £440 and (Native) about £200 a year. The increase in the steam traffic appears likely to reduce the earnings of the pilots at every port, the pilotage charges for steamers being less than for sailing vessels.

Receipts and expenditure of Marine Department.

158. The following is a statement of the expenditure and receipts of the Marine Department. The expenditure shows a decrease of £3,380; the income an increase of £5,300 :—

Marine expenditure.

		1879-80. £
1.	Port Officer's establishment	596
2.	Marine pay and allowances	2,658
3.	Light houses and ships	6,032
4.	Building and repairs of ships	83
5.	Victuals purchased for crew	619
6.	Coal	345
7.	Timber, stores, &c.	500
8.	Subsidies to steam-boat companies	7,800
9.	Survey of seaport towns	302
10.	Marine pensions and gratuities	145
11.	River steam (boat) launch	*Nil*
12.	Miscellaneous	241
	Total ..	19,321

Marine receipts.

		1879-80. £
1.	Sale proceeds of vessels and stores	103
2.	Shipping fees	299
3.	Freight, passage, and tonnage	359
4.	Coast-light dues	14,726
5.	Miscellaneous	176
	Total ..	15,663

Trade.

154. Notwithstanding much depression in the trade of the province during the first few months of the year under review, owing to the unsettled state of affairs in Upper Burma, there was a very fair improvement in the aggregate value over that of each of the three years preceding, as the following statement shows :—

Value of sea-borne trade.

DESCRIPTION OF TRADE.		1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.			1879-80.		
		Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
PRIVATE. Foreign	Imports ...	2,170,025	68,272	2,238,297	2,218,238	64,958	2,283,196	2,942,994	36,708	2,979,702	2,979,223	54,222	3,033,805
	Exports ...	3,948,863	15,681	3,964,544	4,657,975	12,452	4,670,427	5,337,515	8,493	5,346,008	5,703,563	9,397	5,712,960
Coasting ...	Imports ...	2,539,379	1,800,408	4,339,787	2,988,202	2,622,670	5,310,872	2,979,129	1,832,882	4,812,011	2,990,479	2,000,925	4,990,804
	Exports ...	1,667,791	415,520	2,083,311	2,425,887	580,727	3,006,614	2,301,612	839,664	3,141,276	1,938,646	1,142,935	3,081,581
Total ...		10,226,058	2,299,881	12,525,939	11,990,302	3,280,807	15,271,109	13,561,250	2,717,747	16,278,997	13,612,911	3,206,939	16,819,150
GOVERNMENT. Foreign	Imports ...	141,741	.....	141,741	19,073	.....	19,073	48,285	.....	48,285	17,295	.....	17,295
	Exports ...	9,831	.....	9,830	30	.....	30	50	.....	50	54	.....	54
Coasting ...	Imports ...	71,310	60,500	131,810	149,634	55,999	199,633	110,729	124,150	234,879	119,676	29,500	149,176
	Exports ...	21,501	53,000	74,501	22,158	172,717	194,875	19,140	184,490	203,630	24,354	86,000	110,354
Total ...		244,383	113,500	357,883	185,095	228,716	413,911	178,197	308,630	486,827	161,379	115,500	276,879
GRAND TOTAL ...		10,470,441	2,413,381	12,883,822	12,175,397	3,509,523	15,684,920	13,739,447	3,026,377	16,765,824	13,773,290	3,322,439	17,096,029

155. From the table hereunder given it will be seen that there was a serious decline in the private imports of merchandise from foreign countries from May to August; but that trade subsequently revived, leading to enhanced imports in the remaining months of the year, which brought the aggregate value over that of the preceding year by £36,000. The treasure also increased by nearly £20,000 :—

Private imports of merchandise from foreign countries declined from May to August, but improved subsequently

Months.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	£	£
April	221,063	268,317
May	280,598	142,929
June	249,427	164,960
July	290,200	106,095
August	252,556	193,410
September	190,989	261,641
October	233,888	268,657
November	235,994	240,454
December	256,981	421,522
January	305,180	328,879
February	212,037	310,226
March	214,081	277,433
Total ..	2,942,094	2,979,523

156. The foreign export trade in merchandize improved to the extent of £366,048, or 6·86 per cent., chiefly in rice, raw cotton, and cutch.

Foreign export trade.

157. In coasting imports a large trade was also done, the increase being £11,350, equal to 0·38 per cent.; but in the export trade there was a falling-off of £362,967 or 15·77 per cent., the shipments of teak timber and paddy having seriously decreased.

Coasting imports and exports.

158. *Government transactions.*—The value of this trade shows a considerable decrease, the totals during each of the last three years being as follows :—

Government stores.

	Merchandise £	Treasure. £
1877-78	185,095	228,716
1878-79	178,197	308,630
1879-80	161,379	115,500

159. In imports from foreign countries there was a decrease from 1878-79 of £30,990 owing to less railway materials being required. The exports of foreign countries were very small.

Foreign.

160. The coasting imports of merchandise, which are chiefly liquors and military stores from Madras for the use of the troops, and opium from Bengal for sale under license, show a slight improvement; as also do the exports coastwise, which were mainly timber to Madras and arms and ammunition to provincial ports.

Coasting.

161. The treasure conveyed on Government account from one port of the province to another decreased to the extent of £124,730, as compared with the transactions in the year immediately preceding, the surplus money having been utilized locally to a greater extent, and less having been brought from the Madras coast to Rangoon.

Treasure.

162. The trade of the province conducted by private persons during the year under report shows a small but satisfactory increase. Its value was £16,819,149, against £16,278,997 in 1878-79, £15,271,110 in 1877-78, and £12,525,[illegible] in 1876-77. These figures represent the value of the merchandise and treasure actually landed and shipped at the several ports of the province.

Trade conducted by private persons.

been due to a dull market and to the high prices ruling on the Madras coast caused by large purchases having been made for shipment to the Mauritius. The decrease shown in the imports of woollen goods was more than made up by enhanced deliveries from bond, the stock at the end of the year having been comparatively small.

Woollen goods.

173. The increases exhibited are very marked as regards articles in general use, such as candles, kerosine oil, provisions, and salt; and also in luxuries, as glassware and liquors.

Marked increases.

174. The year 1878-79 closed with much depression in trade, and with large stocks of goods on hand, the markets, both local and up-country, being seriously affected by the movements of our troops and the generally unsettled position of political affairs. This unsatisfactory state of matters continued until early in June, when stocks in the Mandalay market having become exhausted, and the local panic having passed away, business revived and considerable sales took place. In July and August the market was quieter, the Mandalay trade being affected disadvantageously by the lotteries established by the King to replenish his coffers. The Burmese are given to gambling at all times, and these State lotteries drew crowds of people from the country bordering the Irrawaddy in Upper Burma, and even from British territory, to the "Golden" city to stake their chance. Most of them became impoverished, and had barely the wherewithal to find their way back to their homes. A reduction in the purchasing-powers of these people naturally ensued, and business was not so brisk as it otherwise would have been. In September further political rumours of a disturbing character were afloat, which again affected the bazaars, and also in the following month when the British Resident was withdrawn from the Court of Ava. This event caused much excitement among dealers, led to a temporary suspension of shipments to Mandalay, and affected the local market adversely; but the atmosphere soon cleared, and exports to Upper Burma during the remaining months of the year were on a more extensive scale than ever before recorded, while the demand for the local market was fairly brisk. The rise in prices in the Manchester market was not however responded to locally until well on towards the close of the year; but on the whole the trade may be taken as having been fairly remunerative.

State of import market at Rangoon during 1879-80.

175. The value of goods passed through the Rangoon Custom-house in 1879-80 at one per cent. duty under the treaty of 1862 was far in excess of that registered in any previous year. The following return exhibits the figures of each of the last five years:—

Value of goods sent to Upper Burma at one per cent. duty.

Articles.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	£	£	£	£	£
Candles	2,676	3,024	2,892	..	..
Cotton twist and yarn	116,634	128,323	163,844	188,684	157,924
Do. piece-goods	115,987	170,958	144,616	105,830	191,821
Earthenware and porcelain	2,399	4,846	2,872	2,174	5,148
Spirits	959	1,119	1,139	755	1,185
Wines	239	418	509	465	881
Metals (exclusive of machinery)	3,536	2,529	4,011	3,577	7,028
Salt (Europe)	21,432	21,821	26,255	32,068	39,883
Raw silk	54,743	45,549	68,982	99,179	83,942
Silk piece-goods	104,753	64,551	100,680	99,065	168,936
Sugar	2,013	2,831	1,153	2,448	9,642
Woollen piece-goods	11,821	18,712	27,065	19,359	43,522
All other articles	58,503	21,906	27,185	31,096	32,682
Total ..	495,695	486,587	571,203	584,700	742,039

The exports of cotton twist and yarn show a decrease of over £30,000 in value, but a smaller comparative falling-off in quantity, the totals being 1,808,669 lbs. in the year under review, against 1,964,120 lbs. in 1878-79. This

decrease was entirely in mule twist, which fell from 508,720 lbs. to 240,760 lbs., due probably to larger supplies of Indian yarns having been sent into the Mandalay market. In coloured yarns there was a slight increment; while Turkey red increased from 719,000 lbs. to 826,909 lbs. The trade in cotton piece-goods nearly doubled in value, the increase being under every head, except grey goods. As a large proportion of the latter goods is now free, the trade in them with Upper Burma cannot be recorded. It is probable that there has been no actual decrease in the quantity sent beyond the frontier. The increase in white, coloured, and printed piece-goods was very marked. Four hundred and thirty-three crates of earthenware were exported, against 219. Of spirits, 2,950 gallons were sent beyond the frontier in 1879-80 and 1,620 gallons in the previous year; while the exports of wines were 830 gallons and 1,358 gallons respectively. The chief increase in metals was in brassware and yellow metal. The quantities of salt shipped were 506,039 maunds, against 458,600 maunds in the year immediately preceding and 409,319 maunds in 1877-78. Raw silk shows a decrease of 61,505 lbs. and of £15,237; but the latter was far more than covered by the increase in the value of silk piece-goods, chiefly putsoes and satins of Chinese manufacture. In woollen piece-goods also there was a large increase, particularly in broadcloth and lastings. The principal miscellaneous articles are spices, China crackers, matches, umbrellas, mock silver thread, glassware, and wearing apparel. Since the close of 1879-80 the trade has proceeded satisfactorily, the value in April having been £44,747, in May £54,391, and in June £72,597.

Details of private export trade.

176. The private export trade of the last two years will be found detailed below :—

Articles.	Denomination.	1878-79. Quantity.	1878-79. Value.	1879-80. Quantity.	1879-80. Value.
			£		£
Caoutchouc (raw)	Cwt.	1,936	13,626	2,669	26,818
Cotton (raw)	,,	69,026	134,767	95,265	195,417
Drugs and medicines	Value	..	2,490	..	2,050
Fruits and vegetables	,,	..	12,312	..	12,259
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	Cwt.	60,261	28,275	80,112	32,784
Rice in the husk (paddy ..	,,	2,713,226	562,413	694,624	137,354
Rice not in the husk ..	,,	13,430,163	4,875,456	15,520,377	5,136,957
Wheat	,,	9,672	5,199	1,220	860
Pulse	,,	235,896	105,113	191,112	57,972
Other sorts (excluding flour) ..	,,	390	238	92	31
Gums and resins—					
Cutch and gambier	Cwt.	235,662	195,445	251,199	331,158
Hides (raw)	Cwt. & No.	32,591—317,192	57,352	26,575—239,496	57,626
Horns	Cwt.	4,828	9,052	5,142	10,810
Ivory (unmanufactured) ..	lbs.	18,992	9,316	19,843	9,739
Jewellery (precious stones, &c.) ..	Value.	..	5,094	..	1,852
Lac (all kinds)	Cwt.	6,250	5,846	6,628	20,212
Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	525	2,400	884	3,585
Lead	,,	252	863	2,710	3,077
Tin	,,	499	1,811	1,257	4,404
Oils (mineral)	Galls.	601,161	43,481	616,102	44,055
Spices	lbs.	3,195,744	44,863	4,025,942	45,762
Stone (jade)	Cwt.	2,813	42,272	2,690	55,679
Tobacco	lbs.	2,176,189	38,611	2,091,903	37,612
Wood—					
Teak	Cubic tons	133,898	832,786	117,444	746,981
Other timber	Tons	661	2,597	807	2,933
All other articles	Value	..	608,499	..	664,722
Total ..	..	..	7,689,127	..	7,642,209

The increase was due in caoutchouc to smaller supplies being available for the European markets from South America owing to the war between Peru and Chili; in cotton to larger demands for Europe and China; in rice to much more extensive shipments to Europe; in cutch to a strong demand for Europe and America, which greatly enhanced prices in the local market; in lac to a good demand in the European market for shell-lac; and in jade-stone to larger supplies from Upper Burma. The large decrease in unhusked grain and pulse was owing to the limited demand for the Madras presidency and Ceylon, where the crops were good; and that in teak timber to smaller requirements for the Indian markets.

Private trade in merchandise with foreign countries.

177. The private trade in merchandise with foreign countries during the year of report did not improve to the same extent as in previous years; but there was on the whole a satisfactory increase when the depression which prevailed in trade generally is taken into account. The imports in 1879-80 were of the value of £2,979,523 and the exports £5,703,563, a total of £8,683,086, against imports £2,942,994, exports £5,337,515, total £8,280,509, in 1878-79. The increase in imports was therefore 1·24 per cent., in exports 6·86 per cent., and on the total 4·86 per cent.

The chief fluctations in imports were an increase in coals, salt, liquors, oils, metals, provisions, and raw silk; and a decrease in cotton twist and silk and woollen piece-goods; while the principal variations in articles of country produce exported were an increase in rice, gums, and raw cotton, and a decrease in unhusked rice or paddy.

Trade with each foreign country.

178. The principal foreign countries having a direct trade with this province are enumerated in the annexed statement, which exhibits the value of the merchandise received from, and sent to, each country during the last four years:—

Countries.	1876-77.			1877-78.			1878-79.			1879-80.			Increase on totals of year 1878-79.	Decrease on totals of year 1878-79.
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	1,803,460	3,001,639	4,805,099	1,774,765	3,776,934	5,553,699	2,260,351	3,884,631	6,144,982	2,132,992	3,745,778	5,878,770	.....	266,212
France	126	6,136	6,262	166	7,029	7,197	65	10,413	10,478	66	24,537	24,603	14,125	.....
Germany	7,545	21,784	29,329	16,809	21,306	38,115	50,710	36,548	87,258	63,528	55,924	119,452	32,194	.....
Holland	6,601	.	6,601	87	.	87	20,922	8,609	29,531	15,756	16,119	31,875	2,344	.....
Italy	7,167	8,308	15,475	19,862	. ..	19,862	7,160	...	7,160	2,655	34,763	37,418	30,258	.....
Spain	. ...	10,105	10,105	11	.....	11	. .	8,675	8,675	18	7,492	7,510	... ..	1,165
Cape of Good Hope	241	3,831	4,072	56	440	496	153	1,759	1,912	1,244	17,475	18,719	16,807	.....
Mauritius	7	1,381	1,388	1,004	10,645	11,649	2,675	13,350	16,025	4,487	12,059	16,546	521	.. ..
South America	77	.....	77	117	23,926	24,043	.	54,987	54,987	.. ...	65,346	65,346	10,359	.. ...
Arabia	1,284	. ...	1,284	2,920	. . .	2,920	5,364	331	5,695	3,791	.. ..	3,791	.....	1,904
Ceylon	2,006	70,339	72,345	2,795	80,906	83,701	10,344	197,972	208,316	5,370	88,643	94,013	.....	114,303
China	21	.....	21	. ....	32,984	32,984	1,554	23,783	25,337	3	2,050	2,053	.....	23,284
Siam	1,460	37,199	38,659	356	30,349	30,705	2,020	21,305	23,325	1,546	27,522	29,068	5,743	.... .
Straits Settlements	338,083	525,358	863,441	394,848	666.058	1,060,906	570,914	964,337	1,535,251	672,822	841,101	1,513,923	.....	21,328
Sumatra	. ...	..	..	. ..	5,276	5,276	1,000	30,085	31,085	137	39,238	39,375	6,290	.....
Australia	1,029	13	1,042	879	. . .	879	672	3,113	3,785	16,020	.... .	16,020	12,235	.....
Other countries .. .	918	162,770	163,688	3,561	122	3,683	9,090	77,616	86,706	59,087	725,516	784,603	697,897	.....
Total ...	2,170,025	3,848,863	6,018,888	2,218,238	4,657,975	6,876,213	2,942,994	5,337,514	8,280,508	2,979,522	5,703,563	8,683,085	402,577	.....

United Kingdom.

179. A decrease is shown in the trade with the United Kingdom during the year of report in comparison with that in 1878-79; but this is more nominal than real, since in previous years most of the cargoes cleared for Port Said and Malta for orders were entered under the head "United Kingdom" in the statistical returns, because the bulk of them were eventually taken to England. But during the past season it has been found that, with the more extensive employment of steam vessels, which proceed through the Suez Canal, and call at Port Said or Malta for orders, a considerable quantity of rice is conveyed direct to Mediterranean ports. The final destination of these vessels cannot, as a rule, be given at the port of shipment, while in some cases the shippers wish to keep the port secret; and it has therefore been thought advisable to place the statistics relating to these cargoes under the head "All other countries." Further, it must be noticed that a large number of cargoes of rice which are cleared for "Channel for orders," and the value of which is included in the trade with the United Kingdom, are on receipt of orders in England sent direct to continental ports. The proportion of the trade entered as with the United Kingdom in each of the last four years has been—

	Imports. Per cent.	Exports. Per cent.
1876-77	80·7	77·5
1877-78	77·7	80·9
1878-79	76·8	72·8
1879-80	71·6	65·7

The percentage of imports is gradually decreasing before an enhanced direct trade under this head from Germany and the Straits Settlements. There was a diminished trade in cotton twist and yarn, cotton sewing thread, silk and woollen piece-goods, and an increase in coals and coke, liquors, metals, and salt. The decrease shown in exports has been accounted for above, and is made up in the one staple product rice, which fell off to the extent of £217,561. The other chief fluctuations under this head were an increase in caoutchouc, raw cotton, gums, and hides, and a decrease in teak.

France.

180. With France there was no improvement in direct imports; but the export trade more than doubled, owing to considerable exports of rice from Akyab and a shipment of teak from Moulmein.

Germany.

181. The trade with Germany again showed a marked improvement, imports having increased by £12,818 and exports by £19,377. The former was due to larger receipts of coal (£6,243), liquors (£4,280), and salt (£8,328); and the latter to a greater direct demand for rice (£19,983).

Holland.

182. The aggregate value of the trade with Holland still further improved to the extent of £2,343; the imports fell off by £5,166; but the exports increased by £7,509. The principal articles received were building materials and liquors; and the only produce of Burma shipped was rice.

Italy.

183. The imports for Italy have been diminishing for the last three years, until in the year of report the recorded value is only £2,655, representing salt, of which only one cargo was received, and minor articles. Direct exports, the first declared since 1876-77, were of the value of £34,763, almost entirely rice, of which several cargoes were sent by steamer to Genoa.

Spain.

184. Spain again took a cargo of teak.

Cape of Good Hope.

185. From the Cape of Good Hope, coal, yellow metal, and provisions, valued at £1,244 (originally from the United Kingdom), were received; and rice, cigars, and wood of the value of £17,474 were shipped. The large increase of £16,807 is shown in the aggregate value of the trade with this colony.

Mauritius.

186. The trade with the Mauritius was maintained, although the increase on the total value was but small. The imports were chiefly vegetable oils, soap, and sugar; and the exports, gram, rice, and wood.

South America.

187. South America continues to take increasing supplies of white rice, the value in the year of report having been £65,346, against £54,987 in 1878-79 and £23,926 in 1877-78. The quantity shipped in the year last named was 3,079 tons, in 1878-79 6,602 tons, and in 1879-80 9,435 tons.

Ceylon.

188. The trade with Ceylon during the year under review was reduced almost to a level with that of 1877-78, owing to a diminished demand for rice. The principal goods received from this colony are cocoanuts, vegetable oils, liquors, and provisions; and the exports to it consist of gram, rice, oil-cakes, and teak.

China.

189. In consequence of very limited direct communication with the ports of China during the year under review, the declared value of the trade dwindled down to £2,053 only, against £25,338 in 1878-79 and £32,984 in 1877-78. Large quantities of goods of Chinese manufacture are however received through the Straits ports.

Siam.

190. Imports from Siam decreased about one-fourth; but exports increased to the extent of £6,217. The chief articles under the former head were canes, tin, and provisions; and under the latter rice and sugar.

Straits Settlement.

191. The import trade from the Straits Settlements has increased with rapid strides during the last four years, the value in 1876-77 having been £338,083 and in the year of report £672,822; while last year it was £570,914. The increase in 1879-80 over 1878-79 was mainly in the following articles:—candles, £3,558; canes, £6,692; cocoanuts, £5,544; provisions, £19,812; raw silk, £19,647; silk piece-goods, £50,256; sugar, £1,292; umbrellas, £4,834. The value of exports in 1876-77 was £525,358; in 1877-78, £666,058; in 1878-79, £964,337; and in 1879-80, £841,101. The decrease in the latter year, as compared with the year preceding, was therefore 12·78 per cent., due to smaller shipments of rice (£144,025) and raw hides (£18,644).

Sumatra.

192. Sumatra again took supplies of rice and cattle for the use of the Dutch troops in Acheen. The quantity of rice exported to this country was 521 tons, and the value of cattle £24,582.

Australia.

193. From Australia coal of the value of £15,636, animals £136, and other minor articles, £248, a total of £16,020, were received. No exports were made to that country.

Other countries.

194. The large increase in imports from "Other countries" was due to the enormous quantity of kerosine oil received direct from America, *viz.*, 1,030,730 gallons, valued at £58,893. The exports were chiefly to Egypt (£582,856) and Malta (£142,626) for orders, and consisted mainly of rice (£709,583), raw cotton (£858), cutch and gambier (£11,657), and raw hides (£3,325). The rice was distributed to some extent over the Levant through Italian ports; but the bulk of it was for England and other countries in Northern Europe. The cotton, cutch, and hides were mostly for the English markets.

Trade *vid* the Suez Canal.

195. The proportion of the foreign trade of the province conveyed through the Suez Canal during each of the last four years has been as follows:—

		1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
		£	£	£	£
Imports		1,466,726	1,452,141	2,023,909	1,855,899
Exports		8,781,200	644,993	1,243,571	1,674,023
Percentage of total foreign trade.	Imports ..	67·59	65·91	68·77	62·29
	Exports ..	9·83	13·85	23·30	29·85

The somewhat considerable decrease in imports is due to the depression in trade causing smaller shipments of general goods by the monthly line of steamers from Glasgow. The large increase in exports *vid* the Canal is owing to the greater number of steamers employed in the rice trade.

Value of private foreign import trade.

196. The value of merchandise imported from foreign countries by private persons in each of the last four years will be found in the following statement:—

	1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.	
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Dutiable ..	2,005,580	92·42	1,946,115	87·73	2,440,619	82·93	2,307,383	77·44
Free ..	164,445	7·58	272,123	12·27	502,375	17·07	672,139	22·56
Total ..	2,170,025	100·0	2,218,238	100·00	2,942,994	100·00	2,979,522	100·00

The trade under this head has, it will be observed, increased 37·30 per cent. during the four years; but while the dutiable portion has improved to the extent of 15·05 per cent. only, free goods have increased four-fold: this is, of course, mainly due to the alterations made in the tariff, whereby the bulk of grey cotton-goods and undyed yarns, building materials, candles, chemical products, fruits and vegetables, leather goods, oils, seeds, and other goods have been relieved of duty; but a portion is owing to an increased demand for articles which were already free in the year first named above, namely, coal, fish, fruits and vegetables, paper, salted fish, and parts of ships. Of the value in 1879-80, cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods furnished 27·07 per cent.; silk (raw) and piece-goods, 17·99 per cent.; woollen goods, 4·62 per cent.; liquors, 5·19 per cent.; metals, 4·33 per cent.; coals, 4·91 per cent.; oils, 2·84 per cent.; provisions, 4·98 per cent.; salt, 4·30 per cent.; machinery, 2·18 per cent; and sugar, 2·19 per cent. Some particulars of the trade in the principal articles are noted below.

197. *Arms and ammunition.*—During the year of report, 27,156 lbs. of gunpowder, 2,174,000 gun-caps, 173 arms, and other articles were imported, with an aggregate value of £3,748, the value in the year preceding having been £2,703, in 1877-78 £6,484, and in 1876-77 £3,485. Many of the arms were imported in reasonable quantities for private use by persons permitted to so import under the Arms Act. The number of arms sold by licensed dealers is now small, owing to the heavy duty of £5 for a gun and £1 10*s.* for a revolver. Direct importation is confined to the port of Rangoon.

198. *Coal and coke.*—The imports of coal in the year of report were 83,220 tons, valued at £145,513, of which 66,314 tons (£115,888) were received from the United Kingdom, 9,226 tons (£15,636) from Australia, 7,064 tons (£12,799) from Germany, and 616 tons £1,190 from other countries. The Australian trade is quite new, the mineral being nearly as good as the Welsh coals for the river steamers which have good draught. The imports of the previous year were 37,018 tons, valued at £63,600. Coke is consumed in small quantities for foundry purposes only.

199. *Cotton twist and yarn.*—The quantity landed in 1878-79 was far in excess of the consumption in that year; and although there was a falling-off in the imports during the year under review, yet the quantity cleared showed no diminution. But the proportionate increase in consumption is not so great as in previous years, and this is said to be due to the cheapness of English piece-goods similar to those usually manufactured in the country, cotton loongyees and other articles being now obtainable at such low prices that the people prefer to buy them rather than to make for themselves.

200. *Cotton piece-goods.*—The aggregate value of the imports in the year under review was in excess of that in each of the two previous years. With the

single exception of handkerchiefs and shawls, the consumption in 1879-80 more than kept pace with the supplies, large as they were, stocks in hand from previous years having been drawn upon. The United Kingdom supplied 97·53 per cent. of the goods imported and enumerated under this head in the year of report, and the Straits Settlements 2·47 per cent.

201. *Liquors.*—There was a large increase in the value of liquors imported during the year of report as compared with the previous year. A large portion of the brandy imported is of inferior quality, spirit manufactured on the Continent. Rum has slightly fallen off in quantity, the imports in 1878-79 having been beyond requirements. Gin has again increased; in 1878-79, the quantity imported into Rangoon was 66,510 gallons, and in 1879-80 82,933 gallons. This spirit is much liked by all classes of Natives, and the large quantities enumerated above have found a ready sale. Champagnes and clarets were imported to a smaller extent; but port, sherry, &c., were landed in larger quantities. The gross value of the trade in *metals* has advanced from £89,088 in 1877-78 to £128,892 in 1879-80; and the increase in the latter year over that immediately preceding is £25,203. The most marked improvement is in brass, copper (unwrought and wrought), iron (wrought), and zinc. The large increase in the quantity of iron imported is said to be owing to the low prices ruling in the English markets during the year, which induced dealers to make large indents with a view to ultimate profits. The Native dealers held large stocks at the close of the year. The decreases are trifling, with the exception of steel, the falling-off in this item being due to heavy stocks in the previous year.

202. The trade in *oils*, again, increased to an enormous extent, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Gallons.	Value. £
1876-77	19,293	2,484
1877-78	170,517	17,193
1878-79	520,250	50,168
1879-80	1,306,820	84,629

The great extent to which kerosine oil has been imported has reduced the consumption of cocoanut and other vegetable oils for illuminating purposes very considerably. Several cargoes of kerosine were received direct from America during the year under review, and this oil is now used throughout the length and breadth of the land, the wholesale price per case of eight imperial gallons being about five rupees. The oil is exceedingly volatile, but, with care, it is safe in burning, and but few accidents with it are heard of.

203. The imports of foreign *salt* in the year of report were nearly double those in the year immediately preceding, and far in excess of the quantity brought into the province in any previous year.

204. *Silk, raw.*—The trade in this product decreased in quantity about 10,000 lbs. but increased nearly £20,000 in value. The depression in this market is attributed to the disturbed state of affairs. The increase in value is due to the smallness of the crop in China.

205. The imports of *silk piece-goods* in 1878-79 were much in excess of the demand; and large stocks having remained on hand at the close of that year, there was a decrease in the imports during the year of report.

206. *Woollen goods.*—In this staple also a diminished trade is shown in 1879-80, mainly owing to the large stocks which had accumulated at the close of the year 1878-79, during which the quantity of piece-goods brought into the province was 86·37 per cent. more than the imports in 1877-78.

Details of the country produce exported.

207. In the following statement details of the exports of the chief articles produced in the country are given. It will be observed that, as compared with 1878-79, the figures for the year of report show a satisfactory increment under each head, and that in the aggregate the increase is 6·80 per cent., *viz.*, from £5,329,552 to £5,691,987. Rice contributed to the total last mentioned 84·47 per cent., teak 4·81 per cent., cutch 3·34 per cent., cotton (raw) 2·61 per cent., hides and skins 1·00 per cent., jade-stone ·98 per cent., provisions ·44 per cent., caoutchouc (raw) ·37 per cent,, and all other articles 1·98 per cent.:—

Years.	Caoutchouc.	Cotton.	Cutch.	Rice (including flour).	Hides and skins.	Jade-stone.	Teak timber.	Provisions.	All other articles.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1875-76	19,873	210,601	93,983	2,762,922	76,340	41,830	432,389	22,680	62,410	3,723,037
1876-77	31,053	141,921	153,424	2,973,036	64,213	65,133	324,447	17,900	63,830	3,835,024
1877-78	15,796	198,289	101,832	3,784,336	58,805	63,960	309,546	20,164	58,746	4,651,476
1878-79	13,601	123,888	131,797	4,592,402	56,036	42,241	258,543	22,691	88,352	5,330,551
1879-80	21,375	148,372	190,415	4,807,814	56,896	55,575	273,067	25,037	112,546	5,691,967

208. *Cotton (raw).*—During the year of report the quantities of this staple exported to foreign countries were greater than in the preceding year, but less than in 1877-78. Prices ranged from $3\frac{9}{16}d.$ to $4\frac{1}{16}d.$ per lb.

209. *Grain and pulse.*—The exports of *gram* to foreign ports were much in excess of those in the two previous years owing to the small demand from the Madras coast. Gram is grown in Upper Burma, The crop was not good, and prices ranged from £22 to £26 per 100 baskets, the mean rate being paid during most of the year. The trade in rice-flour to Europe has almost ceased, it not having been found profitable; while a ready market is found locally for broken rice, from which the flour is prepared. For pulses, a small demand existed. They were shipped chiefly to the Straits Settlements. Large quantities of bran, the refuse from rice-milling, continue to be sent to the Straits Settlements. The exports from Rangoon in the year under review were 12,377,949 lbs., valued at £8,442, against 12,131,192 lbs. and £9,087 in the previous year.

Distribution of shipments of rice to foreign countries.

210. The exports of *rice*, husked and unhusked, to foreign countries in each of the last four years are shown in the statement given below :—

1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
618,952	579,770	648,594	728,384

Rangoon.

211. The shipments of this staple from Rangoon to foreign ports in the year under review were 397,318 tons; in 1878-79, they aggregated 398,489 tons; in 1877-78, 353,253 tons; and in 1876-77, 356,898, tons. The demand for rice, which was very active in the closing month of the last official year, became easier with the cessation of the urgency of March shipments; and the commencement of the year of report was marked by more cautious dealing on the part of shippers, who were influenced by a decline in price in both the European and Indian markets and by an advance in freights. With a decrease in price locally, there was, as a matter of course, a falling-off in supplies from the country round, notwithstanding that the rates still offered afforded considerable profit to holders of grain. At the beginning of April, cargo rice was quoted at 6*s.* 2*d.* per cwt. free on board, and white rice at 9*s.* 6*d.* Prices remained pretty steady until towards the end of April, when the arrival of more tonnage forced rates, which had been £8 16*s.*—£9 4*s.* to £9 14*s.* per 100 baskets. A reduction to £9 6*s.*—£9 10*s.* subsequently took place, being equal at current exchange to 6*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.; but an upward tendency again set in shortly after, which, owing to small supplies, became more intense towards the end of May, when

the cost of Nga-saing paddy was £10 10*s.* per 100 baskets, or 6*s.* 10½*d.* per cwt. free on board. During the first fortnight of June rates went as high as £11, owing to keen competition on the part of buyers to meet the requirements of additional tonnage and an active demand for Bombay; and for the remainder of the month the demand continued with but a slight reduction, the closing rates being equal to 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. free on board for cargo rice, white or clean rice being quoted at 10*s.* 6*d.* Although supplies were moderately good for the season of the year, prices continued to advance, reaching in July £11 10*s.* per 100 baskets and in August £12 4*s.* In the following month, the season may be said to have closed, supplies of grain being very small, shipments limited, and the demand easy, although about £12 per 100 baskets was paid for what was brought to market. Exports continued to be made on a small scale to the Straits Settlements during the remaining months of 1879; but for several weeks prior to the close of that year no paddy was brought to market, stocks having become quite exhausted. In many places the people actually sold what they ought to have retained for their own consumption, and, as a consequence, had to come to the Rangoon bazaars to make purchases for their food until the new crop was harvested. About the middle of January, small supplies of Nga-saing grain were brought to market and were purchased at the rate of £9 per 100 baskets. As the month advanced larger quantities arrived, and at its close supplies were on a liberal scale; but an active demand existed on the part of millers, and rates steadily ran up from £9 to £10 10*s.* the 100 baskets, making at current exchange the cost for Europe 7*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. free on board. During February, a very large business was done; and, although the market was well supplied, the demand kept pace with the supplies, and no great reduction was made in prices. For Europe, the quotations for Nga-saing ranged from 6*s.* 10*d.* to 7*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. Throughout March shipments continued on an extensive scale, and, with a slight reduction in prices locally, rates for the home markets ruled easier, the official year closing with a quotation of about 6*s.* 8*d.* per cwt. free on board. From the commencement of the season an active demand existed for the Straits ports, and shipments were much in excess of the exports in the first quarter of 1879. For India, however, less rice was required, and the quantity sent to eastern ports was therefore about the same in both years. The system of short measurements was again in force during the height of the last season, and, objectionable as it is, the millers now say that it has become so thoroughly a practice of the trade that they cannot secure their requirements without resorting to it.

Bassein.

212. From Bassein, which up to the end of 1879-80 retained its position as the second port in the province as far as the rice trade is concerned, the exports of this grain to foreign ports were 145,274 tons, against 120,186 tons in 1878-79, 102,178 tons in 1877-78, and 103,164 tons in 1876-77.

Akyab.

213. There was a great revival in the rice trade of Akyab with foreign ports in the year under review, the shipments having been 119,915 tons, against 68,233 tons in 1878-79, 80,713 tons in 1877-78, and 104,032 tons in 1876-77.

Moulmein.

214. The exports from Moulmein were 63,673 tons in 1879-80, as compared with 55,280 tons in 1878-79.

Tavoy and Mergui.

215. Small shipments are made from the southern ports of the Tenasserim division to the Siamese coast lying between the British boundary on the Pakchan river and Penang. The quantities shipped at both of these ports were smaller than in the previous year.

216. *Gums and resins.*—Cutch is the only substance of importance of this class exported from the province. The shipments during 1879-80 were 154,290 cwts., valued at £190,415, against 165,462 cwts., valued at £131,797, in 1878-79. Of the former quantity, the United Kingdom took 98,804 cwts.; and the clearances to other countries, mostly for the English market, aggregated 9,079 cwts.; while the Straits Settlements required—to a great extent for America—46,907 cwts. Of the latter, the exports to the United Kingdom were 117,769 cwts., to the Straits Settlements 46,026 cwts., and to other countries 1,667 cwts. The year of report opened with an active demand for Europe and the Straits, and, supplies having

been somewhat limited, the market was firm at prices equivalent to 18*s*. 9*d*. per cwt. free on board for Europe. In consequence of the active demand for Calcutta and the Straits, prices rose to unusual rates, at one time reaching 34*s*. per cwt., and ranging at the close of the year from 25*s*. to 27*s*. 6*d*. per cwt.

Miscellaneous exports.

217. The only other noticeable articles of export are hides and skins, jade-stone, and teak. Of the last, the quantities exported show a slight improvement in the totals in 1879-80 as compared with the previous year, but the figures are far below those of 1877-78 and 1876-77. The decrease is still in shipments for the English markets, which apparently do not now require such large supplies as formerly.

Vessels engaged in the foreign trade; shipping of each port.

218. In the foreign trade of the province, 22·96 per cent. of the total number of vessels which entered its ports were employed, with 38·92 per cent. of the tonnage; while of those which cleared the percentages were 26·52 and 50·24 respectively. The statement given below exhibits the number of vessels, with their tonnage, which were entered and cleared during the year under review:—

Ports.		Entered						Cleared					
		With cargoes.		In ballast.		Total.		With cargoes.		In ballast		Total.	
		V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.
Rangoon	Steam	138	111,547	25	26,978	163	138,525	186	164,800	1	462	187	165,262
	Sailing	109	107,176	47	42,823	156	149,999	174	176,093	1	213	175	176,306
Akyab	Steam	1	1,024	15	17,425	16	18,449	30	33,128	.	.	30	33,128
	Sailing	6	2,410	39	27,653	45	30,072	44	35,309	.	...	44	35,309
Bassein	Steam	..	...	11	12,336	11	12,336	25	28,892	...	.	25	28,892
	Sailing	6	4,581	31	32,195	37	36,776	65	70,848	1	330	66	71,178
Mergui	Steam	19	7,249	...	..	19	7,249	19	7,187	1	524	20	7,711
	Sailing	8	486	2	34	10	520	9	477	...	...	9	477
Moulmein	Steam	63	56,450	24	25,134	87	81,584	99	94,470	1	993	100	95,463
	Sailing	10	3,565	24	22,105	34	25,670	57	43,109	.	.	57	43,109
Tavoy	Steam	11	3,502	8	3,987	19	7,489	14	4,772	6	2,941	20	7,713
	Sailing	15	1,373	12	1,098	27	2,471	25	2,345	..	.	25	2,945
Total	Steam	232	179,772	83	85,860	315	265,632	373	333,249	9	4,920	382	338,169
	Sailing	154	119,600	155	125,908	309	245,508	374	328,081	2	543	376	328,624

The marked feature of the year is the extraordinary increase in the number of steamers and decrease in the number of sailing vessels, although there was a decided increase in the tonnage of the latter. In 1877-78, the number of steamers entered with cargoes was 159 of 90,814 tons; in 1878-79, 182 of 111,197 tons; and in 1879-80, 232 of 179,772 tons. In ballast, the numbers were 44 of 31,294 tons, 60 of 47,849 tons, and 83 of 85,860 tons respectively. The clearances during these years were—

	With cargoes.		In ballast.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1877-78	206	135,562	19	6,508
1878-79	273	209,048	7	2,169
1879-80	373	333,249	9	4,920

The number of sailing vessels entered with cargoes was in—

	No.	Tons.
1877-78	146	98,986
1878-79	128	78,104
1879-80	154	119,600

and in ballast, in 1877-78, 291 of 205,169 tons; in 1878-79, 218 of 148,980 tons; and in 1879-80, 155 of 125,908 tons; while the clearances with cargoes have been, 1877-78, 481 vessels of 354,148 tons; in 1878-79, 418 vessels of 313,765 tons; and in 1879-80, 374 vessels of 328,081 tons. Four sailing vessels only, aggregating 1,938 tons, have been cleared in ballast during the three years.

Freight particulars.

219. With the shipment of the bulk of the season's exports in 1879, and the disposal of the vessels which had been chartered previous to its commencement, freights improved locally, and rates, which had been 35*s.* open charter, advanced to 42*s.* 6*d.* for handy-sized first class sailing vessels for Europe; while the steamer rates were 47*s.* 6*d.* to 50*s.* A reduction soon took place, however; in May an engagement for the Brazils was made at 40*s.*; in June an open charter for Europe was entered into at 32*s.* 6*d.*; in July a large sailing ship was taken up for Liverpool direct at 25*s.* and smaller vessels were employed at 30*s.* open charter; while freights for steamers had come down to 37*s.* 6*d.* In August there was a slight improvement, the quotation for steamers direct being 40*s.*; in September handy vessels were slightly in demand to load timber to the United Kingdom at 42*s.* 6*d.*; but no requirements existed for rice, except for the Brazils, for which one or two charters were made at 40*s.*; in the following month another small vessel was engaged for a South American port at 45*s.*, and a steamer taken up for the United Kingdom obtained 35*s.* For the rice season of 1880 it is estimated that about 125 steamers were chartered. Engagements were entered into for some of these as early as September 1879, when freights were 47*s.* to 50*s.* open charter; rates gradually advanced to 60*s.* by the opening of the season, and for a time ranged as high as 65*s.* The average may be taken between 55*s.* and 57*s.* 6*d.* The chartering of *sailing* vesssels for this season began in May 1879, when 45*s.* for handy, and 40*s.* to 42*s.* 6*d.* for large, vessels were paid. In June and July rates declined to 37*s.* 6*d.* and 32*s.* 6*d.* to 35*s.* respectively; but, towards the end of the calendar year, the higher rates again prevailed. No charters were, apparently, made locally until the beginning of February, when 40*s.* were paid for the United Kingdom and 50*s.* for South America. In March, freights were firmer, 47*s.* 6*d.* to 50*s.* being paid on open charters for sailing vessels, and 55*s.* to 57*s.* 6*d.* being the quotations for steamers. The year closed with a firm freight market, and in April and May 55*s.* to 57*s.* 6*d.* was paid for sailing vessels, the latter being at this time worth as much as steamers owing to the home value of cargoes *viâ* the Cape being higher than those *viâ* Canal in consequence of large quantities of rice having been thrown on the home markets too rapidly by the latter route, although as a rule, and especially early in the season, there was a freight difference of from 10*s.* to 15*s.* in favour of steamers.

Value of the private coasting trade.

220. An abstract of the value of the trade of British Burma carried on coastwise by private persons in the years 1878-79 and 1879-80 is given below, together with the several provinces whence the imports were received and to which the exports were distributed:—

1878-79.

	Bengal.	Bombay.	Sind.	Madras.	Provincial ports.	Indian ports not British.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports—							
Of Indian produce ..	1,385,061	56,817	..	289,285	335,433	185	2,066,881
Of foreign merchandise.	597,060	31,106	..	5,854	277,604	674	912,298
Total Imports ..	1,982,121	87,923	..	295,139	613,037	859	2,979,129
Exports—							
Of Indian produce ..	401,199	395,837	..	901,950	248,992	1,679	1,949,657
Of foreign merchandise.	15,525	895	..	3,997	331,522	16	351,955
Total Exports ..	416,724	396,732	..	905,947	580,514	1,695	2,301,612

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...udimentary state among the Burmese. ...nd sculpture are little cultivated. The ...aracterstic branches of native art are wood- ... work, in each of which very considerable suc- ...-casting and iron-smith's work, though not precisely within ...rt, may be noticed as industries which are successfully practised ... country. In pottery also pleasing and interesting work is executed in various places.

Archæology and Ecclesiastical.

34. Preparations were made for securing a permanent record of the principal objects of antiquarian interest in the province, but nothing was actually accomplished during the past year. With the exception of the appointment of an Archdeacon for the See of Rangoon, there is nothing requiring notice in connection with the ecclesiastical administration of the period under review.

Gazetteer.

35. The *Gazetteer* for British Burma, in two volumes, was published, one volume during the year under report, and another volume towards the end of 1880. The first volume contains a number of essays on the physical geography, geology, products, history, religion, arts, zoology, and administrative system of the whole province. The second volume contains a series of articles on the districts, towns, rivers, hills, and other divisions of territory. Existing information on these subjects is given; and all available authorities have been freely consulted. The *Gazetteer* will, it is hoped, be of much use to Government officers, to merchants, and to all persons interested in the history, condition, and resources of Burma. Major Horace Spearman, the compiler, has done a good service to the province, the people, and the Government, by editing these volumes.